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KEY TO THE SYMBOLS USED IN THE RESPELLING FOR PRONUNCIATION

ACCENTS AND HYPHENS. The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (ˈ), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (ˊ), at the end of the syllable. Syllabic division is indicated by a centered period, except where this is replaced by an accent mark or by a hyphen used to join the members of words written or printed with a hyphen.

ALTERNATIVE PRONUNCIATIONS. Wherever more than one pronunciation is given for a word the one printed first is in general slightly commoner, or preferable for some other reason.

PRONUNCIATIONS OMITTED. Accents and syllabic division only are given for some compound words, and for some run-on words ending in common suffixes like *-ess*, *-est*, *-ing*, *-ist*, *-less*, *-like*, *-ness*, *-ship*, if the pronunciation is perfectly regular and can therefore easily be learned from the separate parts. In other cases where a part or the whole of a pronunciation is omitted, it may be supplied from a preceding entry.

FOREIGN SOUNDS for which no special symbols are provided are represented by the nearest English equivalents.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ā, as in <i>āle</i> , <i>fāte</i> , <i>lā'bor</i> , <i>chā'os</i> . | ē, as in <i>mak'ēr</i> , <i>pēr·vert'</i> , <i>in'fēr·ence</i> . |
| ā̇, " " <i>chā·ot'ic</i> , <i>fā·tal'i·ty</i> , <i>in·an'l·māte</i> . | f, " " <i>fill</i> , <i>feel</i> ; for <i>ph</i> as in <i>tri'umph</i> ; for <i>gh</i> as in <i>laugh</i> . |
| â, as in <i>câre</i> , <i>pâr'ent</i> , <i>com·pâre'</i> , <i>beâr</i> , <i>âir</i> . | g (always "hard"), as in <i>go</i> , <i>be·gin'</i> ; also for <i>gu</i> as in <i>guard</i> ; for <i>gue</i> as in <i>plague</i> ; for <i>gh</i> as in <i>ghost</i> . |
| ă, as in <i>ădd</i> , <i>ăm</i> , <i>făt</i> , <i>ăc·cept'</i> . | gz: for <i>x</i> as in <i>ex·ist'</i> , <i>ex·am'ple</i> . |
| ǎ, " " <i>ăc·count'</i> , <i>in'fănt</i> , <i>guid'ănce</i> . | h, as in <i>hat</i> , <i>hot</i> , <i>hurt</i> , <i>a·head'</i> . |
| ä, as in <i>ärm</i> , <i>fär</i> , <i>fä'ther</i> , <i>pälm</i> . | hw: for <i>wh</i> as in <i>what</i> , <i>why</i> , <i>where</i> . |
| â, " " <i>âsk</i> , <i>grâss</i> , <i>dânce</i> , <i>stâff</i> , <i>pâth</i> . | ī, as in <i>īce</i> , <i>sīght</i> , <i>in·spīre'</i> , <i>ī·de'a</i> . |
| á, as in <i>so'fá</i> , <i>ī·de'á</i> , <i>á·bound'</i> , <i>dí'á·dem</i> . | ı, as in <i>ıll</i> , <i>ad·mıt'</i> , <i>hab'ıt</i> , <i>pıt'y</i> (pıt'ı). |
| b, as in <i>ba'by</i> , <i>be</i> , <i>bit</i> , <i>bob</i> , <i>but</i> . | ı̇, " " <i>char'ı·ty</i> , <i>pos'sı·ble</i> , <i>dı·rect'</i> , <i>A'prıl</i> . |
| ch, " " <i>chair</i> , <i>much</i> ; also for <i>tch</i> as in <i>match</i> ; for <i>ti</i> as in <i>ques'tion</i> ; for <i>te</i> as in <i>right'eous</i> . | j, as in <i>joke</i> , <i>jol'ly</i> ; also for "soft" <i>g</i> , as in <i>gem</i> , <i>gl'ant</i> ; for <i>gl</i> and <i>ge</i> as in <i>re·lı'gion</i> , <i>pl'geon</i> ; for <i>di</i> as in <i>sol'dier</i> ; for <i>dg(e)</i> as in <i>edge</i> , <i>judg'ment</i> . |
| d, as in <i>day</i> , <i>add'ed</i> ; also for <i>ed</i> as in <i>robbed</i> . | k, as in <i>keep</i> ; also for "hard" <i>ch</i> , as in <i>cho'rus</i> ; for "hard" <i>c</i> , as in <i>cube</i> ; for <i>ck</i> , as in <i>pack</i> ; for <i>qu</i> as in <i>con'quer</i> ; for <i>que</i> as in <i>pique</i> . |
| đ̇: for <i>đu</i> as in <i>ver'dure</i> ; for <i>deu</i> as in <i>gran'deur</i> . | κ (small capital): for <i>ch</i> as in German <i>ich</i> , <i>ach</i> , etc. |
| ē, as in <i>ēve</i> , <i>mēte</i> , <i>se·rēne'</i> . | ks: for <i>x</i> as in <i>vex</i> , <i>ex'e·cute</i> , <i>per·plex'</i> . |
| ē̇, " " <i>hēre</i> , <i>fēar</i> , <i>wēird</i> , <i>deer</i> (dēr). | kw: for <i>qu</i> as in <i>queen</i> , <i>quit</i> , <i>qual'i·ty</i> . |
| ê, " " <i>ê·vent'</i> , <i>dê·pend'</i> , <i>crê·ate'</i> . | |
| ë, " " <i>ënd</i> , <i>ëx·cuse'</i> , <i>ëf·face'</i> . | |
| ě, " " <i>si'lěnt</i> , <i>pru'děnce</i> , <i>nov'ěl</i> . | |

Key to Symbols

- l, as in late, leg, lip, hol'y.
- m, " " man, mine, hum, ham'mer.
- n, as in no, man, man'ner; also for gn as in sign.
- ñ (small capital): without sound of its own indicates the nasal tone (as in French or Portuguese) of the preceding vowel, as in bon (bôn).
- ng, as in sing, long, sing'er; also for ngue, as in tongue; for n before the sound of k or "hard" g, as in bank, junc'tion, lin'ger.
- ō, as in old, nōte, cal'l.cō.
- ô, " " ô-bey', a-nat'ô-my, prô-pose'.
- ô, " " ôrb, lôrd, ôr-dain'; law (lô), bought (bôt), caught (kôt), all (ôl).
- ö, as in ödd, nôt, tōr'rid, fōr'est.
- ö, " " sōft, dōg, clōth, lōss, cōst.
- ö, " " cōn-nect', öc-cur', co'lōn, cōm-bine'.
- ol, as in oll, nols'y, a-vold', gol'ter.
- oo, " " fōod, fōol, nōon; rude (rōod), ru'mor (rōō'mër).
- oo, as in fōot, wōol; put (pōot), pull (pōol).
- ou, as in out, thou, de-vour'.
- p, " " pa'pa, pen, pin, put.
- r, " " rap, red, rip, hor'rid; also for rh as in rho'do-den'dron.
- s (always voiceless, or "sharp"), as in so, this, haste; also for "soft" c, as in cell, vice; for so as in scene, sci-ence; for ss as in hiss.
- sh, as in she, ship, shop; also for ch as in ma-chine'; for ce as in o'cean; for ci as in so'cial; for sci as in con-scious; for s as in sure; for se as in nau'seous; for si as in pen'sion; for ss as in is'sue; for ssi as in pas-sion; for ti as in na'tion.
- t, as in time, talk; also for ed as in baked; for th as in Thom'as.
- th (voiced): for th as in then, though, this, smooth, breathe.
- th (voiceless), as in thin, through, wealth, worth, width.
- tū: for tu as in na'ture, cul'ture, pic-ture.
- ū, as in cūbe, pūre, tūne, lūte, dū'ty.
- û, as in û-nite', for'mû-late, hû-mane'.
- û, as in ûrn, fûrl, con-cûr'; her (bûr), fern (fûrn), fir (fûr); for German ö, oe, as in schön (shûn), Goe'the (gû'tě); for French eu, as in jeu (zhû), seul (sûl).
- ü, as in üp, tüb, stüd'y, ün'der.
- ũ, " " cl'r'cūs, dā'tūm, cl'r'cūm-stance, de'mon (-mūn), na'tiōn (-shūn).
- ii: for German ii, as in grün; for French u, as in me-nu' (mēnū').
- v, as in van, vote, re-vive'; also for f as in of.
- w, as in want, win; also for u as in per-suade' (-swād') or o as in choir (kwīr).
- y, as in yet, be-yond'; also for i as in un'lon (-yūn).
- z, as in zone, haze; also for voiced ("soft") s, as in ls, lives, wise, mu-sic, ears; for x as in xy'lo-phone.
- zh: for z as in az'ure; for zi as in bra-zier; for s as in pleas'ure, u'su-al; for si as in vi'sion; for ssi as in re-sci'sion; for g as in rouge, mi-rage'.
- ' as in par'don (pär'd'n), eat'en (ēt'n), e'vil (ē'v'l), indicates that the following consonant is syllabic.

A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

a

abolition

a (ā; emphatic ā), *adj.* or *indefinite article*. One; any.
a-back' (ā-bāk'), *adv.* Backward.
a-baft' (ā-bāft'), *prep. & adv.* Naut. Behind; aft.
a-ban'don (ā-bān'dūn), *v. t.* To forsake; desert; give up. — *Syn.* Surrender, relinquish. — *Ant.* Reclaim. — **a-ban'don-ment**, *n.*
a-ban'doned (ā-bān'dūnd), *adj.* 1 Forsaken. 2 Wicked. — *Syn.* Reprobate, profligate, dissolute. — *Ant.* Redeemed, regenerate.
a-base' (ā-bās'), *v. t.* To lower in dignity or esteem. — *Syn.* Humble; degrade. — *Ant.* Exalt. — **a-base'ment**, *n.*
a-bash' (ā-bāsh'), *v. t.* To destroy the composure of; to disconcert. — *Syn.* Discomfit, embarrass. — *Ant.* Embolden; reassure.
a-bate' (ā-bāt'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To lower in amount, number, or degree. 2 To put an end to (a nuisance). — *Syn.* Reduce, diminish, decrease, lessen; subside, wane. — *Ant.* Augment; accelerate; intensify. — **a-bate'ment**, *n.*
ab'a-tis (āb'ā-tīs), *n.* Barrier of felled trees with sharpened branches turned outward.
ab'at-toir' (āb'ā-twār'), *n.* Slaughterhouse.
ab'bé' (ā-bā'), *n.* In France, a title given to anyone who wears the garb of a priest.
ab'bey (āb'ī), *n.* A monastery governed by an **ab'bot** (āb'ūt), or a convent governed by an **ab'bess** (āb'ēs; -īs); also, a church which once belonged to an abbey.
ab-bre'vi-ate (ā-brē'vī-āt), *v. t.* To shorten; abridge; curtail. — *Ant.* Elongate, lengthen. — **ab-bre'vi-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*
ab'di-cate (āb'dī-kāt), *v. t. & i.* To give up formally, as a throne. — *Ant.* Assume. — **ab'di-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.*
ab-do'men (āb-dō'mēn; āb'dō-mēn), *n.* The cavity in the body between the chest and the thighs; belly. — **ab-dom'i-nal** (āb-dōm'ī-nāl), *adj.*
ab-duct' (āb-dūkt'), *v. t.* To take away (a person) by force; to kidnap. — **ab-duc'tion** (āb-dūkt'shūn), *n.* — **ab-duc'tor** (āb-dūkt'tēr), *n.*
a-beam' (ā-bēm'), *adv.* On a line at right angles to a ship's side.
a-bed' (ā-bēd'), *adv.* In bed.

ab'er-ra'tion (āb'ēr-ā'shūn), *n.* Deviation from normal; derangement. — *Ant.* Conformity; regularity.
a-bet' (ā-bēt'), *v. t.* To incite; encourage; instigate. — *Ant.* Deter. — **a-bet'tor**, **a-bet'ter** (ā-bēt'tēr), *n.*
a-bey'ance (ā-bā'āns), *n.* A condition of suspended activity.
ab-hor' (āb-hōr'), *v. t.* To loathe; detest. — *Syn.* Hate. — *Ant.* Admire; enjoy. — **ab-hor'ence** (āb-hōr'ēns; -hōr'ēns), *n.*
ab-hor'rent (-hōr'ēnt; -hōr'ēnt), *adj.* Loathsome; detestable. — *Syn.* Hateful. — *Ant.* Admirable; enjoyable.
a-bide' (ā-bīd'), *v. i.*; **A-BODE'** (-bōd') or **A-BID'ED** (-bīd'ēd; -īd); **A-BID'ING** (-bīd'īng). 1 To dwell; remain; stay. 2 Endure; bear; tolerate. — *Ant.* Depart; resist. — **a-bid'ing**, *adj.*
a-bil'i-ty (ā-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* Power to accomplish things; skill in doing. — *Syn.* Capability, capacity. — *Ant.* Inability, incapacity.
ab'ject (āb'jekt; āb-jekt'), *adj.* Low in spirit or hope; cringing.
ab-jure' (āb-jūr'), *v. t.* To renounce; repudiate; forswear. — **ab'ju-ra'tion** (āb-jūr-ā'shūn), *n.*
ab'la-tive (āb'lā-tīv), *n.* In Latin, a case of the noun or pronoun, expressing chiefly *away from, by, or with*.
a-blaze' (ā-blāz'), *adv.* On fire; blazing.
a'ble (ā'b'l), *adj.* 1 Competent; capable. 2 Talented; clever. — *Ant.* Unable; inept. — **a'bly** (ā'b'lī), *adv.*
a'ble-bod'ied (ā'b'l-bōd'īd; ā'b'l-bōd'īd), *adj.* Having a sound, strong body.
ab-lu'tion (āb-lū'shūn), *n.* A washing or cleansing.
ab'ne-gate (āb'nē-gāt), *v. t.* To deny and reject; renounce. — **ab'ne-ga'tion** (-gāt'shūn), *n.*
ab-nor'mal (āb-nōr'māl), *adj.* Deviating from the normal. — *Ant.* Normal. — **ab-nor-mal'i-ty** (āb'nōr-māl'ī-tī), *n.*
a-board' (ā-bōrd'), *adv.* 1 In or on a boat or other conveyance. 2 Alongside.
a-bode' (ā-bōd'), *past tense and past part.* of ABIDE.
a-bode', *n.* Dwelling; residence. — *Syn.* Domicile, habitation, home.
a-bol'ish (ā-bōl'īsh), *v. t.* To do away with; to annul. — *Ant.* Establish. — **ab'o-li'tion** (āb'ō-līsh'ūn), *n.*

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōlt, cōnnect; fōod, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūz, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thīn; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

- ab'o-li'tion-ist** (ăb'ô-lîsh'ün-îst), *n.* One in favor of abolition of slavery.
- a-bom'i-na-ble** (ă-bôm'î-nă-b'l), *adj.* Odious; loathsome; detestable. — **Syn.** Hateful. — **Ant.** Laudable; enjoyable, delightful.
- a-bom'i-nate** (ă-bôm'î-năt), *v. t.* To loathe; detest; abhor. — **Syn.** Hate. — **Ant.** Esteem; enjoy. — **a-bom'i-na'tion** (-nă'shün), *n.*
- ab'o-rig'i-nal** (ăb'ô-rîj'î-năl), *adj.* Original; indigenous; primitive. — *n.* An aborigine; native.
- ab'o-rig'i-ne** (ăb'ô-rîj'î-nē), *n.* A member of the original race of inhabitants of a region; a native.
- a-bor'tion** (ă-bôr'shün), *n.* Premature expulsion of a fetus, esp. when criminally induced; miscarriage. — **a-bor'tive** (-tîv), *adj.*
- a-bound'** (ă-bound'), *v. i.* To be plentiful; to be fully supplied; to teem.
- a-bout'** (ă-bout'), *adv.* 1 On all sides. 2 Around. 3 Nearly. — *prep.* 1 On every side of. 2 Near to. 3 On the verge of. 4 Concerning.
- a-bove'** (ă-bûv'), *adv.* 1 At a higher point. 2 Of superior rank or power. — *prep.* 1 To a higher place than. 2 Superior to. 3 Exceeding. — **Ant.** Below.
- a-bove'board'** (ă-bûv'bôrd'), *adv.* Without concealment or deception; openly. — **Ant.** Underhand.
- ab-ra-de'** (ăb-răd'), *v. t.* To wear away by rubbing. — **Syn.** Chafe, fret, gall. — **ab-ra'sion** (-ră'zhün), *n.*
- ab-ra'sive** (ăb-ră'sîv), *n.* A substance for grinding, such as emery.
- a-breast'** (ă-brěst'), *adv. & adj.* Side by side.
- a-bridge'** (ă-brîj'), *v. t.* To lessen, as in length; to shorten. — **Ant.** Expand; extend. — **a-bridg'ment, a-bridge'ment, n.**
- a-broad'** (ă-brôd'), *adv.* 1 Extensively. 2 Out of doors. 3 Outside one's country.
- ab'ro-gate** (ăb'rô-găt), *v. t.* To annul; revoke. — **Ant.** Establish, fix. — **ab'ro-ga'tion** (-gă'shün), *n.*
- ab-rupt'** (ăb-rûpt'), *adj.* 1 Steep. 2 Sudden; hasty; also, so quick as to seem rude. 3 Disconnected; broken. — **Ant.** Sloping; deliberate. — **ab-rupt'ly, adv.**
- ab'scess** (ăb'sēs), *n.* A collection of pus at some point in the body.
- ab-scond'** (ăb-skônd'), *v. i.* To depart secretly; to flee and hide.
- ab'sence** (ăb'sēns; -s'ns), *n.* 1 Failure to be present. 2 Want; lack. 3 Inattentiveness. — **Ant.** Presence.
- ab'sent** (ăb'sēnt; -s'nt), *adj.* 1 Not present. 2 Lacking; wanting. 3 Inattentive; preoccupied. — **Ant.** Present; attentive. — (ăb-sēnt'), *v. t.* To withdraw or keep (oneself) away.
- ab'sen-tee'** (ăb'sēn-tē'), *n.* A person absent from his office, duty, etc.
- ab'sent-mind'ed** (ăb'sēnt-mînd'ēd; -dîd), *adj.* Inattentive; preoccupied.
- ab'so-lute** (ăb'sô-lût), *adj.* 1 Perfect;
- complete. 2 Free from control or restriction. 3 Positive; certain. — **Ant.** Mixed; qualified. — **ab'so-lute-ly** (ăb'sô-lût-lî; *emphatic also* ăb'sô-lût'lî), *adv.*
- ab'so-lu'tion** (ăb'sô-lû'shün), *n.* 1 A forgiving; forgiveness. 2 **R.C.Ch.** The forgiving of sin in the sacrament of penance.
- ab'so-lut-ism** (ăb'sô-lût-îz'm), *n.* Theory that a sovereign should have unlimited power.
- ab-solve'** (ăb-sôlv'; *esp. Brit.,* ăb-zôlv'), *v. t.* To forgive, as from a debt, a duty, or the consequences of sin. — **Syn.** Pardon, remit; confess, shrive.
- ab-sorb'** (ăb-sôrb'), *v. t.* 1 To suck up in the manner of a sponge. 2 To engage (one's attention). — **Syn.** Imbibe, assimilate; engross, monopolize. — **Ant.** Exude. — **ab-sorbed'** (-sôrbd'), *adj.* — **ab-sorb-ing, adj.**
- ab-sorb'ent** (ăb-sôrb'ēnt), *adj.* Able to absorb. — *n.* A substance that absorbs.
- ab-sorp'tion** (ăb-sôrp'shün), *n.* 1 A sucking in and swallowing up in the manner of a sponge. 2 Concentration of attention. — **ab-sorp'tive** (-tîv), *adj.*
- ab-stain'** (ăb-stăn'), *v. i.* To restrain oneself; to make oneself give up or leave off. — **Syn.** Refrain, forbear. — **Ant.** Indulge. — **ab-sten'tion** (ăb-stēn'shün), *n.*
- ab-ste'mi-ous** (ăb-stē'mî-ûs), *adj.* Spar-ing in use of food or drink; temperate.
- ab'sti-nence** (ăb'stî-nēns), *n.* An abstain-ing, as from eating certain foods or drinking liquor.
- ab'stract** (ăb'străkt; ăb-străkt'), *adj.* 1 General; theoretical. 2 Expressing a quality apart from any object that possesses it. — **Ant.** Concrete. — (ăb'străkt'), *n.* A summary; an epitome. — (ăb-străkt'), *v. t.* 1 To take away. 2 To steal. 3 (*pron.* ăb'străkt) To summarize; abridge. — **Ant.** Insert, introduce. — **ab-strac'tion** (ăb-străkt'shün), *n.*
- ab-struse'** (ăb-strôos'), *adj.* Hard to understand; recondite. — **Ant.** Obvious, plain.
- ab-surd'** (ăb-sûrd'), *adj.* Ridiculous; silly. — **Ant.** Rational, sensible. — **ab-surd'i-ty, n.** — **ab-surd'ly, adv.**
- a-bun'dant** (ă-bûn'dănt), *adj.* More than enough; amply sufficient. — **Syn.** Copious, plentiful, plenteous. — **Ant.** Scarce. — **a-bun'dance** (-dăns), *n.* — **a-bun'dant-ly, adv.**
- a-buse'** (ă-bûz'), *v. t.* 1 To put to a wrong use; to misuse. 2 To mistreat. 3 To blame or scold rudely; to revile.
- a-buse'** (ă-bûs'), *n.* 1 Misuse; mistreatment. 2 A corrupt practice; offense. 3 Coarse and insulting speech. — **Ant.** Adulation. — **a-bu'sive** (ă-bû'sîv), *adj.*
- a-but'** (ă-bût'), *v. i.* To touch along a border; to border upon.
- a-but'ment** (ă-bût'mēnt), *n.* Something on or against which rests the weight of a structure, such as a bridge.
- a-bysm'** (ă-bîz'm), *n.* Abyss.
- a-byss'** (ă-bîs'), *n.* 1 The "bottomless

ăle, chăotic, căre, ădd, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, hăre, ăvent, ănd, ăilănt, makă; îce, îll, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cönnăct; fôod,

pit" of old accounts of the universe. 2 Hell. 3 Any immeasurable depth.

a-ca'cia (ä-kä'shā), *n.* A woody shrub with round white or yellow flower clusters.

ac'a-dem'ic (äk'ä-dēm'ik), **ac'a-dem'i-cal** (-i-käl), *adj.* 1 Having to do with schools or colleges. 2 Literary or general rather than technical. 3 Theoretical rather than practical.

a-cad'e-mi'cian (ä-käd'ē-mīsh'ān), *n.* A member of an academy (sense 2).

a-cad'e-my (ä-käd'ē-mī), *n.* 1 A school, now usually a private secondary school or a school for some special training. 2 A society of scholars, artists, or learned men.

a-can'thus (ä-kän'thūs), *n.* 1 A prickly herb native to southern Europe. 2 An architectural ornament patterned after the leaf of this herb.

ac-cede' (äk-sēd'), *v. i.* 1 To attain or succeed, as to a throne or title. 2 To agree, as to a suggestion. — *Syn.* Acquiesce, assent, consent, subscribe. — *Ant.* Demur.

ac-cel'er-ate (äk-sēl'ēr-āt), *v. t. & i.* To speed up; quicken. — *Ant.* Decelerate; retard. — **ac-cel'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* — **ac-cel'er-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.*

ac-cent (äk'sent), *n.* 1 Stress put on a syllable in pronouncing a word. 2 Particular way of speaking or pronouncing; as, a foreign accent. 3 In verse, stress on certain syllables to give rhythm. — (äk-sent'; äk'sent), *v. t.* To stress; emphasize; accentuate.

ac-cen'tu-ate (äk-sen'tū-āt), *v. t.* To stress; emphasize; accent. — **ac-cen'tu-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

ac-cept' (äk-sēpt'), *v. t.* 1 To receive or take willingly. 2 To agree to. 3 To acknowledge as binding and promise to pay. — *Ant.* Reject. — **ac-cept'a-bil'i-ty** (äk-sēpt'ä-bīl'i-tī), *n.* — **ac-cept'a-ble**, *adj.*

ac-cept'ance (äk-sēpt'āns), *n.* 1 An accepting; reception. 2 An accepted bill of exchange.

ac-cep-ta'tion (äk'sēpt-ā'shūn), *n.* The meaning in which a word is generally understood.

ac'cess (äk'sēs; formerly äk-sēs'), *n.* 1 Approach; admittance. 2 A way of approach; entrance. 3 An attack or fit, as of a disease.

ac-ces'si-ble (äk-sēs'ī-bīl), *adj.* Easy to approach. — **ac-ces'si-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), *n.*

ac-ces'sion (äk-sēs'hūn), *n.* 1 An acceding, as to a throne or title. 2 Increase by something added; also, the thing added.

ac-ces'so-ry (äk-sēs'ō-rī), *adj.* Aiding in a subordinate way; auxiliary. — *n.* 1 Something helpful, but not essential. 2 *Law.* One who, even though not present, abets or assists in the commission of an offense. — *Syn.* Appurtenance, adjunct, appendage.

ac-ci-dent (äk'sī-dēnt), *n.* 1 Something that happens unexpectedly or is done unintentionally; usually, a mishap. 2 Chance. — *Ant.* Design, intent.

ac-ci-den'tal (äk'sī-dēn'täl; -t'l), *adj.* 1 Happening unexpectedly or by chance. 2 *Music.* Of or relating to an accidental. — *Syn.* Casual, fortuitous, incidental, adventitious. — *n.* *Music.* Any sharp, flat, or natural occurring in the course of a musical composition, after the key signature. — **ac-ci-den'tal-ly**, *adv.*

ac-claim' (ä-klām'), *v. t.* 1 To welcome or proclaim with applause. 2 To shout. — *Syn.* Extol, laud, praise. — *Ant.* Vituperate. — **ac-cla-ma'tion** (äk'lā-mā'shūn), *n.*

ac-climate (ä-klī'mīt; äk'lī-māt), **ac-climate-tize** (ä-klī'mā-tīz), *v. t. & i.* To accustom, or become accustomed, to a new climate or new conditions.

ac-cliv'i-ty (ä-klīv'i-tī), *n.* A steep upward slope. — *Ant.* Declivity.

ac-co-lade' (äk'ō-lād'; -lād'), *n.* Recognition, as of merit; award.

ac-com'mo-date (ä-kōm'ō-dāt), *v. t.* 1 To adapt; adjust; conform. 2 To harmonize; reconcile. 3 To provide with something needed, esp. with lodgings or with a seat as on a train or bus. — **ac-com'mo-da'tion** (-dā'shūn), *n.*

ac-com'mo-dat'ing (ä-kōm'ō-dāt'ing), *adj.* Obliging.

ac-com'pa-ni-ment (ä-kūm'pā-nī-mēnt), *n.* That which accompanies something else; esp., music to accompany a voice or instrument.

ac-com'pa-ny (ä-kūm'pā-nī), *v. t.* 1 To go or occur along with; to escort; attend. 2 To play music in support of (a voice or instrument). — **ac-com'pa-nist** (-nīst), *n.*

ac-com'plice (ä-kōm'plīs), *n.* An associate in crime.

ac-com'plish (ä-kōm'plīsh), *v. t.* To bring to completion. — *Syn.* Achieve, effect, fulfill, discharge, execute, perform. — *Ant.* Undo.

ac-com'plished (-plīsh), *adj.* 1 Completed. 2 Expert; skilled.

ac-com'plish-ment (ä-kōm'plīsh-mēnt), *n.* 1 A completion. 2 Something completed or effected. 3 An acquired excellence or skill; an attainment.

ac-cord' (ä-kōrd'), *v. t.* To grant; concede. — *v. i.* To agree; harmonize. — *n.* 1 Agreement; harmony. 2 Voluntary impulse or motion. — *Ant.* Conflict.

ac-cord'ance (ä-kōrd'āns), *n.* Agreement; harmony.

ac-cord'ant (-dānt), *adj.* Agreeing; conforming.

ac-cord'ing (ä-kōrd'ing), *adj.* Agreeing. — **according to.** In conformity with; also, as stated by.

ac-cord'ing-ly, *adv.* 1 Suitably; correspondingly. 2 Consequently; so.

ac-cor'di-on (ä-kōrd'ī-ūn), *n.* A musical instrument with a bellows, keys, and reeds. — *adj.* Folding like the bellows of an accordion; as, accordion pleats.

ac-cost' (ä-kōst'), *v. t.* To speak to; address; hail.

ac-count' (ä-kōunt'), *v. t.* To consider; deem. — *v. i.* To give explanation (for).

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīrou̇s, meni; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

— *n.* 1 A reckoning. 2 A statement of business transactions. 3 Reason or consideration; as, on no *account*. 4 Narrative; report. 5 Worth; value.

ac-count'a-ble (ă-koun'tă-b'l), *adj.* 1 Answerable; responsible. 2 Explainable.

ac-count'ant (ă-koun'tănt), *n.* A person skilled in organizing, keeping, or examining financial records. — **ac-count'an-cy** (-tăns), *n.*

ac-count'ing (ă-koun'ting), *n.* Art or system of keeping financial records.

ac-con'ter, ac-cou'tre (ă-kōō'tēr), *v. t.* To equip, esp. for military service. — **ac-cou'ter-ment, ac-cou'tre-ment** (ă-kōō'tēr-mēnt; -trē-mēnt), *n.*

ac-cred'it (ă-kred'it), *v. t.* 1 To authorize officially. 2 To believe; credit. 3 To approve; endorse; sanction.

ac-cre'tion (ă-kre'shūn), *n.* 1 Growth; increase by addition from without. 2 Result of growth by such addition; also, matter added.

ac-crue' (ă-kroō'), *v. i.* 1 To come by way of increase or advantage. 2 To be added by regular growth over a period of time. — **ac-cru'al** (ă-kroō'ăl), *n.*

ac-cu'mu-late (ă-kū'mū-lăt), *v. t. & i.* To bring together so as to form a large number or quantity. — *Syn.* Amass; gather, collect. — *Ant.* Dissipate. — **ac-cu'mu-la'tion** (-lă'shūn), *n.* — **ac-cu'mu-la'tor** (-lă'tēr), *n.*

ac-cu-ra-cy (ăk'ū-ră-sī), *n.* Freedom from mistake; exactness; precision.

ac-cu-rate (ăk'ū-răt), *adj.* Exact; precise; correct. — *Ant.* Inaccurate. — **ac-cu-rate-ly**, *adv.*

ac-curs'ed (ă-kūr'sēd; -sīd; ă-kūrst'), **ac-curst'** (ă-kūrst'), *adj.* Cursed; damnable; execrable. — *Ant.* Blessed.

ac-cu'sa-tive (ă-kū'ză-tīv), *n.* The case marking a noun or pronoun as object of a verb or preposition. — **ac-cu'sa-tive**, *adj.*

ac-cuse' (ă-kūz'), *v. t.* To charge with an offense; to blame. — *Ant.* Exculpate. — **ac-cu-sa'tion** (ăk'ū-ză'shūn), *n.* — **ac-cus'er** (ă-kūz'ēr), *n.*

ac-cus'tom (ă-kūs'tūm), *v. t.* To familiarize; habituate.

ac-cus'tomed (-tūmd), *adj.* Usual; customary; habitual. — *Ant.* Unaccustomed.

ace (ās), *n.* 1 A single spot on a card or die; also, a card so marked. 2 A point won by a single stroke, as in tennis. 3 An aviator who has brought down five or more enemy planes. — *v. t.* To score an ace against (an opponent). — *adj.* First-rate; excellent.

a-cer'bi-ty (ă-sūr'bī-tī), *n.* Sourness; bitterness.

ac-et-an'i-lide (ăs'ēt-ăn'ī-līd; -līd), *n.* A drug used as a remedy for pain and fever.

ac'e-tate (ăs'ētăt), *n.* A salt or ester of acetic acid.

a-ce'tic (ă-sē'tik), *adj.* Relating to or producing vinegar; as, **acetic acid**, a colorless biting liquid, familiar as the acid in vinegar.

a-cet'y-lene (ă-sēt'ī-lēn), *n.* A gas used for

lighting and, when combined with oxygen, in welding metals.

ache (āk), *v. i.*; **ACHED** (ākt); **ACH'ING** (āk'ing). 1 To suffer continued pain; also, to pain (as a tooth). 2 *Colloq.* To long; yearn. — *n.* Continued pain.

a-chieve' (ă-chēv'), *v. t.* To gain, esp. by work or effort. — *Syn.* Accomplish, fulfill, effect. — **a-chieve'ment**, *n.*

ach'ro-mat'ic (ăk'rō-măt'ik), *adj.* Refracting light, as a lens, without separating it into its component colors.

ac'id (ăs'īd), *adj.* 1 Sour or biting to the taste. 2 Of or relating to an acid. — *Ant.* Sweet. — *n.* 1 A sour substance. 2 A chemical compound that has a sour taste, is soluble in water, and turns litmus red. — **a-cid'i-ty** (ă-sīd'ī-tī), *n.*

ac'i-dō'sis (ăs'ī-dō'sīs), *n.* An abnormal condition of reduced alkalinity of the blood and body tissues.

a-cid'u-lous (ă-sīd'ū-lūs), *adj.* Slightly acid; sourish. — *Ant.* Saccharine.

ack'-ack' (ăk'ăk'), *adj.* = **ANTI-AIRCRAFT**. — *n.* An anti-aircraft gun or its fire.

ac-knowl'edge (ăk-nōl'ēj; -ij), *v. t.* 1 To admit as true. 2 To admit the authority of. 3 To express thanks for; also, to report receipt of. 4 To agree formally to (a legal paper). — *Ant.* Deny. — **ac-knowl'edg-ment, ac-knowl'edge-ment**, *n.*

ac'me (ăk'mē), *n.* Highest point; peak.

ac'o-lyte (ăk'ō-līt), *n.* A man or boy who assists a priest at the altar.

ac'o-nite (ăk'ō-nīt), *n.* 1 Any of several species of poisonous plants with hooded blue or purple flowers. 2 A drug obtained from one species.

a'corn (ă'kōrn; ă'kērn), *n.* The nut, or fruit, of the oak.

a-cous'tic (ă-kōōs'tik; ă-kous'-), *adj.* Relating to the sense of hearing, to sound, or to the science of sounds; auditory.

a-cous'tics (-tik), *n.* 1 The science dealing with sound. 2 The qualities in a room that make it easy or hard for a person in it to hear distinctly.

ac-quaint' (ă-kwānt'), *v. t.* 1 To make (a person) familiar (with something or someone). 2 To inform; notify.

ac-quaint'ance (ă-kwānt'ăns), *n.* 1 Personal knowledge. 2 A person with whom one is acquainted. — **ac-quaint'ance-ship**, *n.*

ac'qui-esce' (ăk'wī-ēs'), *v. i.* To accept a plan, statement, or the like, without open opposition. — *Syn.* Consent, agree, assent, accede. — *Ant.* Object. — **ac'qui-es'cence** (-ēs'ēns; -'ns), *n.* — **ac'qui-es-cent**, *adj.*

ac-quire' (ă-kwīr'), *v. t.* To gain, usually by one's own effort; to get as one's own. — *Syn.* Obtain, win, earn, secure, procure. — *Ant.* Forfeit.

ac-quire'ment (-mēnt), *n.* 1 Act of acquiring. 2 An attainment or accomplishment.

ac'qui-si'tion (ăk'wī-zīsh'ūn), *n.* 1 Acquisition. 2 Something acquired.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

ac-quis'i-tive (ă-kwiz'ī-tīv), *adj.* Eager to acquire; grasping.

ac-quit' (ă-kwīt'), *v. t.* 1 To pronounce not guilty (of some offense). 2 To conduct or behave (oneself). — **Ant.** Convict. — **ac-quit'tal**, *n.*

a'cre (ā'kēr), *n.* 1 A plot of land; in *pl.*, lands; estate. 2 A measure of land equivalent to 4840 square yards.

a'cre-age (-lī), *n.* Acres collectively; area in acres.

ac'rid (ăk'rīd), *adj.* 1 Sharp and biting to the taste; bitter. 2 Bitterly irritating; caustic.

ac'ri-mo'ny (ăk'rī-mō'nī; -mūn-ī), *n.* Harsh or biting sharpness, as of language; asperity. — **ac'ri-mo'ni-ous** (-mō'nī-ūs), *adj.*

ac'ro-bat (ăk'rō-băt), *n.* A gymnast, tumbler, or trapeze performer. — **ac'ro-bat'ic** (-băt'īk), *adj.*

ac'ro-bat'ics (ăk'rō-băt'īks), *n.* Profession or performances of an acrobat.

a-crop'o-lis (ă-krōp'ō-līs), *n.* Citadel of an ancient Greek city, esp. [cap.] of Athens.

a-cross' (ă-krōs'), *adv. & prep.* To or on the opposite side (of).

act (ăkt), *n.* 1 A deed; also, action. 2 Statute; decree; edict. 3 A main division of a play; hence, an item on a program, as in vaudeville. — *v. t.* To perform (a play or a role). — *v. i.* 1 To perform, as on the stage. 2 To behave; comport oneself. 3 To exert oneself. 4 To perform a special function. — **Syn.** Work, operate, function, react.

act'ing (ăk'tīng), *adj.* 1 Actively functioning. 2 Doing duty temporarily or for another.

ac-tin'ic (ăk-tīn'īk), *adj.* Relating to the property of radiant energy, especially light, whereby chemical changes are produced, as in a photographic film.

ac'tion (ăk'shūn), *n.* 1 The doing of something. 2 An act; deed; in *pl.*, conduct; also, enterprise. 3 The events in a play. 4 Mechanism, as of a gun. 5 A legal proceeding. 6 Combat; battle.

ac-ti-vate (ăk'tī-vāt), *v. t.* 1 To spur into action. 2 To make (sewage) active with bacteria, so as to purify it. 3 *Mil.* To set up formally, as a division.

ac'tive (ăk'tīv), *adj.* 1 Causing action or change. 2 Agile; nimble. 3 Functioning; operating. 4 Brisk; lively. — **Ant.** Inactive. — **ac'tive-ly**, *adv.*

ac-tiv'i-ty (ăk-tīv'ī-tī), *n.* 1 Physical agility. 2 Energetic action. 3 Natural functioning. 4 An occupation, recreation, or the like.

ac'tor (ăk'tēr), *n.* One who acts; esp., a performer in a play, motion picture, etc. — **ac'tress**, *n.*

ac-tu-al (ăk'tū-ăl), *adj.* Really existing; real. — **Ant.** Imaginary. — **ac-tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

ac-tu-al'i-ty (ăk'tū-ăl'ī-tī), *n.* 1 Actual existence. 2 An actual thing or condition. — **Ant.** Potentiality, possibility.

ac'tu-ary (ăk'tū-ērī; esp. *Brit.*, -ēr-ī), *n.* An expert who calculates insurance risks and premiums. — **ac'tu-ar'i-al** (ăk'tū-ār'ī-ăl), *adj.*

ac'tu-ate (ăk'tū-āt), *v. t.* To incite to action; motivate.

a-cu'men (ă-kū'mēn), *n.* Mental keenness and penetration. — **Syn.** Discernment, insight. — **Ant.** Obtuseness.

a-cute' (ă-kūt'), *adj.* 1 Sharp; pointed. 2 Mentally keen. 3 Shrill. 4 Severe, as a disease, or a stage in a disease leading to a crisis. — **Ant.** Obtuse. — **a-cute'-ness**, *n.*

ad'age (ăd'īj), *n.* An old familiar saying; proverb; maxim.

a-da'glio (ă-dă'jō), *adv.* *Music & Danc-ing.* Slowly. — *adj.* Slow. — *n.* 1 A composition in adagio tempo. 2 A ballet dance done by a man and a woman.

ad'a-mant (ăd'ă-mănt; -mănt), *n.* 1 An imaginary stone of great hardness; later, the diamond. 2 Impenetrable hardness. — *adj.* Impenetrably hard; inflexible. — **Ant.** Yielding. — **ad'a-man'tine** (-mănt'īn; -tīn; -tēn), *adj.*

a-dapt' (ă-dăpt'), *v. t.* To make suitable or fit, as for a new use or for different conditions. — **Syn.** Adjust, accommodate, conform, reconcile. — **a-dapt'a-bil'i-ty** (ă-dăpt'ă-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* — **a-dapt'a-ble**, *adj.*

ad'ap-ta'tion (ăd'ăp-tă'shūn), *n.* Adjustment, as for a new use or to meet certain conditions.

add (ăd), *v. t.* 1 To join, as one thing to another. 2 To unite (numbers) into one sum. — *v. i.* To make an addition. — **Ant.** Subtract, deduct. — **add'er**, *n.*

ad'der (ăd'ēr), *n.* Any of certain snakes, some poisonous (as the European viper), some harmless (as the North American puffing adder).

ad-dict' (ă-dīkt'), *v. t.* To apply (oneself) habitually; to give (oneself) up (to some habit). — **ad-dict'ed**, *adj.* — **ad-dic'tion** (-dīk'shūn), *n.*

ad'dict (ăd'īkt), *n.* One addicted to some habit, such as taking drugs.

ad-di'tion (ă-dīsh'ūn), *n.* 1 Act or process of adding; also, something added. 2 The adding of numbers to obtain their sum. — **Syn.** Accretion, increment, accession.

ad-di'tion-al (-ăl), *adj.* Coming by way of addition; added; extra. — **ad-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

ad'dle (ăd'īl), *adj.* 1 Of an egg, putrid; rotten. 2 Confused; muddled. — *v. t. & i.* To make addle; to muddle; confuse.

ad-dress' (ă-drēs'), *v. t.* 1 To apply (oneself). 2 To direct, as one's remarks (to someone). 3 To speak to. 4 To write an address on (a letter). — (ă-drēs' or, esp. in senses 3 & 4, ădrēs), *n.* 1 Skillful management. 2 A formal speech, lecture, or the like. 3 Direction for delivery of a letter, written on the envelope. 4 Place where a person lives or receives his mail, packages, etc.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrouš, meni; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

ad-duce' (ă-dūs'), *v. t.* To bring forward as an argument, reason, proof, or the like. — **Syn.** Advance, allege, cite.
ad'e-noid (ăd'ē-noid), *n.* A mass of tissue near the opening of the nose into the throat; — usually in *pl.*
ad'ept (ăd'ēpt; ă-dēpt'), *n.* An expert. — (ă-dēpt'), *adj.* Skilled; proficient; expert. — **Ant.** Inept, inept.
ad'e-quate (ăd'ē-kwīt), *adj.* Equal to, or sufficient for, some requirement. — **Ant.** Inadequate. — **ad'e-qua-cy** (-kwā-sī), *n.* — **ad'e-quate-ly**, *adv.*
ad-her'e (ăd'hēr'), *v. i.* 1 To stick fast; cling. 2 To be devoted, as to a cause. 3 To unite in agreement. — **ad-her'ence** (-hēr'ēns), *n.* — **ad-her'ent**, *adj. & n.*
ad-he'sion (ăd'hē-zhūn), *n.* 1 A sticking together. 2 Attachment, as to a party, cause, etc.
ad-he'sive (-sīv), *adj.* 1 Holding together tightly, as if glued. 2 Prepared, as tape, for sticking fast. — *n.* 1 An adhesive substance. 2 A postage stamp with gummed back. — **ad-he'sive-ness**, *n.*
a-dieu' (ă-dū'; *Fr.* ă-dyū'), *interj.* Good-by; farewell. — *n.*; *pl.* ADIEUX (ă-dyū'), ADIEUX (ă-dyū'). A farewell.
ad in'te-rim (ăd in'tēr-īm), *adv.* Meanwhile; also, temporary.
ad'i-pose (ăd'ī-pōs), *adj.* Relating to animal fat; fatty. — **ad'ī-pos'ī-ty** (-pōs'ī-tī), *n.*
ad-ja'cent (ă-jā'sēnt), *adj.* Situated near or next. — **Syn.** Adjoining, contiguous, abutting, juxtaposed.
ad'jec-tive (ăj'ēk-tīv; ăj'tē-), *n.* A word used with a noun or pronoun to describe or limit it.
ad-join' (ă-join'), *v. t. & i.* To be situated next (to).
ad-journ' (ă-jūr'n), *v. t.* To put off; postpone; stop the session of, as a court or legislature, either indefinitely or until a stated time. — *v. i.* To suspend a session, as of a court. — **Ant.** Convene. — **ad-journ'-ment**, *n.*
ad-judge' (ă-jūj'), *v. t.* 1 To judge; adjudicate. 2 To sentence; condemn. 3 To award by judicial decision.
ad-ju'di-cate (ă-jōō'dī-kāt), *v. t.* To settle judicially; to judge. — **ad-ju'di-ca'tion** (-kāt'shūn), *n.*
ad'junct (ăj'ūngkt), *n.* Something joined or added to another thing but not an essential part of it. — **Syn.** Appendage, appurtenance, accessory.
ad-jure' (ă-jōōr'), *v. t.* To command solemnly; to entreat earnestly. — **Syn.** Beg, beseech, implore. — **ad-ju-ra'tion** (ăj'ōō-rā'shūn), *n.*
ad-just' (ă-jūst'), *v. t.* 1 To settle; bring to agreement. 2 To cause to conform; to adapt; fit. 3 To regulate, as a watch. — **ad-just'a-ble**, *adj.* — **ad-just'er**, **ad-just'-tor** (ă-jūs'tēr), *n.* — **ad-just'ment**, *n.*
ad-ju-tant (ăj'ōō-tānt), *n.* 1 An assistant. 2 *Mil.* An officer whose duties are to assist a commanding officer by handling correspondence, keeping records, etc. 3 A

large stork of India; — also called *adjutant bird, crane, or stork.*
ad-min'is-ter (ăd-mīn'īs-tēr), *v. t.* 1 To manage; direct. 2 To dispense, as justice. 3 To apply, as a remedy. 4 To settle, as an estate.
ad-min'is-tra'tion (ăd-mīn'īs-trā'shūn), *n.* 1 Act of administering. 2 Management, as of a business. 3 The body of persons directing the government of a country; also, the term during which such a body governs. — **ad-min'is-tra'tive** (ăd-mīn'īs-trā'tīv; -trā'tīv), *adj.*
ad-min'is-tra'tor (ăd-mīn'īs-trā'tēr), *n.* One who administers; esp., one who settles an estate.
ad'mi-ra-ble (ăd'mī-rā-b'l), *adj.* Worthy of admiration; deserving esteem. — **ad'mi-ra-bly**, *adv.*
ad'mi-ral (ăd'mī-rāl), *n.* A naval officer of highest rank.
ad'mi-ral-ty (-tī), *n.* The government department having authority over naval affairs.
ad-mire' (ăd-mīr'), *v. t.* To regard with high esteem. — **Ant.** Abhor. — **ad'mi-ra'tion** (ăd'mī-rā'shūn), *n.* — **ad-mir'er** (ăd-mīr'ēr), *n.*
ad-mis'sion (ăd-mīsh'ūn), *n.* 1 An admitting; right to enter; entrance. 2 Concession, as of a point in an argument; an admitted fact or statement. 3 Entrance charge.
ad-mit' (ăd-mīt'), *v. t.* 1 To allow to enter. 2 To allow; permit. 3 To acknowledge. — *v. i.* 1 To give entrance. 2 To allow; permit; — followed by *of*. — **Ant.** Eject, expel; exclude; gainsay. — **ad-mis'si-ble** (-mīs'ī-b'l), *adj.* — **ad-mit'tance**, *n.*
ad-mix'ture (ăd-mīks'tūr; ăd-), *n.* A mixing; mixture; also, anything added in mixing. — **Syn.** Composite, blend; alloy.
ad-mon'ish (ăd-mōn'īsh), *v. t.* To warn; to reprove with a warning. — **Syn.** Chide, reproach, rebuke, reprimand. — **Ant.** Commend. — **ad-mo-ni'tion** (ăd'mō-nīsh'ūn), *n.* — **ad-mon'i-to'ry** (ăd-mōn'ī-tō-rī; esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.*
a-do' (ă-dō'), *n.* Trouble; fuss.
a-do-be (ă-dō-bī), *n.* 1 Sun-dried brick, or clay for making such bricks. 2 A structure made of such clay or bricks. — **a-do-be**, *adj.*
ad'o-les'cence (ăd'ō-lēs'ēns), *n.* The process or period of growth between childhood and maturity. — **Ant.** Senescence. — **ad'o-les'cent**, *adj. & n.*
a-dopt' (ă-dōpt'), *v. t.* 1 To take (a child of other parents) as one's own child. 2 To accept (a report, etc.). — **Ant.** Repudiate; discard. — **a-dop'tion** (ă-dōp'shūn), *n.*
a-dore' (ă-dōr'), *v. t.* 1 To worship. 2 To feel or show reverent admiration for. — **Ant.** Detest. — **a-dor'a-ble** (ă-dōr'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **a-dor'a-tion** (ăd'ō-rā'shūn), *n.*
a-dorn' (ă-dōrn'), *v. t.* To decorate; embellish; ornament; deck. — **Ant.** Disfigure. — **a-dorn'ment**, *n.*

ăle, chăotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, hĕre, ăvent, ănd, silĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏlt, cŏnnect; fŏod,

a-down' (ă-doun'), *adv.* Poetic. Down.
a-drift' (ă-drift'), *adj. & adv.* Afloat without moorings; hence, moving aimlessly.
a-droit' (ă-droit'), *adj.* Skillful with one's hands or mind. — *Syn.* Dexterous, deft, handy; clever, cunning, ingenious. — *Ant.* Maladroit. — **a-droit'ly**, *adv.* — **a-droit'ness**, *n.*
ad'u-lā'tion (ăd'ŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* Servile flattery; fulsome praise. — *Ant.* Abuse.
a-dult' (ă-dŭlt'; ăd'ŭlt'), *adj.* Fully grown; mature. — *Ant.* Juvenile; puerile. — *n.* A mature person, animal, or plant.
a-dul'ter-ate (ă-dŭl'tēr-āt), *v. t.* To make impure by mixing in a foreign or baser substance. — **a-dul'ter-a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.*
a-dul'ter-y (ă-dŭl'tēr-ī), *n.* Sexual unfaithfulness of a married person. — **a-dul'ter-er**, *n.* — **a-dul'ter-ess**, *n.* — **a-dul'ter-ous**, *adj.*
ad-vance' (ăd-vāns'), *v. t.* 1 To move forward. 2 To further; help on. 3 To promote in rank. 4 To make earlier in time. 5 To bring to attention. 6 To heighten, as prices. 7 To lend. — *Ant.* Retard; check. — *v. i.* 1 To go forward. 2 To increase; progress. 3 To rise, as in rank, price, etc. — *Ant.* Recede. — **ad-vanced'** (-vāns'), *adj.* — **ad-vance'ment**, *n.*
ad-van'tage (ăd-vān'tij), *n.* 1 Superiority of position. 2 Benefit; profit. — *Ant.* Disadvantage; detriment. — **ad-van-ta'geous** (ăd-vān-tā'jŭs), *adj.*
Ad'vent (ăd-vēnt), *n.* 1 Period of prayer and fasting from the fourth Sunday before Christmas through Christmas eve. 2 [not cap.] Arrival; coming.
ad'ven-ti'tious (ăd-vēn-tish'ŭs), *adj.* Accidental or casual; fortuitous; incidental. — *Ant.* Inherent.
ad-ven'ture (ăd-vēn'tŭr), *n.* 1 A risky undertaking. 2 A remarkable experience. 3 A business venture. — *v. t. & i.* To risk; hazard. — **ad-ven'tur-ous** (-tŭr-ŭs), *adj.*
ad-ven'tur-er (ăd-vēn'tŭr-ēr), *n.* 1 One who engages in new and risky undertakings. 2 A person who follows a military career for adventure, pleasure, or personal profit. 3 One who tries to advance his fortunes by questionable means. — **ad-ven'tur-ess**, *n.*
ad'verb (ăd-vŭrb), *n.* A word which modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb. — **ad'verb**, *adj.* — **ad-ver'bi-al** (ăd-vŭr'bī-ăl), *adj.*
ad'ver-sar'y (ăd-vēr-sēr'ī; esp. *Brit.*, -sēr-ī), *n.* Antagonist; opponent; foe. — *Ant.* Ally.
ad-verse' (ăd-vŭrs'; ăd'vŭrs), *adj.* 1 Opposing. 2 Hostile; hence, unfavorable. — *Ant.* Propitious. — **ad-verse'ly**, *adv.*
ad-ver'si-ty (ăd-vŭr'sī-tī), *n.* Misfortune, esp. as coming after prosperity; a stroke of ill fortune. — *Ant.* Prosperity.
ad-vert' (ăd-vŭrt'), *v. i.* To turn attention (to); to refer (to).
ad-ver-tise, **ad-ver-tize** (ăd-vēr-tīz; ăd'vēr-tīz'), *v. t.* 1 To inform; notify. 2 To

call to public attention, esp. in order to arouse a desire to purchase. — **ad'ver-tis'er**, **ad'ver-tiz'er** (-tīz'ēr; -tīz'ēr), *n.* — **ad'ver-tis'ing**, **ad'ver-tiz'ing**, *n.* — **ad-ver'tise-ment** (ăd-vŭr'tīz-mēnt; -tīs-mēnt; or, esp. *U. S.*, ăd'vēr-tīz'mēnt), **ad-ver'tize-ment**, *n.*
ad-vice' (ăd-vīs'), *n.* 1 Recommendation with regard to a course of action; counsel. 2 Information; news report; — usually in *pl.*
ad-vis'a-ble (ăd-vīz'ă-b'l), *adj.* Proper to be done; expedient. — *Ant.* Inadvisable. — **ad-vis'a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*
ad-vise' (ăd-vīz'), *v. t.* 1 To give advice to; to counsel. 2 To inform; notify. — *v. i.* To consult; confer. — **ad-vis'er**, **ad-vi'sor** (ăd-vīz'ēr), *n.*
ad-vise'ment (ăd-vīz'mēnt), *n.* Careful consideration.
ad-vi'so-ry (ăd-vīz'ō-rī), *adj.* Having or exercising power to advise; also, containing advice.
ad-vo-cate (ăd-vō-kāt), *n.* 1 One who pleads another's cause. 2 One who argues or pleads for any cause. — (-kāt), *v. t.* To recommend or plead for publicly. — *Syn.* Support, uphold, champion, back. — **ad-vo-ca-cy** (-kā-sī), *n.*
adz, **adze** (ădz), *n.* A cutting tool with a curved blade set at right angles to the handle.
ae'gis, **e'gis** (ē'jīs), *n.* 1 A shield or protection. 2 Patronage; sponsorship.
ae'on, **e'on** (ē'ŏn), *n.* A long time; an age.
a'er-ate (ā'ēr-āt), *v. t.* 1 To charge (water, etc.) with gas. 2 To expose (sewage, etc.) to air in order to purify it.
a-e'ri-al (ā-ēr'ī-ăl; ār'ī-ăl), *adj.* 1 Inhabiting, produced by, or done in, the air. 2 Airy. — *n.* Radio. An antenna.
a'er-le (ā'ēr-ī; ēr'ī), *n.* A highly placed nest, as of an eagle; eyrie.
a'er-o-drome' (ā'ēr-ō-drōm'; ār'ō-), *n.* Airport. Chiefly *British*.
a'er-o-naut (ā'ēr-ō-nōt; ār'ō-nōt), *n.* One who operates or travels in an airship or balloon.
a'er-o-nau'tics (-nōt'īks), *n.* Science dealing with the operation of aircraft. — **a'er-o-nau'tic**, **a'er-o-nau'ti-cal**, *adj.*
a'er-o-plane' (ā'ēr-ō-plān'; ār'ō-), *n.* An airplane.
aes'thete (ēs'thēt or, esp. *Brit.*, ēs'thēt), **es'thete** (ēs'thēt), *n.* A person sensitive, sometimes unduly so, to beauty in art or in his surroundings.
aes-thet'ics (ēs-thēt'īks or, esp. *Brit.*, ēs-), **es-thet'ics** (ēs-), *n.* A branch of philosophy dealing with beauty and the beautiful. — **aes-thet'ic**, **es-thet'ic**, *adj.*
a-far' (ă-fār'), *adv.* From, at, or to, a great distance.
af'fa-ble (ăf'ă-b'l), *adj.* 1 Courteous and agreeable. 2 Mild and gracious. — *Ant.* Reserved. — **af'fa-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*
af-fair' (ă-fār'), *n.* Matter; concern; business of any kind.
af-fect' (ă-fēkt'), *v. t.* 1 To be fond of us-

foot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīrouz, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

ing or wearing. 2 To simulate; assume; pretend.

af-fect' (ă-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To produce an effect on; to influence; impress.

af-fec-ta'tion (ă-fĕk-tă'shŭn), *n.* A trait, appearance, or habit assumed by a person in an effort to impress others.

af-fect'ed (ă-fĕk'tĕd; -tĭd), *adj.* 1 Artificially assumed, as a mannerism, to impress others. 2 Pretending to some trait which is not natural.

af-fect'ed, adj. 1 Afflicted (as by disease); also, influenced. 2 Emotionally moved.

af-fec'tion (ă-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Tender attachment; love. — *Ant.* Coldness.

af-fec'tion, n. A bodily condition; disease.

af-fec'tion-ate (ă-fĕk'shŭn-ĭt), *adj.* Loving; fond; tender. — **af-fec'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.*

af-fer-ent (ă-fĕr-ĕnt), *adj.* Bearing or conducting inward, as nerves, to a part or organ of the body; — *opp.* to *efferent*.

af-fi'ance (ă-fĭ-ăns), *v. t.* To betroth; engage.

af-fi-da'vit (ă-fĭ-dă-vĭt), *n.* A sworn statement in writing.

af-fil'i-ate (ă-fĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* To associate closely (with). — **af-fil'i-a'tion** (-ă-shŭn), *n.*

af-fin'i-ty (ă-fĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1 Kinship; relationship. 2 Spiritual attraction assumed to exist between certain persons, esp. of opposite sex.

af-firm' (ă-fŭrm'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To confirm; ratify. 2 To assert positively. — *Syn.* Aver, avow, avouch, declare, assert. — *Ant.* Deny.

af-fir-ma'tion (ă-fĕr-mă'shŭn), *n.* 1 Ratification. 2 Positive statement; assertion.

af-firm'a-tive (ă-fŭr-mă-tĭv), *adj.* 1 That affirms; answering "yes" to a question; positive. — *Ant.* Negative. — *n.* 1 In a debate, the side supporting the proposition as stated. 2 A word expressing assent.

af-fix' (ă-fĭks'), *v. t.* 1 To attach; fasten; fix. 2 To add at the end, as one's signature on a document. — *Ant.* Detach. — (ă-fĭks), *n.* Something affixed, or added, as a suffix to a word root.

af-fla'tus (ă-flă'tŭs), *n.* Divine inspiration.

af-flict' (ă-fĭkt'), *v. t.* To cause pain and distress to; to trouble grievously. — *Syn.* Try, torment, torture. — *Ant.* Comfort. — **af-flic'tion** (-fĭk'shŭn), *n.*

af-flu-ence (ă-fĭlŭ-ĕns), *n.* Abundant supply; also, wealth; riches. — **af-flu-ent, adj.**

af-ford' (ă-fôrd'), *v. t.* 1 To endure without serious harm (as to one's financial condition, or health, or reputation). 2 To provide; furnish.

af-fray' (ă-fră'), *n.* Fight; fray; combat.

af-fright' (ă-frĭt'), *v. t. & n.* Archaic. Alarm.

af-front' (ă-frŭnt'), *v. t.* 1 To insult. 2 To confront. — *Syn.* Offend, outrage. — *Ant.* Gratify. — *n.* An insult.

a-field' (ă-fĕld'), *adv.* 1 To, in, or on, the field. 2 Away from home; astray.

a-fire' (ă-fĭr'), *adj.* On fire.

a-flame' (ă-flām'), *adj.* Flaming.

a-float' (ă-flōt'), *adj.* 1 On board ship.

2 Floating; adrift. 3 Flooded with water.

a-foot' (ă-fōōt'), *adv. & adj.* 1 On foot.

2 In action; astir.

a-fore'said' (ă-fôr'sĕd'), *adj.* Said or named before.

a-fraid' (ă-frăd'), *adj.* Frightened; fearful. — *Ant.* Undaunted; unafraid.

a-fresh' (ă-frĕsh'), *adv.* Anew; again.

aft (ăft), *adv.* Near, toward, or in, the stern of a vessel; abaft.

aft'er (ăft'ĕr), *adv.* Afterward; subsequently. — *prep.* 1 Behind in place. 2

Later than. 3 Below in rank or order. —

Ant. Before. — *adj.* 1 Later. 2 Rear;

esp., toward the stern of a vessel. — *conj.*

Later than the time when.

aft'er-math (ăft'ĕr-măth), *n.* 1 A second-growth crop, as of hay. 2 Consequences;

effects. — *Syn.* Sequel, result, outcome.

aft'er-noon' (ăft'ĕr-nōōn'), *n.* The time

between noon and evening.

aft'er-thought' (ăft'ĕr-thōt'), *n.* A later

thought or expedient.

aft'er-ward (ăft'ĕr-wĕrd), **aft'er-wards**

(-wĕrdz), *adv.* At a later time.

a-gain' (ă-gĕn' or, esp. *Brit.*, ă-gān'), *adv.*

1 Once more; anew. 2 In addition. 3

Further; moreover.

a-against' (ă-gĕnst' or, esp. *Brit.*, ă-gānst'),

prep. 1 Facing; opposite to. 2 In col-

lision with. 3 In opposition to. — *Ant.*

For.

a-gar'lic (ă-găr'lk; ăg'ă-rĭk), *n.* An um-

brella-shaped fungus.

ag'ate (ăg'ĭt; ăg'ăt), *n.* 1 A striped or

clouded variety of chalcedony. 2 A

child's marble resembling such stone.

a-ga've (ă-gă-vĕ), *n.* A plant of the am-

aryllis family; esp., the century plant.

age (ăj), *n.* 1 Period of existence of a per-

son or thing from its beginning to a given

time. 2 A lifetime. 3 Maturity. 4 A

period in history. — *Syn.* Senility, dotage;

majority; era, epoch, aeon. — *Ant.* Youth.

— *v. i. & t.* To grow old, or cause to grow

old.

a-gen-cy (ă-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* 1 Exertion of effort;

instrumentality. 2 Business, office, or dis-

trict of an agent. — *Syn.* Means, medium.

a-gent (ă-jĕnt), *n.* 1 A person with power

to act or choose. 2 A means; instrument.

3 A person acting or doing business for an-

other person, a company, etc. — *Syn.* At-

torney, deputy, proxy. — *Ant.* Principal.

ag-glom'er-ate (ă-glŏm'ĕr-āt), *v. t. & i.* To

gather into a mass; to cluster. — **ag-glom'**

er-a'tion (-ă'shŭn), *n.*

ag-gran-dize (ăg'răn-dĭz; ă-grăn'dĭz), *v. t.*

To make great or greater, as in power, rank,

or wealth. — *Syn.* Exalt, magnify. —

Ant. Belittle. — **ag-gran'dize-ment** (ă-

grăn'dĭz-mĕnt), *n.*

ag-gra-vate (ăg'ră-văt), *v. t.* 1 To make

more severe; intensify. 2 *Dial.* To irri-

tate. — *Syn.* Heighten; exasperate, pro-

vocate. — *Ant.* Alleviate; appease. — **ag-**

gra-va'tion (-văt'shŭn), *n.*

ăle, chăotic, cûre, ădd, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, hĕre, ăvent, ănd, silĕnt,
makĕr; ĭce, ĭll, charity; ŭld, ŭbey, ŭrb, ŭdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

ag'gre-gate (ăg'rê-gât), *adj.* Formed by the gathering of units into one mass. — (-gât), *v. t.* To collect into one mass. — (-gât), *n.* A mass or sum of particulars. — **Syn.** Total, whole, quantity. — **Ant.** Individual; constituent. — **ag'gre-ga'tion** (-gâ'shûn), *n.*

ag-gres'sion (ă-grêsh'ûn), *n.* Unprovoked attack or act of hostility. — **Ant.** Resistance. — **ag-gres'sive** (-grê's'iv), *adj.* — **ag-gres'sive-ness**, *n.* — **ag-gres'sor** (-grê's'êr), *n.*

ag-grieve (ă-grêv'), *v. t.* To cause grief to; hence, to oppress or injure in one's rights. — **Syn.** Wrong, persecute.

a-ghast' (ă-gâst'), *adj.* Struck with amazement.

ag'ile (ăj'îl; -îl), *adj.* Nimble; lively. — **Syn.** Brisk, spry. — **Ant.** Torpid. — **a-gil'i-ty** (ă-jîl'i-tî), *n.*

ag'i-tate (ăj'i-tât), *v. t.* 1 To set or keep in motion. 2 To stir up; excite. 3 To discuss earnestly. — **Syn.** Shake, rock, convulse; rouse, arouse; argue. — **Ant.** Quiet; calm. — **ag'i-ta'tor** (-tâ'têr), *n.*

ag'i-ta'tion (ăj'i-tâ'shûn), *n.* 1 Violent or irregular motion. 2 Mental disturbance. 3 Excitement of public opinion.

a-glow' (ă-glô'), *adj.* Glowing.

ag-nos'tic (ă-nôs'tîk), *n.* A person who asserts that knowledge of God is impossible.

a-go' (ă-gô'), *adj. & adv.* Past; gone by.

a-gog' (ă-gôg'), *adj.* Eager; astir. — **Ant.** Aloof.

ag'o-nize (ăg'ô-nîz), *v. t. & i.* To suffer, or cause to suffer, agony.

ag'o-ny (ăg'ô-nî), *n.* Extreme pain of mind or body. — **Syn.** Suffering, distress.

a-grar'i-an (ă-grâr'i-ăn), *adj.* 1 Relating to land or fields. 2 Organized for aiding farming interests.

a-gree' (ă-grê'), *v. i.* 1 To assent; accede. 2 To harmonize, as in thought or action; specif., to get on well together. 3 To come to an understanding. 4 To suit; fit. — **Syn.** Consent, acquiesce; concur, coincide; conform, correspond, tally. — **Ant.** Protest; differ; disagree.

a-gree'a-ble (ă-grê'ă-b'l), *adj.* 1 Pleasing; pleasant. 2 Suitable; befitting. — **Ant.** Disagreeable. — **a-gree'a-bly**, *adv.*

a-gree'ment (ă-grê'mênt), *n.* 1 Harmony of opinion or action. 2 Mutual understanding or arrangement, or a document containing such an arrangement.

ag'ri-cul'ture (ăg'rî-kûl'tûr), *n.* Farming; husbandry; tillage. — **ag'ri-cul'tur-al** (-kûl'tûr-ăl), *adj.* — **ag'ri-cul'tur-ist**, *n.*

a-ground' (ă-ground'), *adv. & adj.* Stranded.

a'gue (ă-gû), *n.* A malarial fever, accompanied by chills and sweating.

a-head' (ă-hêd'), *adv. & adj.* Before; in advance. — **Ant.** Behind.

a-hoy' (ă-hoi'), *interj.* Naut. A call used in hailing.

aid (ăd), *v. t. & i.* To help; assist. — **Ant.** Injure. — *n.* 1 Help. 2 An assistant. — **Ant.** Impediment.

aide'-de-camp', **aid'-de-camp'** (ăd'dê-kămp'; ăd'dê-kăn'), *n.; pl.* AIDES-DE-CAMP, AIDS-DE-CAMP (ădz/-). An officer who attends a general and assists him in his duties.

al-grette' (ă-grêt'; ă-grêt'), *n.* 1 An egret. 2 A plume, as of feathers, gems, etc.

ail (ăl), *v. t.* To pain; trouble; to be the matter with. — *v. i.* To be ill.

ai'ler-on (ă'lêr-ôn), *n.* A control flap on an airplane, usually part of a wing.

ail'ment (ăl'mênt), *n.* Sickness.

aim (ăm), *v. i. & t.* 1 To point (a weapon) toward some object. 2 To direct (one's efforts) at some purpose. — **Syn.** Level, train; aspire. — *n.* 1 Direction of a weapon at some object. 2 The object aimed at. 3 Intention; design. — **Syn.** End, goal; purpose. — **aim'less**, *adj.*

air (âr), *n.* 1 The gaseous mixture surrounding the earth. 2 A breeze. 3 Public utterance or expression. 4 Characteristic appearance. 5 Artificial manner; affectation. 6 Melody; tune. — *v. t.* 1 To expose to the air. 2 To display or express openly. — *adj.* 1 Conducting or supplying air. 2 Operated by air. 3 Done by means of, or used by, aircraft; of or relating to navigation of the air.

air conditioning. Process of washing and drying air before it enters a room. — **air'-con-di'tioned**, *adj.*

air'craft' (âr'krăft'), *n.* Any craft made for navigation of the air.

air'drome' (âr'drôm'), *n.* Airport.

air'field' (âr'fîld'), *n.* The field of an airport.

air line. 1 A straight line. 2 System of transportation by aircraft, or a company operating such a system.

air mail. Mail transported by air.

air'man (âr'măn), *n.* Aviator.

air'plane' (âr'plăn'), *n.* A form of aircraft, heavier than air, driven by a propeller or by a rearward jet and supported by the action of the air against its wings.

air'port' (âr'pôrt'), *n.* A place where aircraft may land.

air'ship' (âr'shîp'), *n.* A form of aircraft, lighter than air, borne in the air by a gas-filled container, and usually having an engine, propeller, and rudder.

air'tight' (âr'tî't'), *adj.* 1 So tight no air can enter or escape. 2 Leaving no opening for attack.

air'y (âr'î), *adj.* 1 Breezy. 2 Delicate and graceful. 3 Visionary.

aisle (îl), *n.* 1 A side division of a church. 2 A passageway into which rows of seats open, as in a church or theater.

a-jar' (ă-jâr'), *adj.* Partly open, as a door.

a-kim'bo (ă-kîm'bô), *adj. & adv.* With hand on hip and elbow turned outward.

a-kin' (ă-kîn'), *adj.* 1 Related by blood. 2 Of the same kind. — **Syn.** Similar, alike, comparable. — **Ant.** Alien.

al'a-bas'ter (ăl'ă-băs'têr), *n.* A variety of stone, usually white and translucent.

a-lac'ri-ty (ă-lăk'rî-tî), *n.* Cheerful readiness; briskness. — **Ant.** Languor.

foot; out; oil; cûbe, fûnite, ûrn, ūp, oîrouz, menû; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natûre, verdûre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

a-larm' (ä-lärm'), *n.* 1 A call to arms. 2 A danger signal. 3 Sudden surprise attended with fear; fright. — *Syn.* Alert; panic, dismay. — *Ant.* Assurance; composure. — *v. t.* 1 To warn of danger. 2 To frighten. — *Syn.* Scare, startle.

al'ba-tross (äl'bä-trōs), *n.* A large web-footed sea bird.

al-be'it (äl-bē'it), *conj.* Even though; although.

al-bi'no (äl-bī'nō or, *esp. Brit.*, -bē'nō), *n.* A person who lacks coloring matter in the skin, hair, and eyes. — **al'bi-nism** (äl'bī-nīz'm; -bē-nīz'm), *n.*

al'bum (äl'būm), *n.* A book with blank pages in which to insert photographs, stamps, etc.

al-bu'men (äl-bū'mēn), *n.* 1 The white of an egg. 2 Albumin.

al-bu'min (äl-bū'mīn), *n.* A protein found in blood serum and in milk, muscle, egg, and many vegetable tissues.

al-bu'mi-nous (äl-bū'mī-nūs), *adj.* Containing or resembling albumen or albumin.

al-cal'de (äl-käl'dā), *n.* In Spain, a government official, as a mayor or judge.

al'che-my (äl'kē-mī), *n.* Medieval chemistry, chiefly concerned with efforts to turn base metals into gold. — **al'che-mist**, *n.*

al'co-hol (äl'kō-hōl), *n.* 1 The liquid that is the intoxicating element in fermented and distilled liquors. 2 *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds similar to this liquid. — **al'co-hol'ic** (-hōl'ik), *adj.*

al'co-hol'ic, *n.* 1 A person addicted to excessive use of alcoholic liquors. 2 *pl.* Alcoholic liquors.

al'co-hol-ism (äl'kō-hōl-iz'm), *n.* Diseased condition caused by excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

al'cove (äl'kōv), *n.* Any recess or niche in a room.

al'der (äl'dēr), *n.* A tree or shrub related to the birch and hazel.

al'der-man (äl'dēr-mān), *n.* A member of a lawmaking body of a city.

ale (āl), *n.* A fermented liquor made from malt and hops.

a-lem'bic (ä-lēm'bik), *n.* An old type of distilling apparatus.

a-ler't' (ä-lūrt'), *adj.* 1 Vigilant; watchful. 2 Brisk; nimble. — *n.* An alarm; warning. — **a-ler't'ly**, *adv.* — **a-ler't'ness**, *n.*

Al'ex-an'drine (äl'ēg-zān'drīn; -drīn), *n.* A verse of six iambic feet with a pause after the third foot.

al-fal'fa (äl-fāl'fā), *n.* A forage plant of the pea family; — called also *lucerne*.

al'ga (äl'gā), *n.*; *pl.* ALGAE (-jē). Any plant of the group comprising the seaweeds, including allied fresh-water forms.

al'ge-bra (äl'jē-brā), *n.* Branch of mathematics using letters and other symbols in calculating. — **al'ge-bra'ic** (-brā'ik), *adj.*

a'li-as (ä'lī-ās), *adv.* Otherwise called. — *n.* A false or assumed name.

al'i-bi (äl'ī-bī), *n.* Plea offered by an accused person that when the offense was committed he was somewhere else.

al'ien (äl'yēn; ä'lī-ēn), *adj.* Foreign. — *n.* A foreigner. — *Syn.* Stranger, outsider, immigrant. — *Ant.* Citizen.

al'ien-ate (äl'yēn-āt; ä'lī-ēn-), *v. t.* 1 To transfer, as property. 2 To make hostile where previously friendship had existed; to estrange. — *Ant.* Unite; reunite. — **al'ien-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

al'ien-ist (äl'yēn-ist; ä'lī-ēn-ist), *n.* Specialist in mental diseases.

a-light' (ä-līt'), *v. i.* 1 To descend, as from a vehicle. 2 To light, lodge, or come to rest. — *Syn.* Dismount; land, perch.

a-light', *adj.* Lighted up.

a-lign', **a-line'** (ä-līn'), *v. t.* To form in line. — *Syn.* Range, array. — **a-lign'-ment**, **a-line'-ment**, *n.*

a-like' (ä-līk'), *adj.* Resembling; like. — *Syn.* Similar, identical, uniform, comparable. — *Ant.* Different. — *adv.* In the same manner.

al'i-ment (äl'ī-mēnt), *n.* Food; nourishment.

al'i-men'ta-ry (-mēn'tā-rī), *adj.* Nutritious; also, supplying food. — **alimentary canal**, a tubelike passage in the body extending from the mouth to the anus and serving in the digestion of food.

al'i-mo'ny (äl'ī-mō'nī; *esp. Brit.*, -mūn-ī), *n.* Allowance paid by a man to a woman after her divorce from him.

a-live' (ä-līv'), *adj.* 1 Living. 2 In force or operation. 3 Sensitive. 4 Sprightly; brisk. — *Ant.* Dead, defunct; blind (*to*).

al'ka-li (äl'kā-lī; -lī), *n.* 1 A substance, as potash, that has an acrid taste and the power to neutralize acids. 2 A mixture of salts in the soil of some dry regions in such amount as to make ordinary farming impossible. — **al'ka-line** (-līn; -līn), *adj.* — **al'ka-lin'i-ty** (-līn'ī-tī), *n.*

al'ka-loid (äl'kā-lōid), *n.* An organic substance of alkaline properties, as certain plant substances used as drugs.

all (āl), *adj.* 1 The whole of. 2 The greatest possible. 3 Every one of (a number of units or individuals). — *Syn.* Entire, total, gross; each. — *Ant.* Part (*of*); no. — *adv.* 1 Wholly. 2 Apiece. — *pron.* Everyone.

al-lay' (ä-lā'), *v. t.* 1 To calm. 2 To relieve, as pain or distress. — *Syn.* Alleviate, lighten. — *Ant.* Intensify.

al'le-ga'tion (äl'ē-gā'shūn), *n.* An assertion of something as so.

al-lege' (ä-lēj'), *v. t.* To state as a fact; assert.

al-le'giance (ä-lē'jāns), *n.* Loyalty owed by a citizen to his country or his government. — *Syn.* Fidelity, fealty, devotion. — *Ant.* Treachery; treason.

al'le-go-ry (äl'ē-gō-rī; *esp. Brit.*, -gēr-ī), *n.* Story in which actions and characters are symbols suggesting other, and real, actions and characters. — **al'le-gor'i-cal** (-gōr'ī-kāl), *adj.*

al'le-lu'ia. Variant of HALLELUJAH.

al'ler-gy (äl'ēr-jī), *n.* Sensitiveness to certain germs, pollen, food, etc. — *Syn.* Sus-

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

- ceptibility. — **Ant.** Immunity. — **al-ler'-gic** (ă-lŭr'jĭk), *adj.*
- al-le'-vi-ate** (ă-lŭ-vi-ăt), *v. t.* To lessen or relieve (pain, anxiety, etc.). — **Syn.** Lighten, mitigate. — **Ant.** Aggravate. — **al-le'-vi-a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.*
- al'-ley** (ăl'ĭ), *n.* 1 A narrow passage between buildings. 2 A place for bowling and similar games.
- al-li'-ance** (ă-lĭ-ăns), *n.* A union or connection of interests. — **Syn.** League, coalition, fusion, confederacy, confederation, federation.
- al-lied'** (ă-lĭd'), *adj.* Joined in alliance. — **Syn.** Related, affiliated. — **Ant.** Unallied.
- al-li-ga'tor** (ăl'ĭ-gă-tēr), *n.* A large aquatic reptile allied to the crocodiles but having a shorter and broader snout.
- al-lit'er-a'tion** (ă-lĭt'ēr-ă'shŭn), *n.* Repetition of the same sound at the beginning of adjacent words.
- al-lo'-cate** (ăl'ŭ-kăt), *v. t.* To allot; assign. — **al-lo-ca'tion** (-kă'shŭn), *n.*
- al-lot'** (ă-lŏt'), *v. t.* To distribute or set apart as a share, amount, etc. — **Syn.** Assign, apportion, allocate. — **al-lot'ment**, *n.*
- all'-out'** (ăl'out'), *adj.* Using all one's energy, strength, or resources; as, an *all-out* offensive.
- al-low'** (ă-lou'), *v. t.* 1 To approve; sanction. 2 To admit, as the truth of a report. 3 To assign. 4 To permit. 5 To grant as a deduction. — **Syn.** Suffer, let, leave; concede. — **Ant.** Inhibit; disallow. — **al-low'a-ble**, *adj.*
- al-low'ance** (ă-lou-ăns), *n.* 1 Permission. 2 Allotted share. 3 Money given regularly as a bounty. 4 Deduction, as for waste.
- al-loy'** (ă-loi'; ăl'oi), *n.* 1 Substance composed of metals fused together. 2 A metal fused with a more valuable metal to impart certain desired qualities. — (ă-loi'), *v. t.* To fuse so as to form an alloy.
- all'-round'** (ăl'round'), *adj.* Having ability in all fields. — **Syn.** Versatile, many-sided.
- all'spice'** (ăl'spĭs'), *n.* The berry of the pimento tree, or a spice made from it.
- al-lude'** (ă-lŭd'), *v. i.* To refer indirectly or by suggestion.
- al-lure'** (ă-lŭr'), *v. t. & i.* To tempt as by a bait; entice. — **Syn.** Attract, charm, captivate. — **Ant.** Repel. — **al-lure'ment**, *n.* — **al-lur'ing** (-lŭr'ĭng), *adj.*
- al-lu'sion** (ă-lŭ-zhŭn), *n.* An indirect reference; a hint.
- al-lu'-vi-al** (ă-lŭ-vi-ăl), *adj.* Relating to, composed of, or found in, soil, sand, or gravel deposited by running water.
- al-ly'** (ă-lĭ'), *v. t. & i.* To unite in alliance. — (ă-lĭ'; ăl'ĭ), *n.* 1 A person or state united with another or others in an alliance. 2 *pl.* [usually *cap.*] Nations allied against the Central Powers in World War I and against the Axis Powers in World War II. — **Syn.** Colleague, partner, confederate. — **Ant.** Adversary.
- al'ma-nac** (ăl'mă-năk), *n.* A calendar, often with various statistics added.
- al-might'y** (ăl-mĭt'ĭ), *adj.* Having supreme power. — **the Almighty.** God.
- al'mond** (ă'mŭnd; ăm'ŭnd), *n.* A small tree of the peach family; also, the fruit of this tree and its nutlike kernel.
- al'mon-er** (ăl'mŭn-ēr; ăm'mŭn-), *n.* One who distributes alms for another.
- al'most** (ăl'mŏst; ăl-mŏst'), *adv.* Nearly; a little short of.
- alms** (ănz), *n. sing. & pl.* Charitable gift.
- alms'house'** (ănz'hous'), *n.* Home for the needy.
- al'oe** (ăl'ō), *n.* 1 A South African plant of the lily family. 2 *pl.* The dried juice of the leaves of this plant used in medicine.
- a-loft'** (ă-lŏft'), *adv.* 1 High in the air. 2 On or to the higher rigging of a vessel.
- a-lone'** (ă-lŏn'), *adj.* 1 Solitary. 2 Without anyone or anything else. — **Syn.** Lonely, lonesome, lone, forlorn. — **Ant.** Accompanied. — *adv.* Solely.
- a-long'** (ă-lŏng'), *prep.* Lengthwise of. — *adv.* 1 In line with the length of. 2 Onward; forward. 3 Together.
- a-long'side'** (ă-lŏng'sĭd'; -sĭd'), *adv. & prep.* Along or by the side (of).
- a-loof'** (ă-lŏof'), *adj.* Separated; reserved. — **Syn.** Indifferent, disinterested, unconcerned. — **Ant.** Familiar, close. — **a-loof'-ness**, *n.*
- a-loud'** (ă-loud'), *adv.* So as to be heard; out loud.
- alp** (ălp), *n.* A high mountain.
- al-pac'a** (ăl-păk'ă), *n.* A variety of llama; also, a cloth woven from its hair.
- al'pha-bet** (ăl'fă-bĕt), *n.* The letters of a language arranged in their regular order. — **al'pha-bet'ic** (-bĕt'ĭk), **al'pha-bet'i-cal**, *adj.*
- al'pha-bet-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t.* To arrange in alphabetic order.
- Al'pine** (ăl'pĭn; -pĭn), *adj.* Relating to or like the Alps.
- al-read'y** (ăl-rĕd'ĭ), *adv.* Previously.
- al'so** (ăl'sō), *adv.* In addition; too.
- al'tar** (ăl'tēr), *n.* 1 Any raised structure on which sacrifices are offered or incense burned. 2 The communion table.
- al'ter** (ăl'tēr), *v. t. & i.* To change; modify. — **Syn.** Vary. — **Ant.** Fix.
- al'ter-a'tion** (ăl'tēr-ă'shŭn), *n.* Change; modification.
- al'ter-ca'tion** (ăl'tēr-kă'shŭn), *n.* Wrangle; dispute. — **Syn.** Quarrel, squabble. — **Ant.** Concurrence; accord.
- al'ter-na'te** (ăl'tēr-năt; ăl'-; ăl-tŭr'năt; ăl-), *adj.* 1 By turns. 2 Every other. — **Ant.** Consecutive. — *n.* A substitute. — (ăl'tēr-năt; ăl'-), *v. t.* To interchange regularly. — *v. i.* 1 To follow or act by turns. 2 To vary by turns. 3 To reverse regularly its direction of flow; — said of electric currents. — **al'ter-na'te-ly** (-năt-lĭ), *adv.* — **al'ter-na'tion** (ăl'tēr-nă'shŭn; ăl'-), *n.*
- al'ter-na'tive** (ăl-tŭr'nă-tĭv; ăl-), *adj.* Offering a choice of two or more things. — *n.*

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menti; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

A chance to choose between two or more.
al-though', **al-tho'** (ăl-thō'), *conj.* 1 Granting that. 2 In spite of the fact that.
al-tim'e-ter (ăl-tīm'ē-tēr; ăl'tī-mē'tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring altitudes.
al'ti-tude (ăl'tī-tūd), *n.* Height; vertical elevation.
al'to (ăl'tō), *n.* The lowest female voice or a singer or instrument having the range of such a voice.
al'to-gether (ăl'tō-gēth'ēr), *adv.* Wholly; on the whole.
al'tru-ism (ăl'trō-iz'm), *n.* Unselfish interest in the welfare of others. — **al'tru-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **al'tru-is'tic** (-is'tik), *adj.*
al'um (ăl'ūm), *n.* 1 A mineral salt found in colorless crystals and used to cause vomiting and to stop bleeding. 2 A colorless salt used in baking powders, in purifying water, etc.
a-lu'mi-na (ă-lū'mī-nă), *n.* Aluminum oxide, occurring in nature as emery, ruby, etc.
a-lu'mi-num (ă-lū'mī-nūm) *or*, chiefly *British*, **al'u-min'i-um** (ăl'ū-mīn'ī-ūm), *n.* A whitish light malleable metal used in airplanes, cooking utensils, etc., where lightness and strength are desirable.
a-lum'nus (ă-lūm'nūs), *n. masc.; pl. -NI* (-nī); **a-lum'na** (-nă), *fem.; pl. -NAE* (-nē). A graduate of a college or school.
al'ways (ăl'wāz; -wīz), *adv.* At all times. — *Syn.* Forever, ever.
am (ām). *First person sing. pres. indic. of BE.*
a-main' (ă-mān'), *adv.* With full force or speed.
a-mal'gam (ă-māl'gām), *n.* 1 An alloy used in making dental cements, in silvering mirrors, etc. 2 A compound made up of different things. — *Syn.* Mixture, admixture, blend, composite.
a-mal'gam-ate (ă-māl'gā-māt), *v. t. & i.* To unite into one body or organization. — **a-mal'gam-a'tion** (-māl'shūn), *n.*
a-man'u-en'sis (ă-mān'ū-ēn'sis), *n.; pl. -SES* (-sēz). One employed to write from dictation or to copy what another has written; a secretary.
am'a-ranth (ăm'ă-rānth), *n.* An imaginary flower supposed never to fade. — **am'a-ran'thine** (-rān'thīn; -thīn), *adj.*
am'a-ryl'lis (ăm'ă-rīl'is), *n.* A plant with lilylike rose-colored flowers; also, a flower of this plant.
a-mass' (ă-mās'), *v. t.* To heap up; accumulate. — *Syn.* Hoard. — *Ant.* Distribute.
am'a-teur' (ăm'ă-tūr'; ăm'ă-tūr; ăm'ă-tŭr), *n.* One who engages in a pursuit for pleasure and not as a business; a nonprofessional. — *Ant.* Professional; expert. — **am'a-teur'ish**, *adj.* — **am'a-teur'ism**, *n.*
am'a-to'ry (ăm'ă-tō'rī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.* Loving; amorous.
a-maze' (ă-māz'), *v. t.* To overwhelm with wonder; to astound. — *Syn.* Astonish, surprise.
a-maze'ment (ă-māz'mēnt), *n.* Overwhelming wonder; astonishment.

am-bas'sa-dor (ăm-bās'ă-dēr), *n.* A person accredited to a foreign government as the official representative of his own government.
am'ber (ăm'bēr), *n.* A yellowish fossil resin used for pipe stems, beads, etc.; also, the color of this resin.
am'ber-gris (ăm'bēr-grēs; -grīs), *n.* A waxy substance found floating in tropical seas and used in the making of perfumes.
am'bi-dex'trous (ăm'bī-dēk'strūs), *adj.* Using both hands with equal ease.
am'bi-ent (ăm'bī-ēnt), *adj.* Surrounding; encircling.
am-big'u-ous (ăm-bīg'ū-ūs), *adj.* Uncertain in meaning; capable of being understood in more than one way. — *Syn.* Equivocal, vague, obscure. — *Ant.* Explicit. — **am'bī-gu'i-ty** (ăm'bī-gū'ī-tī), *n.*
am-bi'tion (ăm-bīsh'ūn), *n.* Eager desire for success, honor, etc. — *Syn.* Aspiration.
am-bi'tious (ăm-bīsh'ūs), *adj.* 1 Desiring success, honor, etc. 2 Indicating ambition; sometimes, pretentious. — *Ant.* Unambitious; modest.
am'ble (ăm'b'l), *n.* An easy gait of a horse. — *v. i.* To go at an amble.
am-bro'si-a (ăm-brō'zhī-ă; -zī-ă), *n.* In mythology, the food and drink of the gods; hence, any especially delicious food and drink. — **am-bro'si-al**, *adj.*
am'bu-lance (ăm'bū-lāns), *n.* A vehicle equipped for carrying injured or sick persons.
am'bu-la-to'ry (ăm'bū-lă-tō'rī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.* Walking about, or able to walk about; moving from place to place.
am'bus-cade' (ăm'būs-kād'), *n. & v. t. & i.* Ambush.
am'bush (ăm'bōsh), *n.* A military trap by which troops in concealment attack an enemy by surprise. — *v. t.* To attack (an enemy) from ambush.
a-mel'io-rate (ă-mēl'yō-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To make or grow better; improve. — **a-mel'io-ra'tion** (-rā'shūn), *n.*
a'men' (ă'mēn'; *often* ă'mēn' — *always in singing*), *interj.* So be it; — used esp. at the end of prayers.
a-me'na-ble (ă-mē'nă-b'l; -mēn'ă-b'l), *adj.* 1 Answerable. 2 Easily managed; tractable. — *Syn.* Liable, accountable, responsible; obedient, docile. — *Ant.* Independent (*of*); recalcitrant, refractory.
a-mend' (ă-mēnd'), *v. t.* 1 To correct. 2 To improve; hence, to alter; change. — *Syn.* Reform, rectify, revise, remedy. — *Ant.* Debase; impair.
a-mend'ment (ă-mēnd'mēnt), *n.* 1 Correction of faults. 2 Any change in a legislative motion or bill, or in a constitution, made or proposed to be made.
a-men'i-ty (ă-mēn'ī-tī; ă-mē'nī-tī), *n.* Pleasantness; civility; any act of civility. — *Syn.* Luxury; courtesy, attention. — *Ant.* Rigor; rudeness.
a-merce' (ă-mŭrs'), *v. t.* To punish by a money penalty; hence, to punish in any way.

ăle, chăotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

A-mer'i-can (ă-mēr'ī-kăn), *adj.* Of, belonging to, or living in America, esp. the United States of America. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of America; esp., a citizen of the United States. — **A-mer'i-can-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **A-mer'i-can-i-za'tion** (-i-ză'shūn; -i-ză'-), *n.* — **A-mer'i-can-ize** (ă-mēr'ī-kăn-īz), *v. t. & i.*

am'e-thyst (ăm'ē-thīst), *n.* A precious stone, clear-purple or bluish-violet in color.

a'mi-a-ble (ă'mī-ă-b'l), *adj.* Good-natured; agreeable. — *Syn.* Obliging. — *Ant.* Unamiable; surly. — **a'mi-a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* — **a'mi-a-bly**, *adv.*

am'i-ca-ble (ăm'ī-kă-b'l), *adj.* Friendly; peaceable. — *Ant.* Antagonistic. — **am'i-ca-bly**, *adv.*

a-mid' (ă-mīd'), *prep.* In the midst of; amidst.

a-mid'ships (ă-mīd'shīps), *adv.* In or toward the middle of a ship.

a-midst' (ă-mīdst'), *prep.* In or into the midst of; among.

a-miss' (ă-mīs'), *adv.* Faultily; improperly. — *Ant.* Aright; right. — *adj.* Faulty; improper.

am'i-ty (ăm'ī-tī), *n.* Friendship; friendly relations, as between countries. — *Ant.* Enmity.

am-mo-ni-a (ă-mō'nī-ă; -mōn'yă), *n.* 1 A colorless gaseous compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, used in refrigeration. 2 Also ammonia water. The solution of this gas in water.

am-mu-ni'tion (ăm'ū-nīsh'ūn), *n.* Missiles, or any material for use in attack or defense.

am-ne'si-a (ăm-nē'zhī-ă; -zī-ă), *n.* Loss of memory.

am'nes-ty (ăm'nēs-tī), *n.* Decree granting a pardon for an offense.

a-moe'ba, a-me'ba (ă-mē'bă), *n.*; *pl.* -BAE (-bē) or -BAS (-băz). A minute form of animal life found in stagnant fresh water.

a-mok'. See AMUCK.

a-mong' (ă-mūng'), **a-mongst'** (ă-mūngst'), *prep.* 1 In or through the midst of. 2 In the number or class of. 3 In shares to each of. 4 By common action of.

a-mon'til-la'do (ă-mōn'tī-lă'dō; -lyă'dō), *n.* A sweet variety of sherry.

am'o-rous (ăm'ō-rūs), *adj.* 1 Inclined to love. 2 Loving; in love. — *Ant.* Frigid.

a-mor'phous (ă-môr'fūs), *adj.* Shapeless; formless.

a-mor'tize (ă-môr'tīz; -tīz), *v. t.* To put aside money regularly in order to build up a fund for the payment of (some obligation, as a mortgage). — **a-mor'ti-za'tion** (-tī-ză'shūn), *n.*

a-mount' (ă-mount'), *v. i.* To extend in number, influence, substance, etc. — *n.* 1 The sum total of two or more sums. 2 The whole effect or result. 3 A quantity.

a-mour' (ă-mōor'; ă-), *n.* A love affair.

am'pere (ăm'pēr; ăm-pâr'), *n.* The unit of intensity of electric current.

am-phi-bi-an (ăm-fī-bī-ăn), *n.* 1 An animal or plant accustomed to life both on

land and in the water. 2 An airplane designed to arise from or alight on either land or water.

am-phi-bi-ous (-ūs), *adj.* 1 Able to live both on land and in water. 2 Adapted for both land and water.

am'phi-the'a-ter, am'phi-the'a-tre (ăm'fī-thē-ă-tēr; -thē-ă-tēr), *n.* An oval building with rising tiers of seats around an arena.

am'ple (ăm'p'l), *adj.* 1 Large; capacious. 2 Sufficient to satisfy. — *Syn.* Spacious; abundant, plentiful. — *Ant.* Meager; circumscribed; scanty. — **am'ply** (-plī), *adv.*

am'pli-fy (ăm'plī-fī), *v. t.* 1 To expand, as by extended treatment. 2 *Radio.* To increase (current) by use of electron tubes. — *Ant.* Abridge, condense. — **am'pli-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kă'shūn), *n.* — **am'pli-fier** (ăm'plī-fī-ēr), *n.*

am'pli-tude (ăm'plī-tūd), *n.* 1 Ample extent. 2 Abundance. — *Syn.* Expanse, spread, stretch. — *Ant.* Limitation.

am'pu-tate (ăm'pū-tāt), *v. t.* To cut off. — **am'pu-ta'tion** (-tă'shūn), *n.*

a-muck' (ă-mūk'), **a-mok'** (ă-mōk'), *adv.* In a frenzied, murderous manner.

am'u-let (ăm'ū-lēt; -līt), *n.* An ornament worn as a charm against evil.

a-muse' (ă-mūz'), *v. t.* To entertain; divert. — *Ant.* Bore. — **a-muse'ment**, *n.* — **a-mus'ing** (ă-mūz'īng), *adj.*

an (ăn; *emphatic* ăn), *adj.*, or *indefinite article.* One; someone; a.

a-nach'ro-nism (ă-năk'rō-nīz'm), *n.* The error of placing a person or thing in a period to which he or it does not belong.

an'a-con'da (ăn'ă-kōn'dă), *n.* A large snake that crushes its prey.

a-nae'mi-a. Variant of ANEMIA.

an'aes-the'si-a, an'aes-thet'ic. Variants of ANESTHESIA, ANESTHETIC.

a'nal (ă'nāl), *adj.* Of or near the anus.

an'al-ge'si-a (ăn'ăl-jē'zī-ă; -sī-ă), *n.* Insensibility to pain. — **an'al-ge'sic** (-jē-sīk; -jēs'īk), *adj. & n.*

a-nal'o-gous (ă-năl'ō-gūs), *adj.* Similar in one or more respects; comparable.

a-nal'o-gy (ă-năl'ō-jī), *n.* A likeness in one or more ways between things otherwise unlike; also, comparison of things exhibiting such likeness.

a-nal'y-sis (ă-năl'ī-sīs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz).

1 Separation of a thing into the parts or elements of which it is composed; examination of a thing to determine its parts or elements. 2 A statement, as a synopsis, showing the results of such an examination. — *Ant.* Synthesis. — **an'a-lyst** (ăn'ă-līst), *n.* — **an'a-lyt'ic** (ăn'ă-līt'īk), **an'a-lyt'i-cal**, *adj.*

an'a-lyze, an'a-lyse (ăn'ă-līz), *v. t.* To make an analysis of. — *Syn.* Resolve, dissect, anatomize. — *Ant.* Compose, compound; construct.

an'arch-ism (ăn'ăr-kīz'm), *n.* 1 The theory that all government is an evil. 2 Terrorism. — **an'arch-ist** (-kīst), *n.* — **an'ar-chis'tic** (ăn'ăr-kīs'tīk), *adj.*

an'arch-y (ăn'ăr-kŷ), *n.* A social structure without government or law and order; hence, utter confusion. — **Ant.** Order; discipline. — **an-ar'chic** (ăn-ăr'kŷk), **an-ar'chi-cal**, *adj.*

a-nath'e-ma (ă-năth'ē-mă), *n.* 1 A solemn curse; a denunciation of anything as accursed. 2 Any person or thing accursed.

a-nath'e-ma-tize (-tîz), *v. t. & i.* To pronounce an anathema (against); to curse.

a-nat'o-mize (ă-năt'ô-mîz), *v. t.* To dissect so as to examine the structure and parts; hence, to analyze. — **a-nat'o-mist** (-mîst), *n.*

a-nat'o-my (ă-năt'ô-mŷ), *n.* 1 The art of anatomizing an animal or plant. 2 The science dealing with animal or plant structure. — **an'a-tom'i-cal** (ăn'ă-tôm'ŷ-kăl), *adj.*

an'ces'tor (ăn'sēs'tēr), *n.* One from whom a person is descended. — **Ant.** Descendant. — **an'ces'tress** (-trēs; -trîs), *n.*

an'ces'try (ăn'sēs'trŷ), *n.* Line of descent from an ancestor; lineage. — **Ant.** Descendants; posterity. — **an-ces'tral** (ăn-sēs'trăl), *adj.*

an'chor (ăng'kēr), *n.* A device attached to a vessel and designed, when thrown overboard, to catch hold of the earth and hold the ship in place. — *v. t.* To fix or secure by or as by an anchor. — *v. i.* To come to rest at the end of an anchor.

an'chor-age (-lŷ), *n.* A place suitable for ships to anchor.

an'cho-rite (ăng'kô-rît), **an'cho-ret** (-rēt), *n.* A hermit; recluse.

an-cho'vy (ăn-chô'vŷ; ăn'chô-vŷ), *n.* A small herringlike fish.

an'cient (ăn'shēnt), *adj.* 1 Old; hence, venerable. 2 Belonging to times long past. — **Syn.** Antediluvian, antique, antiquated. — **Ant.** Modern. — *n.* 1 An aged person. 2 A person who lived in ancient times.

and (ănd; unstressed, ănd, ăn, etc.), *conj.* A word expressing connection and used to join words, phrases, etc.

an-dan'te (ăn-dăn'tă; ăn-dăn'tē), *adj.* **Music.** Moderately slow.

and'i-ron (ăn'dŷ'ērŷn), *n.* One of a pair of metal supports for firewood in a fireplace.

an'ec-dote (ăn'ēk-dôt; ăn'ŷk-dôt), *n.* A brief story of some interesting incident.

a-ne'mi-a, **a-nae'mi-a** (ă-nē'mŷ-ă), *n.* A weakened condition caused esp. by reduction of the red corpuscles in the blood. — **a-ne'mic**, **a-nae'mic** (ă-nē'mŷk; ă-nēm'ŷk), *adj.*

a-nem'o-ne (ă-nēm'ô-nē), *n.* A small plant or flower of the buttercup family.

an'es-the'si-a, **an'aes-the'si-a** (ăn'ēs-thē-zhŷ-ă; -zhă; -zŷ-ă), *n.* Loss of feeling.

an'es-thet'ic, **an'aes-thet'ic** (ăn'ēs-thēt'ŷk), *adj.* Capable of producing anesthesia. — *n.* An agent, as ether, that produces anesthesia. — **an-es'the-tize**, **an-aes'the-tize** (ăn'ēs'thē-tîz), *v. t.*

a-new' (ă-nŷ'), *adv.* Over again; also, in a new form.

an'gel (ăn'jěl), *n.* A messenger of God; a spiritual being; hence, a person likened to a spiritual being in beauty and goodness. — **an-gel'ic** (ăn-jěl'ŷk), **an-gel'i-cal**, *adj.*

an'ger (ăng'gēr), *n.* Wrath; ire. — **Syn.** Rage, fury, indignation. — **Ant.** Pleasure, gratification; forbearance. — *v. t.* To enrage.

an'gle (ăng'g'l), *v. i.* To fish with a hook and line. — **an'gler** (-glēr), *n.* — **an'gling** (-glîng), *n.*

an'gle (ăng'g'l), *n.* 1 The figure formed by the meeting of two lines in a point. 2 A sharp projecting corner. 3 A point of view.

an'gle-worm' (ăng'g'l-wŷrm'), *n.* An earthworm.

An'gli-can (ăng'glŷ-kăn), *adj.* Of or belonging to the Church of England, the established church in England; also, of or belonging to the Anglican communion, a group including the Church of England and churches accepting its faith and worship.

Anglo-Sax'on (ăng'glô-săk's'n), *n.* 1 A member of the English race, formed by united tribes from northwest Germany who invaded and settled in England. 2 The language brought to England by these invaders. It is the earliest form of English. — **Anglo-Sax'on**, *adj.*

an'gry (ăng'grŷ), *adj.* Enraged; wrathful. — **Syn.** Irate, indignant, mad. — **Ant.** Good-tempered. — **an'gri-ly** (ăng'grŷ-lŷ), *adv.*

an'guish (ăng'gwŷsh), *n.* Agony; torment. — **Syn.** Woe, heartache, grief, sorrow, regret. — **Ant.** Relief.

an'gu-lar (ăng'gŷ-lēr), *adj.* 1 Sharp-cornered. 2 Thin and bony; ungraceful. — **Syn.** Lean, scrawny. — **Ant.** Rotund. — **an'gu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ŷ-tŷ), *n.*

an'i-line (ăn'ŷ-lîn; -lîn; -lēn), *n.* An oily poisonous fluid used in making dyes, medicines, etc.

an'i-mad-vert' (ăn'ŷ-măd-vŷrt'), *v. i.* To remark critically; to express censure. — **an'i-mad-ver'sion** (-vŷr'shŷn; -zhŷn), *n.*

an'i-mal (ăn'ŷ-măl), *n.* 1 A living being capable of feeling and voluntary motion. 2 A brute; beast, as distinguished from man. — *adj.* 1 Relating to or like animals. 2 Of the body, as distinguished from the mind or soul. — **Syn.** Carnal. — **Ant.** Rational.

an'i-mal'cule (ăn'ŷ-măl'kŷl), *n.* A minute living organism.

an'i-mal-ism (ăn'ŷ-măl-ŷz'm), *n.* Sensuality.

an'i-mate (ăn'ŷ-măt), *v. t.* 1 To impart life to. 2 To give spirit and vigor to. — **Syn.** Quicken, enliven; inspire, fire. — **Ant.** Inhibit. — (-măt), *adj.* Living. — **an'i-mat'ed** (-măt'ēd; -ŷd), *adj.*

an'i-ma'tion (ăn'ŷ-mă'shŷn), *n.* Liveliness; vivacity.

an'i-mos'i-ty (ăn'ŷ-môs'ŷ-tŷ), *n.* Ill will; enmity. — **Syn.** Rancor, hostility, antagonism. — **Ant.** Good will.

an'i-mus (ăn'ŷ-mŷs), *n.* Feeling of ill will

ăle, chăotic, căre, ădd, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ënd, silēnt, makēr; ĭce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

or enmity; animosity. — **Syn.** Rancor, hostility, antagonism. — **Ant.** Favor.

an'ise (än'is), *n.* An herb of the carrot family, having aromatic seeds (an'i-seed' [än'ī(s)-sēd']).

an'kle (äng'k'l), *n.* The joint between the foot and the leg.

an'nals (än'älz; -'l'z), *n. pl.* 1 A record of events in chronological order. 2 History.

— **an'nal-ist** (än'äl-ist), *n.*

an-neal' (ä-nēl'), *v. t.* To soften and toughen (metal) by subjecting to heat and then cooling.

an-nex' (ä-nēks'), *v. t.* To join (one thing to another), as by physical means; to attach. — **Syn.** Add, append.

an'nex (än'ēks; ä-nēks'), *n.* Something annexed, as an addition built on a house.

an'nex-a'tion (än'ēk-sä'shūn), *n.* An annexing, or something annexed.

an-ni'hil-ate (ä-nī'ī-lāt; -hī-lāt), *v. t.* To destroy; wipe out. — **Syn.** Extinguish, abolish. — **an-ni'hil-a'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

an-ni-ver'sa-ry (än'ī-vür'sä-rī), *n.* Annual return of a date on which some notable event took place. — **an-ni-ver'sa-ry**, *adj.*

an'no-tate (än'ō-tāt), *v. t.* To furnish with notes, as a text. — **an'no-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.*

an-nounce' (ä-nouns'), *v. t.* 1 To proclaim publicly. 2 To give notice of the arrival or presence of. — **Syn.** Declare, publish, advertise, broadcast. — **an-nounce'er** (-noun'sēr), *n.* — **an-nounce'ment**, *n.*

an-noy' (ä-noi'), *v. t.* To disturb or irritate; vex. — **Syn.** Irr, bother; worry, pester, tease, harass. — **Ant.** Soothe. — **an-noy'ing**, *adj.*

an-noy'ance (ä-noi'äns), *n.* 1 Vexation. 2 A nuisance.

an'nu-al (än'ū-äl), *adj.* 1 Reckoned by the year, as a tax. 2 Yearly. 3 Lasting only one growing season, as certain plants. — **Ant.** Perennial. — *n.* 1 Something appearing once a year. 2 An annual plant. — **an'nu-al-ly**, *adv.*

an-nu'al-ty (ä-nū'ī-tī), *n.* An amount payable annually.

an-nul' (ä-nul'), *v. t.* To make void. — **Syn.** Nullify, invalidate. — **an-nul'ment**, *n.*

an'nu-lar (än'ū-lēr), *adj.* Ring-shaped.

an'num (än'ūm), *n.* Year. See **PER AN-NUM**.

an-nun'ci-a'tion (ä-nūn'sī-ä'shūn; -shī-ä'shūn), *n.* 1 Announcement. 2 [usu-ally *cap.*] Church feast (Mar. 25) in memory of announcement to the Virgin Mary that she was to be the mother of Jesus.

an'o-dyne (än'ō-dīn), *n.* A soothing drug or agent. — **Ant.** Stimulant; irritant.

a-noint' (ä-noint'), *v. t.* To pour oil upon, esp. as a sacred rite.

a-nom'a-lous (ä-nōm'ä-lūs), *adj.* Abnormal; irregular.

a-nom'a-ly (ä-nōm'ä-lī), *n.* Anything anomalous; irregularity.

a-non' (ä-nōn'), *adv.* Soon; presently.

a-non'y-mous (ä-nōn'ī-mūs), *adj.* Of unknown or undeclared origin, authorship, or the like. — **an'o-nym'i-ty** (än'ō-nīm'ī-tī), *n.*

a-noph'e-les (ä-nōf'ē-lēz), *n.* The mosquito which transmits malaria.

an-oth'er (ä-nūth'ēr), *adj. & pron.* 1 One more; additional one. 2 Any or some other.

an'swer (än'sēr), *n.* 1 Reply. 2 Solution of a problem. — **Syn.** Response, rejoinder, retort. — *v. i.* 1 To reply. 2 To be responsible. 3 To be sufficient.

— *v. t.* 1 To reply to. 2 To fulfill; satisfy. 3 To suit. — **an'swer-a-ble**, *adj.*

ant (änt), *n.* A small insect burrowing in earth or in wood and living in communities.

an-tag'o-nism (än-täg'ō-nīz'm), *n.* Active opposition or resistance. — **Syn.** Antipathy, enmity, hostility, animosity, rancor. — **Ant.** Accord. — **an-tag'o-nis'tic** (-nīs'tīk), *adj.*

an-tag'o-nist (än-täg'ō-nīst), *n.* Adversary; opponent. — **Ant.** Supporter.

an-tag'o-nize (än-täg'ō-nīz), *v. t.* To provoke the hostility of. — **Syn.** Oppose. — **Ant.** Conciliate.

ant-arc'tic (änt-ärk'tīk), *adj.* Of or relating to the South Pole or the region near it.

— *n.* The antarctic pole or region.

an'te- (än'tē-). Prefix meaning *before*.

an'te (än'tē), *n.* In poker, the stake put up by each player before he sees his hand.

— *v. t. & i.* To stake (the ante).

an'te-ced'ent (än'tē-sēd'ēnt), *adj.* Going before; preceding. — *n.* 1 That which precedes. 2 In grammar, a noun or pronoun referred to by a personal or relative pronoun. — **Syn.** Cause, reason, occasion. — **Ant.** Consequence.

an'te-cham'ber (än'tē-chām'bēr), *n.* An outer chamber leading to another room.

an'te-date' (än'tē-dāt'; äntē-dāt'), *v. t.* 1 To date (a paper) as of an earlier day than that on which it was actually written or signed. 2 To precede in time.

an'te-di-lu'vi-an (än'tē-dī-lū'vī-än; -dī-lū'-), *adj.* Of the period before the Deluge; hence, antiquated. — **Syn.** Ancient, obsolete, old.

an'te-lope (än'tē-lōp), *n.* One of a group of cud-chewing animals with graceful bodies and horns that extend upward and backward.

an-ten'na (än-tēn'ä), *n.; pl.* -NAE (-ē), -NAS (-äz). 1 A hairlike growth on the head of insects, lobsters, crabs, etc., serving as a feeler. 2 The wire (or wires) of a radio that sends waves into, or receives waves from, space.

an-te-ri-or (än-tēr'ī-ēr), *adj.* Before in place or time. — **Syn.** Preceding, previous, prior, foregoing. — **Ant.** Posterior.

an'te-room' (än'tē-rōom'), *n.* A room forming the entrance to another room and often used as a waiting room.

an'them (än'thēm), *n.* 1 A sacred choral composition. 2 Any song of praise and gladness.

an'ther (än'thēr), *n.* In seed plants, the part of the stamen which contains pollen.
an'thol'o-gy (än-thöl'ō-jī), *n.* Collection of literary selections.
an'thra-cite (än'thrā-sīt), *n.* Hard coal.
an'thrax (än'thräks), *n.* A bacterial disease of animals, esp. cattle and sheep.
an'thro-poid (än'thrō-pōid), *adj.* Resembling man; — of certain apes. — *n.* An anthropoid ape.
an'thro-pol'o-gy (än'thrō-pōl'ō-jī), *n.* Science dealing with the origin, development, and customs of man. — **an'thro-pol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*
an'thro-po-mor'phism (än'thrō-pō-mōr'fīz'm), *n.* Representation of God with human qualities.
an'ti- (än'tī-), *Prefix meaning opposite, against, counter.*
an'ti-bod'y (än'tī-bōd'ī), *n.* A substance in the blood which counteracts the effects of disease-producing bacteria.
an'tic (än'tīk), *adj.* Ludicrously fantastic; bizarre. — *n.* 1 A ludicrous caper. 2 A buffoon. — *Syn.* Prank; clown, fool, comic.
an'ti-christ' (än'tī-krist'), *n.* One who denies or opposes Christ.
an'tic'i-pate (än'tīs'i-pāt), *v. t.* 1 To look forward to. 2 To see or provide for beforehand. 3 To mention ahead of time. — *Syn.* Foretell, prevent; foresee. — *Ant.* Consummate. — **an'tic'i-pa'tion** (-pā'shūn), *n.* — **an'tic'i-pa-to'ry** (-pā-tō'rī; esp. *Brit.*, -pā'tēr-ī, -pā'tēr-ī), *adj.*
an'ti-cl'i-max (än'tī-klī'mäks), *n.* 1 An arrangement of ideas in a series of descending importance. 2 In a series of events, statements, etc., the last in order when it is strikingly less important than the preceding.
an'ti-dote (än'tī-dōt), *n.* A remedy to counteract the effects of poison.
an'ti-mo'ny (än'tī-mō'nī; esp. *Brit.*, -mūn-ī), *n.* A brittle tin-white element used in alloys to give hardness and the property of expanding on solidification.
an'tip'a-thy (än'tīp'ā-thī), *n.* Dislike or aversion; repugnance. — *Syn.* Antagonism, animosity, rancor. — *Ant.* Taste (*for*); affection (*for*).
an'tip'o-des (än'tīp'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* The parts of the earth diametrically opposite.
an'ti-quar'y (än'tī-kwēr'ī; esp. *Brit.*, -kwēr-ī), **an'ti-quar'ī-an** (än'tī-kwār'ī-än), *n.* One who collects and studies antiquities.
an'ti-quat'ed (än'tī-kwāt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Old; hence, bygone; old-fashioned.
an-tique' (än-tēk'), *adj.* 1 Old; venerable. 2 Old-fashioned. 3 Of a bygone style or period. — *Ant.* Modern; current. — *n.* A piece of furniture, tableware, etc., of a bygone style or period.
an-tiq'ui-ty (än'tīk'wī-tī), *n.* 1 Ancient times. 2 Great age. 3 Usually *pl.* A relic of ancient times.
an'ti-sep'tic (än'tī-sēp'tīk), *adj.* Killing or making harmless the germs that cause decay or infection. — *n.* An antiseptic substance.

an'ti-slav'er-y (än'tī-slāv'ēr-ī), *adj.* Opposed to slavery.
an-tith'e-sis (än-tīth'ē-sīs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). An opposition or contrast of ideas.
an'ti-tox'in (än'tī-tōk'sīn), *n.* A substance formed in the blood to counteract the poison of disease-producing bacteria. A similar substance is formed in the blood of animals, and is used in treating human beings.
ant'ler (änt'lēr), *n.* The horn of an animal of the deer family.
an'to-nym (än'tō-nīm), *n.* A word of opposite meaning. — *Ant.* Synonym.
a'nus (ā'nūs), *n.* The posterior opening of the alimentary canal.
an'vil (än'vīl), *n.* The block on which metal is shaped, as by hammering.
anx-i'e-ty (äng-zī'ē-tī), *n.* Painful uneasiness of mind; care. — *Syn.* Worry, concern, solicitude. — *Ant.* Security.
anx'ious (ängk'shūs; äng'shūs), *adj.* Worried; disquieted; concerned. — *Ant.* Composed. — **anx'iously**, *adv.*
an'y (ēn'ī), *adj.* One chosen at random. — *pron.* Any person or thing. — *adv.* To any extent; in any degree.
an'y-bod'y (ēn'ī-bōd'ī; -būd-ī), *pron.* Anyone.
an'y-how (ēn'ī-hou), *adv.* In any way.
an'y-one (ēn'ī-wūn), *pron.* Any person.
an'y-thing (ēn'ī-thīng), *pron.* Any object, act, event, or fact.
an'y-way (ēn'ī-wā), *adv.* In any case; anyhow.
an'y-where (ēn'ī-hwār), *adv.* In or to any place.
a-or'ta (ā-ōr'tā), *n.* The artery which carries blood from the heart.
a-pace' (ā-pās'), *adv.* Swiftly.
ap'a-nage. Variant of APPANAGE.
a-part' (ā-pärt'), *adv.* 1 Separately in place or time. 2 Aside. 3 To pieces; asunder.
a-part'ment (ā-pärt'mēnt), *n.* A room or set of rooms, esp. one occupied as a dwelling.
ap'a-thet'ic (āp'ā-thēt'īk), *adj.* Showing little feeling or interest; phlegmatic; indifferent. — *Syn.* Stolid, impassive, stoic.
ap-a-thy (āp'ā-thī), *n.* Lack of emotion or interest; indifference. — *Ant.* Zeal; enthusiasm.
ape (āp), *n.* 1 A monkey. 2 An imitator. — *v. t.* To mimic.
ap'er-ture (āp'ēr-tūr), *n.* An opening; hole.
a'pex (ā'pēks), *n.*; *pl.* A'PEX-ES OR AP'ī-CES (āp'ī-sēz; ā'pī-). The point or summit of anything; hence, the climax.
a-pha'si-a (ā-fā'zhī-ā; -zhā), *n.* Loss of power to use or understand speech.
a'phid (ā'fīd; ā'fīd), *n.* Also **a'phis** (ā'fīs; ā'fīs). A small insect that sucks the juices of plants.
aph'o-rism (āf'ō-rīz'm), *n.* A short saying stating a general truth; a maxim.
a'pi-ar'y (ā'pī-ēr'ī; esp. *Brit.*, -ēr-ī), *n.* A place where bees are kept.
a-piece' (ā-pēs'), *adv.* To or for each by itself.
a-poc'a-lypse (ā-pōk'ā-līps), *n.* 1 The

āle, chāotic, cūre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

last book of the New Testament (Revelation). 2 Prophetic revelation; disclosure. **A-poc'ry-pha** (ă-pŏk'ŕī-fă), *n. pl.* Certain books included in the Old Testament in the Vulgate but usually not in versions in Protestant use.

a-poc'ry-phal (ă-pŏk'ŕī-făl), *adj.* Not authentic; spurious. — **Syn.** Mythical, fictitious, legendary.

ap'o-gee (ăp'ŏ-jē), *n.* The point in the orbit of a celestial body farthest from the earth.

a-pol'o-get'ic (ă-pŏl'ŏ-jēt'ik), *adj.* Expressing apology. — **a-pol'o-get'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-pol'o-gize (ă-pŏl'ŏ-jīz), *v. i.* To make an apology; to express regret. — **a-pol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*

a-pol'o-gy (ă-pŏl'ŏ-jī), *n.* 1 Something said or written to justify an act or course of action that appears to others to merit disapproval. 2 An expression of regret for some discourteous remark or act.

ap'o-plex'y (ăp'ŏ-plēk'sī), *n.* Sudden loss of consciousness caused by rupture of an artery of the brain. — **ap'o-plec'tic** (-plēk'tik), *adj.*

a-pos'ta-sy (ă-pŏs'tă-sī), *n.* A renouncing of one's professed principles. — **a-pos'tate** (-tăt), *n.*

a-pos'tle (ă-pŏs'tl), *n.* One of the twelve disciples of Jesus; also, a disciple, such as Paul, not of the twelve but made equal in office and dignity.

ap'os-tol'ic (ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ik), **ap'os-tol'i-cal** (-ī-kăl), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to an apostle or the apostles. 2 Papal.

a-pos'tro-phe (ă-pŏs'trŏ-fē), *n.* The mark ['] indicating: (1) omission of a letter or letters in a word; (2) the possessive case.

a-pos'tro-phize (ă-pŏs'trŏ-fīz), *v. t. & i.* To address as if present or as if capable of understanding.

a-poth'e-car'y (ă-pŏth'ē-kēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -kēr-ī), *n.* Druggist.

ap'o-thegm (ăp'ŏ-thēm), *n.* Aphorism; maxim.

a-poth'e-o'sis (ă-pŏth'ē-ŏ-sīs; ăp'ŏ-thē-ŏ-sīs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). 1 Deification. 2 Glorification; exaltation.

ap-pall', **ap-pal'** (ă-pŏl'), *v. t.* To overcome with horror; dismay. — **Ant.** Embolden. — **ap-pall'ing**, *adj.*

ap'pa-nage, **ap'a-nage** (ăp'ă-nāj), *n.* Provision, as a grant of land, made by a sovereign or prince for younger members of his family.

ap'pa-ra'tus (ăp'ă-ră'tūs; -răt'ūs), *n.; pl.* -RATUS, -RATURES (-ēz; -īz). Any complex appliance or piece of machinery; mechanism.

ap-par'el (ă-păr'ēl), *n.* Dress or clothing. — *v. t.* To attire; clothe.

ap-par'ent (ă-păr'ēnt; ă-păr'-), *adj.* 1 Open to view; visible. 2 Evident; obvious. 3 Appearing as real or true; seeming. — **Syn.** Manifest, plain, clear. — **Ant.** Unintelligible; real. — **ap-par'ent-ly**, *adv.*

ap'pa-ri'tion (ăp'ă-rīsh'ūn), *n.* Ghost; specter; phantom.

ap-peal' (ă-pēl'), *v. i.* 1 In law, to take proceedings to have a case re-examined or retried by a higher court. 2 To plead for help, for a favor, etc. — *n.* 1 In law, a proceeding by which a case is referred to a higher court for re-examination. 2 A plea for help, sympathy, etc. — **ap-peal'ing**, *adj.*

ap-pear' (ă-pēr'), *v. i.* 1 To become visible. 2 To be present before some authority, as to answer a charge. 3 To become clear to the mind. 4 To seem. — **Syn.** Loom, emerge; look. — **Ant.** Disappear; vanish.

ap-pear'ance (ă-pēr'āns), *n.* 1 An appearing. 2 Look; mien. 3 Outward show; pretense. 4 A phenomenon. — **Syn.** Aspect, semblance.

ap-pease' (ă-pēz'), *v. t.* To pacify, esp. by satisfying; calm; allay. — **Ant.** Exasperate, aggravate. — **ap-pease'ment**, *n.*

ap-pel'lant (ă-pēl'ānt), *n.* One who appeals, as from a judicial decision.

ap-pel'late (ă-pēl'āt), *adj.* In law, having power to review decisions of a lower court.

ap-pel-la'tion (ăp'ē-lā'shūn), *n.* Name; designation.

ap-pend' (ă-pēnd'), *v. t.* To attach, esp. as something additional; annex.

ap-pend'age (ă-pēn'dīj), *n.* Something appended to a principal or greater thing. — **Syn.** Accessory, adjunct.

ap-pen'di-ci'tis (ă-pēn'dī-sī'tīs), *n.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

ap-pen'dix (ă-pēn'dīks), *n.; pl.* -DICES (-dīk-sēz; -sīz) or -DICES (-dī-sēz). 1 Matter, as notes or tables, added to a book. 2 The vermiform appendix.

ap-per'tain' (ăp'ēr-tān'), *v. i.* To belong or be connected with a person or thing.

ap-pe-tite (ăp'ē-tīt), *n.* Natural desire for satisfying some want or need, as for food.

ap-pe-tiz'er (ăp'ē-tīz'ēr), *n.* An appetizing morsel of food or drink taken just before the beginning of a meal.

ap-pe-tiz'ing, *adj.* Tempting to the appetite. — **Ant.** Nauseating.

ap-plaud' (ă-plŏd'), *v. i. & t.* To show approval (of), as by clapping. — **Ant.** Hiss; boo; criticize.

ap-plause' (ă-plŏz'), *n.* Approval publicly expressed, as by clapping. — **Syn.** Acclamation, acclaim.

ap'ple (ăp'pl), *n.* A round or oval fruit of a tree related to the quince, pear, and hawthorn; also, the tree bearing this fruit.

ap-pli'ance (ă-plī'āns), *n.* A piece of apparatus; a device.

ap-pli-ca-ble (ăp'plī-kă-b'l; ă-plīk'ă-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being applied or put to use; suitable. — **Syn.** Relevant, pertinent. — **Ant.** Inapplicable.

ap-pli-cant (ăp'plī-kānt), *n.* One who applies for something.

ap-pli-ca'tion (ăp'plī-kā'shūn), *n.* 1 Act of applying. 2 Something placed or spread on the surface of another thing. 3

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oircūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

Act of putting something to use. 4 The fixing of one's attention; concentration. 5 A request, as for a position. — *Ant.* Indolence.

ap-plied' (ă-plīd'), *adj.* Put to practical use.

ap'pli-qué' (ă-plī-kā'), *n.* Ornamentation; esp., lace and trimming laid on a fabric.

ap-ply' (ă-plī'), *v. t.* 1 To place in contact; to put or spread on a surface. 2 To put to practical use. 3 To devote (oneself). — *v. i.* To submit a request personally or by letter.

ap-point' (ă-point'), *v. t.* 1 To ordain; prescribe. 2 To place in office. 3 To furnish; equip. — *Syn.* Name, designate, nominate, elect; outfit.

ap-point'ee' (ă-poin'tē'), *n.* A person appointed, as to an office.

ap-poin'tive (ă-poin'tīv), *adj.* Subject to appointment, as an office.

ap-poin'tment (ă-poin'tmēt), *n.* 1 Act of appointing; esp., a naming of a person to office. 2 An engagement. 3 Usually *pl.* Furnishings; equipment.

ap-por'tion (ă-pōr'shūn), *v. t.* To distribute proportionately; allot. — *Syn.* Assign; portion, ration. — **ap-por'tion-ment**, *n.*

ap-po-site (ă-pō-zīt), *adj.* Appropriate; relevant. — *Syn.* Pertinent, applicable. — *Ant.* Inapposite, inapt.

ap-praise' (ă-prāz'), *v. t.* To set a value on, as on property. — *Syn.* Estimate, evaluate, rate, assess. — **ap-prais'al** (-prāz'āl), *n.* — **ap-prais'er**, *n.*

ap-pre'ci-a-ble (ă-prē'shī-ă-b'l), *adj.* Large enough to be recognized and measured. — *Syn.* Perceptible, tangible. — *Ant.* Inappreciable.

ap-pre'ci-ate (ă-prē'shī-āt), *v. t.* 1 To value justly. 2 To be grateful for. 3 To be sensitive to. 4 To be aware of. — *Syn.* Prize, treasure, cherish; comprehend, understand. — *Ant.* Despise; depreciate. — *v. i.* To rise in value. — **ap-pre'ci-a-tion** (ă-prē'shī-ā'shūn; -sī-ā'shūn), *n.* — **ap-pre'ci-a-tive** (ă-prē'shī-ā'tīv; -ā'tīv), *adj.*

ap-pre-hend' (ă-prē-hēnd'), *v. t.* 1 To arrest. 2 To become aware of. 3 To understand. 4 To look forward to with dread. — *Syn.* Detain; comprehend; divine, anticipate, foresee.

ap-pre-hen'sion (ă-prē-hēn'shūn), *n.* 1 Understanding. 2 Arrest. 3 Dread of future evil. — *Syn.* Comprehension; detention; foreboding, misgiving, presentiment. — *Ant.* Confidence. — **ap-pre-hen'sive** (-sīv), *adj.*

ap-pren'tice (ă-prēn'tīs), *n.* A person learning a craft under a skilled worker; hence, a beginner. — **ap-pren'tice-ship**, *n.*

ap-prise', ap-prize' (ă-prīz'), *v. t.* To inform.

ap-proach' (ă-prōch'), *v. i. & t.* To come or go near (to). — *n.* 1 An approaching. 2 A means or way by which something may be reached. — *Syn.* Overture, advance. — *Ant.* Repulse.

ap'pro-ba'tion (ă-prō-bā'shūn), *n.* Approval. — *Ant.* Disapprobation.

ap-pro'pri-ate (ă-prō'prī-īt), *adj.* Fitting; suitable. — *Syn.* Proper, fit, apt. — *Ant.* Inappropriate. — **ap-pro'pri-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-pro'pri-ate-ness**, *n.*

ap-pro'pri-ate (ă-prō'prī-āt), *v. t.* 1 To take possession of. 2 To set apart, as funds, for a certain person or use. — **ap-pro'pri-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

ap-prov'al (ă-prōv'āl), *n.* 1 An approving; sanction. 2 Inspection to determine suitability. — *Ant.* Disapproval.

ap-prove' (ă-prōv'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To sanction; confirm. 2 To have or express a favorable opinion (of). — *Syn.* Endorse, certify. — *Ant.* Disapprove.

ap-prox'i-mate (ă-prōk'sī-mīt), *adj.* Nearly correct or exact. — (-māt), *v. t.* To come near to; approach. — **ap-prox'i-mate-ly** (-mīt-lī), *adv.* — **ap-prox'i-ma-tion** (-mā'shūn), *n.*

ap-pur'te-nance (ă-pūr'tē-nāns), *n.* Something that belongs to or goes with another thing. — *Syn.* Accessory, adjunct, appendage. — **ap-pur'te-nant**, *adj.*

a'pri-cot (ă-prī-kōt; ă-prī-), *n.* The oval orange-colored fruit of a tree of the peach family; also, the tree.

A'pril (ă-prīl), *n.* The fourth month of the year, having 30 days.

a'pri-o-ri (ă-prī-ō-rī; prī-ō-rī), 1 Designating reasoning in which conclusions are drawn from principles regarded as self-evident and assumed to be true. 2 Arrived at, as an opinion, without examination of the facts.

a'pron (ă-prūn; sometimes ă-pēr), *n.* A garment worn over one's clothes to keep them clean.

ap-ro-pos' (ă-prō-pō'), *adv.* 1 Oppor-tunely. 2 Suitably. — *adj.* Pertinent; to the point.

apse (ăps), *n.* A projecting, usually semi-circular, part of a church.

apt (ăpt), *adj.* 1 Suited or suitable; pat. 2 Inclined; disposed. 3 Ready; prepared. 4 Quick to learn. — *Syn.* Fit, meet, proper. — *Ant.* Inapt, inept. — **apt'ly**, *adv.* — **apt'ness**, *n.*

ap'ti-tude (ăpt'ītūd), *n.* 1 Fitness; suitability. 2 Natural tendency or ability; talent. 3 Readiness in learning. — *Ant.* Inaptitude.

aq'ua-ma-rine' (ăkwā-mā-rēn'; ăkwā-), *n.* A bluish-green gem.

a-quar'i-um (ă-kwār'ī-ūm), *n.* 1 A water-filled tank in which living fish and water plants may be kept. 2 A building for exhibiting aquatic animals and plants.

a-quat'ic (ă-kwāt'īk; -kwōt'īk), *adj.* 1 Living in water. 2 Practiced, as certain sports, in or on water.

aq'ue-duct (ăkwē-dūkt), *n.* 1 Any conduit for carrying running water. 2 A structure carrying a canal over a river or hollow.

a'que-ous (ăkwē-ūs; ăkwē-), *adj.* 1 Watery. 2 Made of, by, or with, water.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ūld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fŏod,

- aquiline** (ăk'wī-līn; -līn), *adj.* 1 Of or like an eagle. 2 Hooked, like an eagle's beak.
- ar'a-besque** (ăr'ă-bĕsk'), *n.* A design of interlacing lines and figures of plants, flowers, foliage, etc.
- ar'a-ble** (ăr'ă-b'l), *adj.* That can be plowed; suitable for crops.
- ar'bi-ter** (ăr'bī-tēr), *n.* A judge; arbitrator.
- ar-bit'ra-ment** (ăr-bīt'ră-mĕnt), *n.* 1 The right to judge and decide. 2 Authoritative decision. 3 An arbitrator's award.
- ar'bi-trar'y** (ăr'bī-trēr'ī; *esp. Brit., -trēr-ī*), *adj.* 1 Determined by will or caprice; decisive but not arrived at by use of reason. 2 Autocratic; despotic. — *Ant.* Legitimate. — **ar'bi-trar'i-ly** (-lī; *emphatic also -trār'ī-lī*), *adv.*
- ar'bi-trate** (ăr'bī-trāt), *v. t.* 1 To hear and decide as an arbiter. 2 To submit to an arbiter for decision. — *Syn.* Judge. — **ar'bi-tra'tion** (-tră'shūn), *n.* — **ar'bi-tra'tor** (-tră'tēr), *n.*
- ar'bor, ar'bour** (ăr'bĕr), *n.* A latticework trellis covered with vines; a bower.
- ar-bo're-al** (ăr-bō'rĕ-ăl), *adj.* 1 Of or like a tree or trees. 2 Living in trees.
- ar'bor-vi'tae** (ăr'bĕr-vī'tē), *n.* Any of certain evergreen trees of the pine family.
- ar-bu'tus** (ăr-bū'tūs), *n.* Also **trailing ar-butus**. A trailing spring-blossoming plant with fragrant flowers; also, its flower.
- arc** (ărk), *n.* 1 An object curved like a bow. 2 A part of a curved line, as of a circle. 3 In an electric lamp, a glowing light formed between two incandescent electrodes.
- ar-cade'** (ăr-kād'), *n.* 1 A row of arches with their supporting columns. 2 An arched or covered passageway.
- arch** (ărch), *n.* 1 A curved structure spanning an opening, as a door or window. 2 Any place covered by such a structure. 3 Something like or likened to such a structure. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To cover with an arch. 2 To form or shape into an arch.
- arch-** (ărch-, *except in archangel*). Prefix meaning *chief, principal*.
- arch** (ărch), *adj.* 1 Chief; eminent. 2 Roguish; mischievous. — *Syn.* Saucy, pert.
- ar'chae-ol'o-gy** (ăr'kĕ-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* Study of past human life, as revealed by relics left by ancient peoples. — **ar'chae-o-log'i-cal** (-lōj'ī-kăl), *adj.* — **ar'chae-ol'o-gist** (-lōj'ō-jīst), *n.*
- ar-cha'ic** (ăr-kā'īk), *adj.* Belonging to an earlier time; no longer in common use; antiquated. — *Ant.* Up-to-date.
- arch'an'gel** (ăr'kăn'jĕl), *n.* A chief angel.
- arch'bish'op** (ărch'bīsh'ŭp), *n.* The bishop of highest rank in a group of dioceses.
- arch'dea'con** (ărch'dĕ'kŭn; -k'n), *n.* A chief deacon.
- arch'duke'** (ărch'dŭk'), *n.* A prince of the imperial family of Austria.
- arch'er-y** (ăr'chĕr-ī), *n.* Art or practice of shooting with bow and arrows. — **arch'er, n.**
- ar'che-type** (ăr'kĕ-tīp), *n.* Original pattern or model.
- ar'chi-e-pis'co-pal** (ăr'kī-ĕ-pīs'kō-păl), *adj.* Of or relating to an archbishop.
- ar'chi-pel'a-go** (ăr'kī-pĕl'ă-gō), *n.* 1 A sea dotted with islands. 2 A group of islands in such a sea.
- ar'chi-ect** (ăr'kī-tĕkt), *n.* A person who plans buildings and oversees their construction.
- ar'chi-ec'ture** (ăr'kī-tĕkt'ŭr), *n.* 1 Art or science of building. 2 Method or style of building. — **ar'chi-ec'tur-al**, *adj.*
- ar'chi-trave** (ăr'kī-trāv), *n.* The supporting stone course just above the columns in an ancient Greek or Roman building.
- ar'chive** (ăr'kīv), *n.* 1 *pl.* A place for keeping public records. 2 Chiefly *pl.* Public records.
- ar'chon** (ăr'kŏn; -kŭn), *n.* A chief magistrate of ancient Athens.
- arch'way'** (ărch'wā'), *n.* Passageway under an arch; also, an arch over a passage.
- arctic** (ărkt'īk), *adj.* Relating to or characteristic of the North Pole or the region near it; hence, frigid. — *Ant.* Torrid. — *n.* The arctic pole or the region near it.
- ar'dent** (ăr'dĕnt), *adj.* 1 Burning; fiery. 2 Glowing. 3 Passionate. — *Syn.* Fervent, impassioned. — *Ant.* Cool. — **ar'dent-ly**, *adv.*
- ar'dor, ar'dour** (ăr'dĕr), *n.* 1 Burning heat. 2 Warmth of feeling; zeal. — *Syn.* Fervor, enthusiasm, passion. — *Ant.* Coolness; indifference.
- ar'du-ous** (ăr'dŭ-ŭs), *adj.* Difficult; laborious. — *Ant.* Light, facile.
- are** (ăr). *Present indic. plural of BE.*
- ar'e-a** (ăr'ĕ-ă; ār'ĕ-ă), *n.* 1 Any flat surface. 2 A sunken entranceway, as to a cellar. 3 Extent; range.
- ar'e-na** (ăr'ĕ-nă), *n.* Any place of contest or sphere of action.
- ar'gent** (ăr'jĕnt), *adj.* Silvery; silver-colored.
- ar'gon** (ăr'gŏn), *n.* A colorless, odorless, gaseous element found in the air and used for filling electric light bulbs.
- ar'go-sy** (ăr'gō-sī), *n.* 1 A large ship. 2 A fleet.
- ar'gue** (ăr'gŭ), *v. i.* 1 To give reasons for or against something. 2 To dispute. — *v. t.* 1 To debate; discuss. 2 To persuade by giving reasons.
- ar'gu-ment** (ăr'gŭ-mĕnt), *n.* 1 A reason offered in proof. 2 Discourse intended to persuade. 3 Discussion; debate. — *Syn.* Dispute, controversy.
- ar'gu-men-ta'tion** (-mĕn-tă'shūn), *n.* Debate; discussion. — **ar'gu-men'ta-tive** (-mĕn'tă-tīv), *adj.*
- ar'i-a** (ăr'ī-ă; ār'ī-ă), *n.* An elaborate solo melody in operas, etc.
- ar'id** (ăr'īd), *adj.* Dry; barren. — *Ant.* Moist; verdant. — **ar'id'i-ty** (ăr'īd'ī-tī), *n.*
- a-right'** (ăr-rīt'), *adv.* Rightly; correctly.
- a-rise'** (ăr-rīz'), *v. i.*; *past A-ROSE'* (-rōz'); *past part. A-RIS'EN* (-rīz'n); *pres. part. A-RIS'ING* (-rīz'īng). 1 To ascend. 2 To originate. — *Syn.* Rise, mount; spring, issue. — *Ant.* Recline; slump.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrouſ, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

ar'is-toc'ra-cy (ăr'is-tōk'rā-sŏ), *n.* 1 Government by a noble or privileged class; also, a state so governed. 2 The nobility. — **Ant.** People, proletariat. — **ar'is'to-crat** (ăr'is'tō-křăt; är'is-tō-křăt), *n.* — **ar'is'to-crat'ic**, *adj.*

ar'ith-me-tic (ăr'ith'mě-tŏk), *n.* Art of computing by use of figures. — **ar'ith-met'ic-al** (ăr'ith-mě'tŏ-kāl), *adj.* — **ar'ith-me-tic'ian** (ăr'ith'mě-tŏsh'ăn; är'ith-mě-), *n.*

ark (ărk), *n.* 1 In Jewish history, the chest containing the tables inscribed with the Ten Commandments. 2 The vessel in which Noah was saved from the Flood.

arm (ărm), *n.* 1 A human upper limb. 2 Anything like or corresponding to the human upper limb. 3 Power; might.

arm, *n.* 1 A weapon. 2 A branch of an army. — *v. t. & i.* To furnish or provide with weapons. — **Ant.** Disarm.

ar-ma'da (ăr-mă'dă; är-mă'dă), *n.* A fleet of armed ships.

ar-ma-dil'lo (ăr'mă-dŏl'ō), *n.* A small burrowing animal with head and body protected by an armor of bony plates.

ar-ma-ment (ăr'mă-měnt), *n.* 1 Military strength. 2 Supply of materials for war. 3 Equipment of a force or a place for warfare.

ar-ma-ture (ăr'mă-tŏr), *n.* 1 Protective covering; specif., a covering of wire wound around a cable. 2 In electricity, the movable part of a dynamo or motor, consisting of coils of wire around an iron core.

arm'chair (ăr'm'chăr'), *n.* A chair with arms.

ar'mi-stice (ăr'mŏ-stŏs), *n.* Temporary suspension of hostilities, by agreement; truce.

arm'let (ăr'm'lět; -lŏt), *n.* A band for the upper arm.

ar'mor, ar'mour (ăr'mēr), *n.* Protective covering. — *v. i. & t.* To equip with armor.

ar'mor-er, ar'mour-er (-ēr), *n.* One who takes care of arms and armor.

ar-mo'ri-al (ăr-mō'rŏ-ăl), *adj.* Belonging to or bearing heraldic arms.

ar'mor-y, ar'mour-y (ăr'mēr-ŏ), *n.* 1 A place where arms are kept. 2 U. S. A factory where arms are made.

arm'pit (ăr'm'pŏt'), *n.* The hollow beneath the junction of the arm with the shoulder.

arms (ărmz), *n. pl.* 1 Weapons. 2 Military service; also, the science of war. 3 Heraldic devices.

ar'my (ăr'mŏ), *n.* 1 A body of men organized for war. 2 [usually cap.] The organization of a country for land warfare. 3 A great number; host.

ar'ni-ca (ăr'nŏ-kă), *n.* A medicine made from the root of a plant of the aster family and used to put on bruises and sprains.

ar'o-ma (ăr-rō'mă), *n.* Fragrance; odor. — **Ant.** Stink, stench. — **ar'o-mat'ic** (ăr'ō-măt'ŏk), *adj.*

a-round (ă-round'), *adv.* On all sides.

— *prep.* 1 Along the circuit of. 2 Enveloping. 3 *Colloq., U. S.* Near; in the vicinity of.

ar-rouse' (ăr-rouz'), *v. t.* To stir up; rouse to action. — **Ant.** Quiet, calm.

ar-raign' (ăr-răn'), *v. t.* 1 To call before a court to answer to an indictment. 2 To call to account before any tribunal. — **Syn.** Charge, accuse. — **ar-raign'ment**, *n.*

ar-range' (ăr-răn'), *v. t.* 1 To put in order. 2 To adjust; settle. 3 To adapt (a musical composition) to voices or instruments. — **Ant.** Derange, disarrange. — **ar-range'ment**, *n.*

ar'rant (ăr'rănt), *adj.* Thoroughgoing; out-and-out; shameless.

ar'ras (ăr'răs), *n.* 1 Tapestry. 2 A wall hanging or screen of tapestry.

ar-ray' (ăr-ră'), *v. t.* 1 To arrange in order, as troops. 2 To dress; deck out. — **Syn.** Clothe, attire. — **Ant.** Disarray. — *n.* 1 A regular arrangement, as of troops for battle. 2 Rich apparel.

ar-rears' (ăr-rērz'), *n. pl.* Sums due but unpaid.

ar-rest' (ăr-rěst'), *n.* 1 Seizure by force. 2 The taking of a person into custody by legal authority. — *v. t.* 1 To stop; check. 2 To capture. 3 To take into custody legally. — **Syn.** Interrupt; apprehend, detain. — **Ant.** Activate, quicken.

ar-riv'al (ăr-rŏv'ăl), *n.* 1 An arriving; attainment. 2 Person or thing arriving. — **Ant.** Departure.

ar-rive' (ăr-rŏv'), *v. i.* 1 To reach a place. 2 To gain an end. 3 To come; — of time. 4 To attain success.

ar-ro-gance (ăr'ō-găns), *n.* Proud and offensive haughtiness. — **ar-ro-gant**, *adj.*

ar-ro-gate (ăr'ō-găt), *v. t.* To assume or claim unduly or haughtily. — **Syn.** Usurp, appropriate, confiscate. — **Ant.** Renounce; yield.

ar'row (ăr'ō), *n.* A slender shaft, barbed at one end and feathered at the other end, designed to be shot from a bow. — **ar-row-y** (ăr'ō-ŏ), *adj.*

ar'row-head (ăr'ō-hěd'), *n.* The pointed end or tip of an arrow.

ar-roy'o (ăr-roŏ-ō), *n.; pl.* -os (-ōz). A watercourse; also, a small gully.

ar'se-nal (ăr'sě-năl), *n.* A place for making and storing arms and military equipment.

ar'se-nate (ăr'sě-năt), *n.* A chemical compound derived from **ar-sen'ic ac'id** (ăr-sě'nŏk). Some arsenates are used in insecticides.

ar'se-nic (ăr'sě-nŏk; -s'nŏk; är's'nŏk), *n.* A solid, brittle, poisonous element of grayish color and metallic luster. Its compounds are used as medicines, pigments, etc. — **ar-sen'i-cal** (ăr-sě'nŏ-kāl), **ar-se'ni-ous** (ăr-sě'nŏ-ŏs), *adj.*

ar'son (ăr's'n), *n.* Malicious burning of a person's house.

art (ărt), *n.* 1 Skill; knack. 2 Ingenuity. 3 A branch of learning. 4 Systematic use of knowledge and skill in making or

ăle, chăotic, căre, ădd, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; ŏce, ŏll, charŏity; ŏld, ŏbey, ŏrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

doing things. 5 Skill in production of things of beauty, as in painting; also, something, as a painting, produced by such skill. 6 Skillful plan; also, trickery.

ar'ter-y (är'tēr-ī), *n.* 1 One of the tube-like vessels which carry the blood from the heart. 2 A main channel of communication. — **ar-te'ri-al** (är-tēr'ī-äl), *adj.*

ar-te'sian well (är-tē'zhän; -zī-än), *n.* Any relatively deep bored well.

art'ful (ärt'foöl; -f'ī), *adj.* Ingenious; adroit; hence, tricky. — **Syn.** Crafty, cunning, sly. — **Ant.** Artless. — **art'ful-ly**, *adv.*

ar-thri'tis (är-thrī'tīs), *n.* Inflammation of the joints.

ar'ti-choke (är'tī-chōk), *n.* An herb of the aster family, or its edible flower head.

ar'ti-cle (är'tī-k'l), *n.* 1 A distinct part of a written document. 2 A literary composition forming an independent part of a magazine, encyclopedia, etc. 3 A commodity. 4 In grammar, the words *a*, *an*, and *the*.

ar-tic'u-late (är-tīk'ū-lāt), *adj.* 1 Jointed. 2 Expressed clearly. 3 Distinctly uttered. 4 Able to speak. — **Syn.** Vocal, oral; fluent. — **Ant.** Inarticulate, dumb. — (-lāt), *v. i.* 1 To unite in a joint. 2 To utter articulate sounds. — *v. t.* 1 To unite by a joint. 2 To utter in distinct words. — **ar-tic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

ar'ti-fice (är'tī-fīs), *n.* 1 Ingenuity. 2 Craft; trickery. 3 A stratagem or trick.

ar-tif'i-cer (är-tīf'ī-sēr), *n.* A skilled workman.

ar'ti-fi'cial (är'tī-fīsh'äl), *adj.* 1 Not natural; made to resemble something natural. 2 Not genuine; feigned. — **Syn.** Synthetic. — **Ant.** Natural. — **ar'ti-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.*

ar'ti-fi'cial-ty (-fīsh'äl'ī-tī), *n.* — **ar'ti-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.*

ar-til'ler-y (är-tīl'ēr-ī), *n.* 1 Ordnance; cannon. 2 Branch of the army handling heavy guns. 3 Science of gunnery. — **ar-til'ler-ist** (-īst), **ar-til'ler-y-man** (är-tīl'ēr-ī-män), *n.*

ar'ti-san (är'tī-zän; *Brit.* är'tī-zän'), *n.* A workman.

art'ist (är'tīst), *n.* 1 A skilled operator. 2 A painter, sculptor, or the like.

ar-tis'tic (är-tīs'tīk), *adj.* Showing taste and skill. — **ar-tis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

art'ist-ry (är'tīs-trī), *n.* Artistic quality or ability.

art'less (ärt'lēs; -līs), *adj.* 1 Lacking art or skill. 2 Simple and natural. — **Syn.** Naïve, unsophisticated, unaffected. — **Ant.** Artful; affected.

Ar'y-an (är'ī-än; är'yän), *n.* 1 A Caucasian. 2 An Indo-European. 3 The parent tongue of the Indo-European languages.

as (äz; *unstressed*, äz), *adv.* 1 Equally. 2 For example. — *conj.* 1 In the same manner. 2 While. 3 Since; thus. 4 That. 5 Though. — *relative pron.* 1 That, who, or which. 2 Which fact. — *prep.* In the character of.

as'a-fet'i-da, **as'a-foet'i-da** (äs'ä-fēt'ī-dä), *n.* A certain ill-smelling gum used in medicine.

as-bes'tos (äs-bēs'tōs; äz-), **as-bes'tus** (-tūs), *n.* A nonburning grayish mineral occurring in fibrous form.

as-cend' (ä-sēnd'), *v. i. & t.* To move upward; mount; climb. — **Ant.** Descend.

as-cend'an-cy (ä-sēn'dän-sī), **as-cend'en-cy** (-dän-sī), *n.* Controlling influence; domination. — **as-cend'ant**, **as-cend'ent**, *adj.*

as-cen'sion (ä-sēn'shūn), *n.* 1 An ascending; a rising. 2 [*cap.*] The ascending into Heaven of Christ on the fortieth day after his resurrection; also, a church feast commemorating this event.

as-cent' (ä-sēnt'), *n.* 1 A rising; rise. 2 A climbing. 3 A means for going up or climbing. 4 Degree of upward slope.

as'cer-tain' (äs'ēr-tän'), *v. t.* To find out; to get to know. — **Syn.** Determine, discover, learn.

as-cet'ic (ä-sēt'īk), *adj.* Given to self-denial of comforts and pleasures, esp. for religious reasons. — **Syn.** Austere, severe, stern. — **Ant.** Luxurious, voluptuous. — *n.* One who leads an ascetic life. — **as-cet'ic-ism** (-ī-sīz'm), *n.*

as-cribe' (äs-krīb'), *v. t.* 1 To attribute, impute, or assign. 2 To consider as belonging to. — **as-crip'tion** (-krīb'shūn), *n.*

a-sep'tic (ä-sēp'tīk; ä-), *adj.* Freed from disease-carrying bacteria.

a-sex'u-al (ä-sēk'shōō-äl; -sēks'ū-äl), *adj.* Having no sex; without sexual action.

ash (äsh), *n.* A tree of the olive family; also, its wood.

ash (äsh), *n., sing. of ASHES.* The solid matter left when material is burned.

a-shamed' (ä-shāmd'), *adj.* 1 Feeling shame. 2 Kept by pride from doing something. — **Syn.** Mortified, chagrined. — **Ant.** Proud.

ash'en (äsh'ēn), *adj.* Of or like ashes; ash-colored.

ash'es (äsh'ēz; -īz), *n. pl.* 1 The substance that remains after something has been burned. 2 Human remains. 3 Fine lava thrown out by a volcano.

a-shore' (ä-shōr'), *adv. & adj.* On or to the shore.

ash'y (äsh'ī), *adj.* Ashen.

A'si-at'ic (ä'zhī-ät'īk; ä'shī-), *adj.* Of or relating to Asia or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native of Asia.

a-side' (ä-sīd'), *adv.* 1 To or toward the side. 2 Away; out of the way. — *n.* Something spoken aside, as a remark by an actor which others on the stage are supposed not to hear.

as'i-nine (äs'ī-nīn), *adj.* Stupid; foolish. — **Syn.** Simple, silly. — **Ant.** Sensible.

ask (äsk), *v. t.* 1 To question. 2 To request. 3 To demand or claim. 4 To need. 5 To invite. — *v. i.* 1 To make inquiry. 2 To petition. — **Syn.** Interrogate, query.

a-skance' (ä-skäns'), *adv.* Sideways;

foöt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrouš, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

hence, with distrust. — **Ant.** Straightforwardly, directly.

a-skew' (ă-skū'), *adv.* Awry; crookedly. — **Ant.** Straight.

a-slant' (ă-slant'), *adv.* Slantingly; obliquely.

a-sleep' (ă-slēp'), *adj. & adv.* 1 In or into a state of sleep; hence, inactive. 2 Dead. 3 Numbed.

asp (ăsp), *n.* A small poisonous African snake.

as-par'a-gus (ăs-păr'ă-gūs), *n.* A certain plant of the lily-of-the-valley family; also, its stalks, used as food.

as'pect (ăs'pekt), *n.* 1 Look; mien. 2 Appearance; esp., a certain phase.

as'pen (ăs'pēn; ăs'-), *n.* A tree of the poplar family with leaves that flutter in the slightest breeze.

as-per'i-ty (ăs-pēr'lti), *n.* Harshness; sharpness of temper.

as-per'sion (ăs-pūr'shūn; -zhūn), *n.* A calumnious remark; calumny.

as'phalt (ăs'fōlt; -fālt), *n.* A dark pitch-like substance used in paving streets, roofing houses, etc.

as'pho-del (ăs'fō-dēl), *n.* A plant of the lily family; in poetry, the daffodil or the narcissus.

as-phyx'i-ate (ăs-fīk'si-āt), *v. t.* To suffocate. — **as-phyx'i-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

as'pic (ăs'pik), *n.* A savory meat jelly.

as-pir'ant (ăs-pīr'ănt; ăs'pī-rănt), *n.* One who aspires. — **Syn.** Candidate, applicant.

as'pi-ra'tion (ăs'pī-rā'shūn), *n.* 1 Act of breathing; a breath. 2 Noble ambition.

as-pire' (ăs-pīr'), *v. i.* 1 To desire earnestly; to seek to obtain something noble or great. 2 To soar. — **Syn.** Aim.

as'pi-rin (ăs'pī-rīn), *n.* A white crystalline drug used as a remedy for pain and fever.

ass (ăs), *n.* 1 A long-eared animal of the horse family; a donkey. 2 A stupid person.

as'sa-fet'i-da. Variant of ASAFETIDA.

as-sail' (ăs-sāl'), *v. t.* To attack violently. — **as-sail'a-ble**, *adj.* — **as-sail'ant**, *n.*

as-sas'sin (ăs-sās'īn), *n.* A murderer.

as-sas'si-nate (ăs-sās'ī-nāt), *v. t.* To murder. — **as-sas'si-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

as-sault' (ăs-sōlt'), *n.* 1 A violent attack; onslaught. 2 *Law.* An attempt or offer to do hurt to another (chiefly in **assault and battery**). — *v. i. & t.* To attack violently.

as-say' (ăs-sā'; ăs'ā), *n.* 1 Test, as of gold, to determine weight, quality, etc. 2 Analysis to determine presence of one or more ingredients. — (ăs-sā'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To subject to an assay; to analyze. 2 To make a critical estimate of.

as-sem'blage (ăs-sēm'blīj), *n.* 1 A gathering; collection. 2 The fitting together of parts, as of machinery.

as-sem'ble (ăs-sēm'b'l), *v. t.* 1 To collect in one place; congregate. 2 To fit together the parts of. — *v. i.* To meet; convene. — **Syn.** Gather. — **Ant.** Disperse.

as-sem'bly (ăs-sēm'blī), *n.* 1 A gathering of persons; meeting. 2 [*cap.*] A lawmaking body. 3 A signal, as by drumbeat, for troops to assemble. 4 The fitting together of parts, as of a machine.

as-sent' (ăs-sēnt'), *v. i.* 1 To consent; agree. 2 To admit a thing as true. — **Syn.** Accede, acquiesce. — **Ant.** Dissent. — *n.* Agreement.

as-sert' (ăs-sūrt'), *v. t.* 1 To state. 2 To maintain or defend, as a claim. — **Syn.** Declare, affirm, protest, avow; vindicate, justify. — **Ant.** Deny.

as-ser'tion (ăs-sūr'shūn), *n.* A positive statement. — **as-ser'tive** (-tīv), *adj.*

as-sess' (ăs-sēs'), *v. t.* 1 To fix the rate or amount of. 2 To impose (a tax) at a specified rate. 3 To tax. 4 To appraise. — **as-sess'ment**, *n.* — **as-ses'sor** (ăs-sēs'ēr), *n.*

as'set (ăs'ēt), *n.* 1 Any item of value. 2 *pl.* The entire property of a person or company that may be used to pay debts. — **Syn.** Credit; resources, means, possessions. — **Ant.** Handicap; liabilities.

as-sever-a'tion (ăs-sēv'ēr-ā'shūn), *n.* Positive statement; assertion.

as-sid'u-ous (ăs-sīd'ū-ūs), *adj.* Attentive and persevering; diligent. — **Syn.** Industrious, busy. — **Ant.** Desultory. — **as-si-du'i-ty** (ăs'ī-dū'lti), *n.* — **as-sid'u-ously**, *adv.*

as-sign' (ăs-sīn'), *v. t.* 1 To appoint to a place or duty. 2 To determine authoritatively. 3 To apportion. 4 To transfer (property) to another, as for the benefit of creditors. — **as-sign'a-ble**, *adj.* — **as-sign'ment**, *n.*

as-sim'i-late (ăs-sīm'ī-lāt), *v. t. & i.* 1 To make or become similar. 2 To take up and absorb (nourishment). — **as-sim'i-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

as-sist' (ăs-sīst'), *v. i. & t.* To help; aid. — **Ant.** Hamper; impede. — **as-sist'ance**, *n.* — **as-sist'ant**, *adj. & n.*

as-size' (ăs-sīz'), *n.* Usually *pl.* In England, the regular sessions of certain superior courts of the various counties; also, the time and place of such sessions.

as-so-ci-ate (ăs-sō'shī-āt; -sī-āt), *v. t.* 1 To join as friend, partner, etc. 2 To combine; unite. 3 To connect in thought. — *v. i.* To join or unite with others. — (-āt), *adj.* 1 Closely joined with another in duty or office. 2 Admitted to certain, but not all, rights and privileges. — (-āt), *n.* A colleague, partner, companion, etc.

as-sort' (ăs-sōrt'), *v. t.* To distribute into classes; classify. — **as-sort'ed**, *adj.*

as-sort'ment (ăs-sōrt'mēnt), *n.* 1 Classification. 2 A collection of assorted things.

as-suage' (ăs-swāj'), *v. t.* To ease, as pain or grief; to pacify; to satisfy, as appetite. — **Syn.** Alleviate, relieve, lighten. — **Ant.** Intensify.

as-sume' (ăs-sūm'), *v. t.* 1 To take upon oneself. 2 To pretend to have. 3 To take for granted, though not proved; to suppose. — **Syn.** Affect, feign; presume, presuppose.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, chārīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

- as-sump'tion** (ă-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* 1 [*cap.*] The taking up of the Virgin Mary into Heaven; also, a church feast (Aug. 15) commemorating this. 2 A taking for or upon oneself. 3 Arrogance. 4 Supposition.
- as-sur'ance** (ă-shŭor'āns), *n.* 1 Pledge; guarantee. 2 Insurance. 3 Certainty. 4 Self-reliance; self-confidence. 5 Impudence; audacity. — *Ant.* Mistrust; dubiousness; diffidence; alarm.
- as-sure'** (ă-shŭor'), *v. t.* 1 To insure. 2 To give confidence to. 3 To make certain. 4 To state confidently to. — *Ant.* Alarm.
- as-sured'** (ă-shŭord'), *n.* In life insurance, the person insured.
- as'ter** (ăs'tēr), *n.* A fall-blooming leafy-stemmed plant with daisylike purplish, white, pink, or yellow flowers.
- as'ter-isk** (ăs'tēr-isk), *n.* A star-shaped symbol [*] used in writing or printing as a reference mark.
- a-stern'** (ă-stŭrn'), *adv.* 1 Behind a ship; in the rear. 2 Backward; to the rear. — *Ant.* Ahead.
- as'ter-oid** (ăs'tēr-oid), *n.* A starlike heavenly body.
- asthma** (ăz'mă; ăs'mă; ăsth'mă), *n.* A disease characterized by difficulty in breathing and a cough. — **asthma'tic** (ăz-măt'ik; ăs-; ăsth-), *adj.*
- a-stig'ma-tism** (ă-stig'mă-tiz'm), *n.* Defect in a lens or an eye causing improper focusing.
- a-stir'** (ă-stŭr'), *adj.* Active.
- as-ton'ish** (ăs-tŏn'ish), *v. t.* To strike with sudden fear or wonder; amaze. — *Syn.* Surprise. — **as-ton'ish-ing**, *adj.* — **as-ton'ish-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **as-ton'ish-ment**, *n.*
- as-tound'** (ăs-tound'), *v. t.* To stun with bewildered wonder. — *Syn.* Surprise.
- as'tra-khan** (ăs'tră-kăn), *n.* Long curled fur of lambs of a breed formerly found in Astrakhan.
- a-stray'** (ă-stră'), *adv.* Out of the right way.
- a-stride'** (ă-strid'), *adj.* With one leg on each side. — *prep.* Astride of.
- as-trin'gent** (ăs-trin'jĕnt), *adj.* Drawing together the tissues; puckering. — *n.* An astringent medicine or substance.
- as'tro-labe** (ăs'trŏ-lăb), *n.* An instrument for observing the positions of heavenly bodies.
- as-trol'o-gy** (ăs-trŏl'ŏ-jī), *n.* The so-called science dealing with the influence of the stars upon human events, or with foretelling events by study of the stars. — **as-trol'o-ger** (-jĕr), *n.* — **as'tro-log'i-cal** (ăs'trŏ-lŏ'j-kăl), *adj.*
- as-tron'o-my** (ăs-trŏn'ŏ-mī), *n.* Science dealing with the celestial bodies, their sizes, motions, etc. — **as-tron'o-mer** (-mēr), *n.* — **as'tro-nom'i-cal** (ăs'trŏ-nŏm'j-kăl), *adj.*
- as-tute'** (ăs-tūt'), *adj.* Shrewdly discerning and wise. — *Ant.* Gullible. — **as-tute'-ness**, *n.*
- a-sun'der** (ă-sŭn'dēr), *adv.* Into separate pieces.
- a-syl'um** (ă-sī'lŭm), *n.* 1 A sanctuary; place of refuge. 2 An institution for the care of the needy or afflicted.
- at** (ăt; ăt), *prep.* 1 Indicating relationship in place or time. 2 Indicating direction toward. 3 Indicating position or condition of a person or thing. 4 Indicating a cause or a reason.
- ate** (āt; *Brit. commonly ăt*), *past tense of EAT.*
- at'el-ier** (ăt'el-yā), *n.* A workshop; studio.
- a'the-ism** (ă'thĕ-iz'm), *n.* Belief that there is no God. — **a'the-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **a'the-ist'ic** (-is'tik), *adj.*
- ath'e-nae'um, ath'e-ne'um** (ăth'ĕ-nĕ'ūm), *n.* A building where books, magazines, and newspapers are kept for use; library.
- a-thirst'** (ă-thŭrst'), *adj.* 1 Thirsty. 2 Eager; longing.
- ath'lete** (ăth'lĕt), *n.* A contender in exercises requiring physical skill, endurance, and energy.
- ath-let'ic** (ăth-lĕt'ik), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to athletes or athletics. 2 Robust. — *Syn.* Muscular, husky.
- ath-let'ics** (ăth-lĕt'iks), *n.* Games and sports requiring physical skill and endurance.
- a-thwart'** (ă-thwŏrt'), *adv.* Obliquely across. — *prep.* 1 Across from side to side of. 2 In opposition to.
- at'las** (ăt'lăs), *n.* A book of maps.
- at'mos-phere** (ăt'mŏs-fĕr), *n.* 1 The mass of air surrounding the earth. 2 A surrounding influence. 3 Pressure of air at sea level, used as a unit in physics. — **at'mos-pher'ic** (-fĕr'ik), *adj.*
- at'oll** (ăt'ŏl; ăt'ŏl'), *n.* A ring-shaped coral island surrounding a lagoon.
- at'om** (ăt'ŭm), *n.* 1 A particle; jot. 2 In physics, the smallest particle of an element. — **a-tom'ic** (ă-tŏm'ik), *adj.*
- a-tom'ic bomb** (ă-tŏm'ik). Also **at'om bomb**. A very destructive bomb utilizing forces developed by splitting the atom.
- at'om-iz'er** (ăt'ŭm-iz'ēr), *n.* A device for reducing a liquid to a very fine spray, as for spraying the throat.
- a-tone'** (ă-tŏn'), *v. i. & t.* To make amends for; expiate.
- a-tone'ment** (ă-tŏn'mĕnt), *n.* 1 Expiation. 2 [*cap.*] The redemption of men by Jesus Christ.
- a-top'** (ă-tŏp'), *adj. & adv.* At or to the top. — *prep.* On top of.
- a-tro'cious** (ă-trŏ'shŭs), *adj.* Savagely brutal, cruel, or wicked. — *Syn.* Monstrous, outrageous. — *Ant.* Humane; noble. — **a-troc'i-ty** (ă-trŏs'ĭ-tī), *n.*
- at'ro-phy** (ăt'rŏ-fī), *n.* A wasting away from want of nourishment. — *v. i. & t.* To undergo, or cause to undergo, atrophy. — *Ant.* Vitalize.
- at-tach'** (ă-tăch'), *v. t.* 1 To seize legally in order to force payment of a debt. 2 To bind; fasten. 3 To assign; appoint. 4 To attribute; ascribe. — *Ant.* Detach.
- at'ta-ché** (ăt'ă-shā'; ăt-tăsh'ă), *n.* A member of the diplomatic staff of an ambassador.

at-tach'ment (ă-tăch'měnt), *n.* 1 Legal seizure of property to force payment of a debt. 2 Connection by ties of affection and regard. 3 Something for fastening one thing to another. 4 Something fastened to another thing, as on a machine. — *Ant.* Aversion.

at-tack' (ă-tăk'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To assail; assault. 2 To set to work on (a task, etc.). — *n.* An assault; onset.

at-tain' (ă-tān'), *v. t. & i.* To achieve; accomplish; reach; arrive (at). — **at-tain'a-ble**, *adj.*

at-tain'uer (ă-tān'dēr), *n.* The taking away of a person's civil rights when he has been declared an outlaw or sentenced to death.

at-tain'ment (ă-tān'měnt), *n.* 1 An attaining. 2 Something attained; esp., a mental acquirement.

at-taint' (ă-tānt'), *v. t.* 1 To prove guilty. 2 To condemn (a person) to loss of civil rights. 3 To disgrace.

at'tar (ăt'er), *n.* A perfume obtained from flowers.

at-tempt' (ă-těmpt'), *v. t.* 1 To try to do; try. 2 To attack; assail. — *Ant.* Succeed. — *n.* 1 Trial; endeavor; effort. 2 An attack; assault.

at-tend' (ă-těnd'), *v. t.* 1 To care for; tend. 2 To escort. 3 To be present with. 4 To be present at. — *v. i.* 1 To pay attention. 2 To apply oneself. 3 To take charge. 4 To be ready or in waiting.

at-tend'ance (ă-těnd'ăns), *n.* 1 A being present or in waiting. 2 The number of persons present.

at-tend'ant (ă-těnd'ănt), *adj.* Accompanying. — *n.* One who attends another, as a friend, companion, servant, etc.

at-ten'tion (ă-těn'shūn), *n.* 1 Heed. 2 Ability to concentrate. 3 An act of courtesy. 4 In military drills, the attitude of readiness for action. — *Ant.* Inattention. — **at-ten'tive** (-tīv), *adj.* — **at-ten'tive-ly**, *adv.*

at-ten'u-ate (ă-těn'ū-āt), *v. t. & i.* 1 To make or become thin. 2 To weaken. — *Ant.* Enlarge; dilate; enrich. — **at-ten'u-a'tion** (-ă'shūn), *n.*

at-test' (ă-těst'), *v. t.* 1 To certify (a document) as genuine by signing it as a witness. 2 To manifest; show. — *Syn.* Vouch for; prove, indicate. — *Ant.* Belie. — **at-tes-ta'tion** (ăt'ēs-tă'shūn), *n.*

at'tic (ăt'ik), *n.* The space or room in a building next below the roof.

at-tire' (ă-tīr'), *v. t. & n.* Dress; array.

at'ti-tude (ăt'ti-tūd), *n.* 1 One's position or bearing as indicating purpose, feeling, etc. 2 Mood, frame of mind, etc.

at-tor'ney (ă-tūr'nī), *n.* A legal agent qualified to act for persons in legal proceedings.

at-tract' (ă-trăkt'), *v. t.* 1 To draw to or toward oneself; to cause to approach. 2 To allure. — *Syn.* Charm, fascinate, captivate. — *Ant.* Repel.

at-trac'tion (ă-trăk'shūn), *n.* 1 The act or

power of attracting; specif., personal charm. 2 An attractive quality, object, etc. 3 A force tending to draw particles together. — *Syn.* Affinity, sympathy. — **at-trac'tive** (-tīv), *adj.* — **at-trac'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **at-trac'tive-ness**, *n.*

at-trib'ute (ă-trib'ūt), *v. t.* To refer or assign (something) as belonging (to a person or thing). — *Syn.* Ascribe, credit, charge. — **at-trib'ut-a-ble**, *adj.* — **at'tri-bu'tion** (ăt'rī-bū'shūn), *n.*

at'tri-bute (ăt'rī-būt), *n.* 1 An essential quality of a person or thing. 2 In grammar, an adjective or adjective phrase.

at-tri'tion (ă-trīsh'ūn), *n.* A wearing away, as if by rubbing.

at-tune' (ă-tūn'), *v. t.* To tune; harmonize.

au'burn (ă'bērn), *adj. & n.* Reddish-brown.

auc'tion (ăk'shūn), *n.* Public sale of property to the highest bidder. — *v. t.* To sell at auction.

auc'tion-eer' (ăk'shūn-ēr'), *n.* One who conducts an auction.

au-da'cious (ă-dă'shūs), *adj.* 1 Daring. 2 Insolent. 3 Inspiring boldness. — *Syn.* Bold, intrepid, courageous, undaunted. — *Ant.* Circumspect. — **au-dac'i-ty** (ă-dăs'-i-tī), *n.*

au'di-ble (ă'dī-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being heard. — *Ant.* Inaudible. — **au'di-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), *n.* — **au'di-bly**, *adv.*

au'di-ence (ă'dī-ēns; ăd'yēns), *n.* 1 Act of hearing. 2 Opportunity of being heard. 3 Formal interview. 4 An assembly of listeners or spectators, as at a theater.

au'di-o (ă'dī-ō), *adj.* Of or relating to electric currents or frequencies corresponding to audible sound waves.

au'dit (ă'dīt), *n.* Examination and verification of financial accounts. — *v. t. & i.* To make an audit (of).

au-di'tion (ă-dīsh'ūn), *n.* A hearing, as to try out a person's voice.

au'di-tor (ă'dī-tēr), *n.* 1 A listener. 2 One who audits accounts.

au'di-to'ri-um (ă'dī-tō'rī-ūm), *n.* 1 The part of a church, theater, etc., where the audience sits. 2 A hall or building used for lectures, etc.

au'di-to'ry (ă'dī-tō'rī; esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.* Of or relating to hearing or the organs of hearing.

au'ger (ă'gēr), *n.* A boring tool.

au'ght (ăht), *n.* A cipher; naught.

aug-ment' (ăg-měnt'), *v. t. & i.* To enlarge or increase. — *Syn.* Multiply. — **aug-men-ta'tion** (ăg'měn-tă'shūn), *n.*

au'gur (ă'gēr), *v. t. & i.* To predict; foretell. — **au'gur**, *n.*

au'gu-ry (ă'gū-rī), *n.* Omen; portent.

au-gust' (ă-gūst'), *adj.* Stately; exalted. — *Syn.* Imposing, grand, magnificent. — *Ant.* Unimpressive; unimposing.

Au'gust (ă'gūst), *n.* The eighth month of the year, having 31 days.

auk (ăk), *n.* A variety of diving sea bird which breeds in arctic regions.

auld (ăld; ăld), *n.* Dialectal var. of *old*.

ăle, chăotic, cûre, ădd, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, hēre, ăvent, ănd, silēnt, makēr; ăce, ăll, charăty; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sôft, cōnnect; fōud,

aunt (ánt; ánt), *n.* The sister of one's father or mother; also, an uncle's wife.

au'ra (ô'râ), *n.* A delicate emanation from a substance or body, esp. one supposed to convey mesmeric influence.

au'ral (ô'rál), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing.

au're-ole (ô'rê-ôl), *n.* Halo; nimbus.

au'ri-cle (ô'rî-k'l), *n.* 1 The external ear. 2 An earlike lobe or process.

au-ric'u-lar (ô-rîk'û-lêr), *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing. 2 Told privately. 3 Known by the sense of hearing.

au-rif'er-ous (ô-rîf'êr-ûs), *adj.* Bearing gold.

au-ro'ra (ô-rô'râ), *n.* 1 Dawn. 2 [cap.] *Rom. Myth.* Goddess of dawn.

aus'pice (ôs'pîs), *n.* 1 A soothsayer's sign or omen. 2 *pl.* Patronage and protection.

aus-pi'cious (ôs-pîsh'ûs), *adj.* 1 Propitious. 2 Fortunate; prosperous. — *Syn.* Favorable. — *Ant.* Inauspicious; ill-omened.

aus-tere' (ôs-têr'), *adj.* Stern; severe or strict. — *Ant.* Warm, ardent; exuberant.

aus-ter'i-ty (ôs-têr'î-tî), *n.* Sternness; severity.

au-then'tic (ô-thên'tîk), *adj.* Genuine; real. — *Ant.* Spurious. — **au-then'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

au-then'ti-cate (ô-thên'tî-kāt), *v. t.* 1 To give legal authority to. 2 To prove genuine. — *Syn.* Validate, confirm, verify. — **au-then'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shûn), *n.*

au-then-tic'i-ty (ô-thên-tîs'î-tî), *n.* Genuineness.

au'thor (ô'thêr), *n.* 1 Originator; creator. 2 A writer, composer, or the like. — **au'thor-ess**, *n. fem.*

au'thor'i-tar'i-an (ô-thôr'î-târ'î-ăn), *adj.* Favoring the principle of obedience to authority as opposed to individual liberty; — esp. of governments. — *Syn.* Dogmatic, dictatorial; totalitarian. — *Ant.* Liberal.

au'thor'i-ta-tive (ô-thôr'î-tā'tîv), *adj.* Supported by or proceeding from authority; trustworthy. — *Ant.* Questionable; servile.

au'thor'i-ty (ô-thôr'î-tî), *n.* 1 Legal power. 2 Government; in *pl.*, those who exercise power. 3 One referred to as support for a statement, etc. 4 Influence as derived from character, ability, etc.

au'thor-ize (ô'thêr-îz), *v. t.* 1 To give legal power to. 2 To permit. 3 To sanction. 4 To justify. — *Syn.* Commission, accredit, license. — **au'thor-i-za'tion** (-î-zā'shûn; -î-zā'shûn), *n.*

au'thor-ship (ô'thêr-shîp), *n.* The writing of books, articles, etc.

au'to- (ô'tô-). A prefix meaning *self*.

au'to-bi-og'ra-phy (ô'tô-bî-ôg'râ-fî; -bî-), *n.* History of one's life written by oneself. — **au'to-bi-ô-graph'i-cal** (-bî-ô-grāf'î-kāl), *adj.*

au-toc'ra-cy (ô-tôk'râ-sî), *n.* Government by a person having supreme power. — **au'to-crát** (ô'tô-krát), *n.* — **au'to-crát'ic** (ô'tô-krát'îk), *adj.*

au'to-graph (ô'tô-gráf), *n.* A person's signature written by himself.

au'to-mat'ic (ô'tô-māt'îk), *adj.* 1 Made so that certain parts act in a desired manner at the proper time; self-acting. 2 Involuntary. — *Syn.* Mechanical, instinctive, spontaneous, impulsive. — *n.* An automatic machine, as any of certain firearms. — **au'to-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

au-tom'a-ton (ô-tôm'â-tôn), *n.* 1 An automatic machine, esp. one made to imitate the motions of a person. 2 A person who acts in a mechanical manner.

au'to-mo-bile' (ô'tô-mô-bêl'; -mô'bîl or -bêl; ô'tô-mô-bêl'), *n.* A self-propelling vehicle, esp. one for use on the highways. — **au'to-mo-bil'ist** (-mô-bêl'îst; -mô'bîl-îst), *n.*

au'to-mo'tive (ô'tô-mô'tîv), *adj.* Self-propelling; also, concerned with self-propelling vehicles.

au-ton'o-my (ô-tôn'ô-mî), *n.* Power or right of self-government. — **au-ton'o-mous** (-mûs), *adj.*

au'top-sy (ô'tôp-sî; ô'tûp-), *n.* Examination of a dead body to determine the cause of death.

au'tumn (ô'tûm), *n.* The season between summer and winter. — **au-tum'nal** (ô-tûm'nāl), *adj.*

aux-il'ia-ry (ôg-zîl'yâ-rî), *adj.* Giving aid; assisting. — *n.* 1 An assistant. 2 A verb (*auxiliary verb*) that helps other verbs to form some of their parts.

a-vail' (â-vāl'), *v. i.* To be of use or help in accomplishing a purpose; to benefit; assist. — *n.* 1 Benefit. 2 Usefulness, as for accomplishing a purpose. — *Syn.* Account, advantage, profit.

a-vail'a-ble (-â-b'l), *adj.* That may be utilized. — **a-vail'a-bil'i-ty** (-bîl'î-tî), *n.*

av'a-lanche (äv'â-lanch), *n.* A mass of snow, earth, rock, etc., sliding down a mountainside.

av'a-ri-ce (äv'â-rîs), *n.* Greediness for wealth; covetousness. — **av'a-ri'cious** (-rîsh'ûs), *adj.*

a-vast' (â-väst'), *interj.* *Naut.* Stop!

av'a-tar' (äv'â-târ'), *n.* Incarnation, esp. in human form.

a-vaunt' (â-vônt'; â-vânt'), *interj.* Begone!

a-venge' (â-vênj'), *v. t.* To take vengeance for. — **a-veng'er** (â-vên'jêr), *n.*

av'e-nue (äv'ê-nû), *n.* 1 A passageway. 2 A broad street, esp. one bordered by trees.

a-ver' (â-vûr'), *v. t.* To declare positively. — *Syn.* Avow, affirm, assert. — *Ant.* Deny.

av'er-age (äv'êr-î), *n.* A sum or quantity which is the middle one among a number of different sums or quantities. — *Ant.* Maximum; minimum. — *adj.* 1 Of or relating to an average. 2 Usual; ordinary. — *Syn.* Mean, medium. — *Ant.* Exceptional; extraordinary. — *v. t.* To reduce to an average.

a-verse' (â-vûrs'), *adj.* Disliking or unwilling; reluctant. — *Syn.* Disinclined, loath, hesitant. — *Ant.* Avid (*of* or *for*);

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

athirst (*for*). — **a-ver'sion** (ă-vŭr'zhŭn; -shŭn), *n.*
a-vert' (ă-vŭrt'), *v. t.* To turn aside or away. — **Syn.** Prevent, ward off.
a'vi-ar'y (ă-vī-ēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -ēr-ī), *n.* Place for keeping live birds, as for exhibition.
a'vi-a'tion (ă-vī-ā'shŭn; ăv'ī-), *n.* Art or practice of operating aircraft. — **a'vi-a'tor** (ă-vī-ā'tēr; ăv'ī-), *n.*
av'id (ăv'īd), *adj.* Greedy; eagerly craving. — **Syn.** Keen, anxious, athirst. — **Ant.** Indifferent; averse. — **a-vid'i-ty** (ă-vīd'ī-tī), *n.*
av'o-ca'do (ăv'ō-kă'dō), *n.* The edible fruit of a tropical American tree of the laurel family; also, the tree.
av'o-ca'tion (ăv'ō-kă'shŭn), *n.* A subordinate occupation, *esp.* one pursued for pleasure; a hobby.
a-void' (ă-void'), *v. t.* To keep away from; to shun. — **Syn.** Escape, evade, elude. — **Ant.** Face; meet. — **a-void'a-ble**, *adj.* — **a-void'ance**, *n.*
av'oir-du-pois' (ăv'ēr-dŭ-pōiz'; ăv'ēr-dŭ-pōiz'), *n.* 1 Also **avoirdupois weight**. A system of weights in use in English-speaking countries (16 drams = 1 oz.; 16 ounces = 1 pound). 2 *Colloq.* Weight.
a-vouch' (ă-vouch'), *v. t.* 1 To declare positively; aver. 2 To guarantee. — **Syn.** Affirm, avow, assert.
a-vow' (ă-vou'), *v. t.* To declare openly; acknowledge. — **Syn.** Affirm, aver, avouch, assert; confess, admit. — **Ant.** Disavow. — **a-vow'al** (-ăl), *n.*
a-wait' (ă-wāt'), *v. t.* To wait for; expect.
a-wake' (ă-wāk'), *past* **A-WOKE'** (-wōk') or **A-WAKED'** (-wăkt'); *past part.* **A-WAKED'** or **A-WOKE'**; *pres. part.* **A-WAK'ING** (-wāk'ing). To rouse from sleep; to wake up.
a-wak'en (ă-wāk'ēn), *v. t. & i.* To awake.
a-wak'en-ing (ă-wāk'ēn-ing), *n.* A rousing from sleep, inactivity, or the like.
a-ward' (ă-wōrd'), *v. t.* 1 To give, as damages, by judicial decision. 2 To give, as a prize, to one among a number of contestants. — *n.* 1 A judgment. 2 Something awarded, as a prize.
a-ware' (ă-wâr'), *adj.* Informed; conscious. — **Ant.** Unaware.
a-wash' (ă-wōsh'), *adv.* Washed by waves, tide, etc.

a-way' (ă-wā'), *adv.* 1 From a place; hence. 2 Far in the distance. 3 Out of one's possession. 4 *Colloq.* At once; immediately.
awe (ō), *n.* Profound and reverent dread. — **Syn.** Fear. — *v. t.* To inspire with awe. — **awe'some** (ō'sŭm), *adj.* — **awe'-strick'en**, **awe'-struck'**, *adj.*
a-wea'ry (ă-wēr'ī), *adj.* Wearied.
aw'ful (ō'fŭl; -f'ī), *adj.* 1 Filling with awe; appalling. 2 *Slang.* Ugly; shocking. — **Syn.** Fearful, dreadful, frightful, terrible. — **aw'ful-ly**, *adv.*
a-while' (ă-hwīl'), *adv.* For a while; for a short time.
awk'ward (ōk'wērd), *adj.* 1 Clumsy. 2 Ungraceful. 3 Difficult to explain. — **Ant.** Handy, deft; graceful. — **awk'-ward-ly**, *adv.* — **awk'ward-ness**, *n.*
awl (ōl), *n.* A pointed instrument for piercing small holes.
awn'ing (ōn'ing), *n.* A rooflike cover, as of canvas, over a place.
a-woke' (ă-wōk'), *past tense & past part.* of **AWAKE**.
a-wry' (ă-rī'), *adv. & adj.* Turned to one side; askew.
ax, axe (ăks), *n.* A chopping or cutting tool with an edged head fitted parallel to a handle.
ax'i-al (ăk'sī-ăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an axis; along an axis.
ax'i-om (ăk'sī-ŭm), *n.* A statement generally accepted as true; a maxim. — **ax'i-o-mat'ic** (ăk'sī-ō-măt'ik), *adj.*
ax'is (ăk'sīs), *n.*; *pl.* **AXES** (-sēz). 1 Any lengthwise central line around which parts of a body are symmetrically arranged. 2 An alliance between major powers to show solidarity of interest.
ax'le (ăk'sī), *n.* The spindle on which a wheel revolves.
aye, ay (ā), *adv.* *Archaic.* Always; ever.
aye, ay (ī), *adv.* Yes. — *n.* An affirmative vote.
a-zal'ea (ă-zāl'yā), *n.* A flowering shrub with fragrant funnel-shaped blossoms.
az'i-muth (ăz'ī-mŭth), *n.* An arc of the horizon measured clockwise between a fixed point and the vertical circle passing through the center of an object.
az'ure (ăzh'ēr; ă'zhēr), *n.* The blue of the clear sky. — *adj.* Blue.

B

bab'ble (băb'ī), *v. i.* To chatter; prattle. — *n.* Idle chatter. — **bab'bler** (-lēr), *n.*
babe (băb), *n.* Baby.
ba'bel (bă'bēl; -b'ī), *n.* A place or scene of noise and confusion; a confused sound of cries, voices, etc. — **Syn.** Hubbub, racket, din, uproar.
ba-boon' (bă-bōon'), *n.* A large ape of Asia and Africa.

ba'by (bă'bī), *n.* An infant. — *adj.* 1 Of or for an infant. 2 Small of its kind. — *v. t.* To pamper; humor. — **ba'by-hood**, *n.* — **ba'by-ish**, *adj.*
bac'ca-lau're-ate (băk'ă-lô'rē-ăt), *n.* 1 The degree of bachelor conferred by colleges. 2 A sermon (**baccalaureate sermon**) delivered to a graduating class at commencement.

ăle, chăotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

bac'cha-na'lī-a (băk'ă-nā'ly-ă; -nāl'yă), *n.*
A drunken orgy. — **bac'cha-na'lī-an**, *adj.*
bach'e-lor (băch'ē-lēr), *n.* 1 A person holding the first, or lowest, academic degree from a college. 2 A man who has not married. — **bach'e-lor-hood'**, *n.*
ba-cil'lus (bā-sil'ūs), *n.*; *pl.* BACILLI (-ī). Any of a genus of rod-shaped bacteria.
back (băk), *n.* 1 The hinder part of the body. 2 The rear. 3 In certain games, a position or player behind the front line. — *v. t.* 1 To support; uphold. 2 To cause to move backward. 3 To form the back of. — *adj.* 1 Located at the back. 2 Overdue. 3 No longer current. 4 Operating backward. — *Syn.* Posterior. — *Ant.* Front. — *adv.* 1 At or to the rear. 2 To a former place, condition, owner, etc. 3 In return, repayment, requital, etc. 4 In or into time past. 5 In withdrawal of a statement, promise, etc.
back'bone' (băk'bōn'), *n.* 1 The spine. 2 Firmness; determination.
back'er (băk'ēr), *n.* One who backs, or supports, a policy, contestant, etc. — *Syn.* Upholder, champion; sponsor, patron.
back'fire' (băk'fir'), *n.* A premature explosion in the cylinder, or an explosion in the intake or exhaust passages, of an internal-combustion engine. — **back'fire'**, *v. i.*
back'gam'mon (băk'gām'ūn; băk'gām'ūn), *n.* A game played with pieces on a double board, the throwing of dice determining moves.
back'ground' (băk'ground'), *n.* 1 Scenery behind something represented. 2 That which is behind some argument, event, etc.; also, the sum of a person's experience, training, etc.
back'ing (băk'ing), *n.* 1 Support or aid. 2 Endorsement; approval.
back'slide' (băk'slid'; băk'slid'), *v. i.* To slide back; esp., to lapse morally.
back'ward (băk'wērd), **back'wards** (-wērdz), *adv.* 1 Toward the back. 2 With back foremost. 3 In a reverse way from normal. 4 In or toward the past. — **back'ward**, *adj.* — **back'ward-ness**, *n.*
back'woods' (băk'wōodz'), *n. pl.* Uncleared ground on the frontiers. — **back'woods'man** (-măn), *n.*
ba'con (bā'kūn; -k'n), *n.* The back and sides of a pig, salted and smoked.
bac-te'ri-a (băk-tēr'ī-ă), *n. pl.* Minute organisms depending upon living or dead organic food material. Many are disease-producing; others are active in fermentation, conversion of dead organic matter into soluble food for plants, etc. — **bac-te'ri-al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **bac-te'ri-cid'al** (băk-tēr'ī-sid'ăl), *adj.*
bac-te'ri-ol'o-gy (băk-tēr'ī-ol'ō-jī), *n.* Science dealing with bacteria. — **bac-te'ri-ol'og'i-cal** (-ō-lōj'ī-kăl), *adj.* — **bac-te'ri-ol'o-gist** (-ō-lō-jīst), *n.*
bad (băd), *adj.*; *compar.* WORSE (wŭrs); *superl.* WORST (wŭrst). 1 Wicked. 2 Defective; worthless; faulty. 3 Unfavorable. 4 Disagreeable. 5 Harmful. 6

Not legally valid. 7 Spoiled; putrid. — *Syn.* Evil, ill, naughty; poor, wrong. — *Ant.* Good. — **bad'ly**, *adv.* — **bad'ness**, *n.*
bade (băd), *past tense* of BID.
badge (băj), *n.* A device worn as a sign of one's office, membership, etc.
badg'er (băj'ēr), *n.* A burrowing animal with long claws on the forefeet.
badg'er, *v. t.* To tease or annoy persistently; to harass by nagging.
ba'fle (băf'fl), *v. t.* To frustrate; thwart; foil.
bag (băg), *n.* A sack or pouch for holding things. — *v. i.* To bulge. — *v. t.* 1 To distend. 2 To kill or capture in hunting. 3 To seize. — *Syn.* Trap, snare, catch.
bag'a-telle' (băg'ă-těl'), *n.* A trifle.
bag'gage (băg'ij), *n.* The trunks, valises, etc., which one carries on a journey; luggage.
bag'gy (băg'ij), *adj.* Puffed out like a bag.
bag'pipe' (băg'pīp'), *n.* **bag'pipes'** (-pīps'), *n. pl.* A musical wind instrument consisting of a bag, a tube with valves, and sounding pipes.
bail (bāl), *n.* Security given to guarantee a prisoner's appearance when legally required; also, a person giving such security, or the release thus secured. — *v. t.* To free from custody by giving bail.
bail (bāl), *n.* A bucket for ladling water out of a boat. — *v. t. & i.* To dip or throw out water from a boat.
bail (bāl), *n.* The arched handle of a pail, kettle, etc.
bail'iff (bāl'if), *n.* 1 In England, title of the chief magistrates of various towns. 2 A sheriff's deputy. 3 An agent who manages property for another person; steward.
bail'i-wick (bāl'ī-wīk), *n.* One's special province or domain. — *Syn.* Territory, field, sphere.
bairn (bārn; bārñ), *n.* Scot. Child.
bait (bāt), *n.* 1 A lure for catching fish or other animals. 2 Any lure or temptation. — *Syn.* Snare, trap, decoy.
bait, *v. t.* 1 To harass, as dogs attack and worry bears. 2 To persecute by continued attacks. 3 To allure; entice. 4 To furnish (a hook, trap, etc.) with bait. — *Syn.* Badger, heckle, hound.
baize (bāz), *n.* A type of coarse, long-napped fabric.
ba'ka (bă'kā), *n.* A small explosive-laden Japanese rocket plane, launched from a bombing plane.
bake (băk), *v. t.* To cook in dry heat, esp. in an oven. — *v. i.* To dry and harden by heat, as bricks.
bak'er (băk'ēr), *n.* One who bakes bread, etc.
bak'er-y (băk'ēr-ī), *n.* A place where baking is done.
bal'ance (băl'ăns), *n.* 1 A weighing device; a scale. 2 Any weight, force, or the like, counteracting the effect of another weight, etc. 3 A state of equilibrium. 4 In bookkeeping, equality between the credit and debit totals of an account. 5 *Colloq.*

The remainder; the rest. **6** A vibrating wheel used to regulate a watch, clock, etc. — *v. t.* **1** To weigh. **2** To estimate the comparative weight, importance, etc., of. **3** To offset. **4** To make the parts of proportionate to each other. **5** In bookkeeping, to bring (an account) to a balance. — *v. i.* **1** To be equally weighted. **2** To be equal in value, amount, etc.

bal-brig'gan (bäl-brīg'gän), *n.* A knitted cotton fabric used esp. for underwear.

bal'co-ny (bäl'kō-nī), *n.* **1** A platform projecting from the side of a building and enclosed by a railing. **2** A gallery, as in a theater.

bald (böld), *adj.* **1** Not having its natural covering, as hair, feathers, etc. **2** Unadorned; plain. — *Syn.* Bare, barren, naked, nude.

bal'dric (böl'drīk), *n.* A belt to carry a sword, bugle, etc.

bale (bāl), *n.* A large bundle or closely packed package. — *v. t.* To pack in bales.

bale'ful (bäl'fūl; -f'ŭl), *adj.* Deadly or harmful. — *Syn.* Sinister. — *Ant.* Beneficent.

balk, baulk (bōk), *n.* A hindrance; check; setback. — *v. t.* To foil; thwart. — *Syn.* Frustrate. — *Ant.* Forward. — *v. i.* To stop and stand still.

ball (bōl), *n.* **1** Any round body or mass, esp. one used in various games. **2** The earth. **3** Baseball. **4** A rounded missile for a firearm. — *v. t. & i.* To form into a ball.

ball (bōl), *n.* A large formal dance.

bal'lad (bäl'äd), *n.* **1** A simple song. **2** A narrative poem in simple stanzas telling of legends and adventures.

bal'last (bäl'äst), *n.* **1** Heavy material put in the hold of a ship to steady it. **2** Crushed stone used in making roadbeds firm. — *v. t.* To steady or fill in with bal-last. — *Syn.* Balance.

bal'le-ri'na (bäl'ē-rē'nä), *n.* A female ballet dancer.

bal'let (bäl'ä; bäl-lä'), *n.* A group dance or the performers in such a dance.

bal-loon' (bäl-lōon'), *n.* A bag filled with gas or heated air so as to rise and float in the atmosphere. — *adj.* Puffed out like a balloon. — **bal-loon'ist**, *n.*

bal'lot (bäl'üt), *n.* **1** A slip used in voting; also, the act or system of voting by such slips, by voting machines, etc. **2** Total of votes cast in an election. — *v. i. & t.* To vote.

ball'room' (böl'rōom'), *n.* A room for large formal dances.

balm (bām), *n.* **1** Any of several plants of the mint family. **2** An oil or ointment for anointing and healing. **3** Anything that comforts or soothes. — *Syn.* Salve.

balm'y (bām'y), *adj.* Gently soothing; mild. — *Syn.* Soft, bland.

bal'sam (böl'sām), *n.* **1** A fragrant substance that exudes from certain trees; also, any of these trees. **2** A medicinal preparation with the odor of balsam.

bal'us-ter (bäl'ūs-tēr), *n.* An upright support of a rail, as in the railing of a staircase.

bal'us-trade' (bäl'ūs-trād'; bäl'ūs-trād), *n.* A row of balusters topped by a rail.

bam-boo' (bām-bōō'), *n.* A treelike tropical grass with hollow stems used for building, poles, canes, etc.

bam-boo'zle (bām-bōō'z'l), *v. t. & i.* *Colloq.* To trick; hoax.

ban (bän), *v. t.* To prohibit; forbid. — *n.* **1** An official order prohibiting something. **2** A curse.

ba'nal (bā'näl; bā-näl'; -näl'; bän'äl), *adj.* Commonplace; trite. — *Ant.* Original. — **ba-nal'i-ty** (bā-näl'i-tī), *n.*

ba-nan'a (bā-nän'ä; *esp. Brit.*, -nä'nä), *n.* A tropical plant bearing thick clusters of fruit; also, this fruit.

band (bänd), *n.* **1** Something that holds things together. **2** Bond; tie. **3** A narrow strip of material, as along the edge of a skirt. **4** A company of persons united for a common purpose. **5** A company of musicians playing esp. on wind instruments and drums. **6** In radio, a range of wave lengths. — *v. i. & t.* **1** To bind with a band. **2** To unite in a company.

band'age (bän'dij), *n.* A strip of material used in dressing wounds. — *v. t.* To bind or dress with a bandage.

ban-dan'na, ban-dan'a (bän-dän'ä), *n.* A large, colored, figured handkerchief.

band'box' (bänd'bōks'), *n.* A light paste-board box for holding collars, caps, etc.

ban'dit (bän'dīt), *n.*; *pl.* -DITS or -DIT'PI (bän-dīt'PI). An outlaw; brigand. — **ban'dit-ry**, *n.*

ban'do-leer', ban'do-lier' (bän'dō-lēr'), *n.* A belt slung over the shoulder and used esp. to carry ammunition.

ban'dy (bän'dī), *v. t.* **1** To exchange (blows, quips, etc.) in rapid succession. **2** To pass about as gossip. — *adj.* Curved outward. — **ban'dy-leg'ged** (-lēg'ēd; -līd; -lēg'd), *adj.*

bane (bän), *n.* **1** Poison. **2** Ruin; woe; harm. — **bane'ful**, *adj.*

bang (bäng), *v. t. & i.* To beat, thump, shut, slam, etc., with a loud noise. — **bang**, *n.*

bang, *v. t.* To cut short and squarely across. — *n.* A fringe of banged hair.

ban'gle (bäng'gl), *n.* A bracelet or anklet.

ban'ish (bän'ish), *v. t.* **1** To condemn officially to leave a country. **2** To expel; dismiss. — *Syn.* Exile, ostracize, deport. — **ban'ish-ment**, *n.*

ban'is-ter (bän'is-tēr), *n.* A baluster; in *pl.*, a balustrade.

ban'jo (bän'jō), *n.* A musical instrument with a long neck, a drumlike body, and five strings.

bank (bängk), *n.* **1** A mound of earth. **2** Rising ground bordering a lake, river, etc. **3** A shallow area under the sea. **4** The sidewise slope of an airplane as it rounds a curve. — *v. t.* **1** To form a bank about. **2** To heap in a bank. **3** To incline (an airplane) in a bank. — *v. i.* **1** To form a bank. **2** To bank an airplane.

bank (bǎngk), *n.* 1 A tier of oars. 2 A group of objects arranged near together. — *v. t.* To arrange in a tier or group.
bank (bǎngk), *n.* A business concern which receives, lends, and takes care of money, extends credit, etc. — *v. i.* 1 To conduct the business of a bank. 2 To deposit money in a bank. — *v. t.* To deposit in a bank. — **bank'er** (bǎngk'ēr), *n.* — **bank'ing**, *n.*
bank note. A promissory note issued by a bank and circulating as money.
bank'rupt (bǎngk'rūpt), *n.* One who is unable to pay his debts and whose property is turned over by court action to a trustee to be handled for the benefit of his creditors. — *adj.* Declared by a court to be bankrupt. — **bank'rupt-cy** (-rūpt-sī; -rūpt-sī), *n.*
ban'ner (bǎn'ēr), *n.* A flag; standard.
ban'nock (bǎn'ūk), *n.* *Scot.* An oatmeal or barley cake cooked on a griddle.
banns (bǎnz), *n. pl.* Public announcement, esp. in church, of a proposed marriage.
ban'quet (bǎng'kwēt; -kwīt), *n.* A ceremonial dinner. — **ban'quet**, *v. t. & i.*
Ban'tam (bǎn'tām), *n.* 1 A small fowl of any of various dwarf breeds. 2 [not cap.] A small but pugnacious person.
ban'ter (bǎn'tēr), *v. t.* To ridicule playfully; to chaff; rally. — *n.* Good-natured raillery.
ban'tling (bǎn'tlīng), *n.* A brat.
ban'yan (bǎn'yān; -yān), *n.* An East Indian tree whose branches send down to the ground aerial roots that cause the tree to spread over a large area.
ban'zai' (bǎn'zā'ē; -zī'), *interj.* In Japan, a shout of felicitation.
bap'tism (bǎp'tīz'm), *n.* A sacrament by whose reception one becomes a member of a Christian church. — **bap-tis'mal** (bǎp-tīz'māl), *adj.*
bap'tis-ter-y (bǎp'tīs-tēr-ī), **bap'tist-ry** (-tīs-trī), *n.* A place, esp. in a church, used for baptisms.
bap-tize' (bǎp-tīz'), *v. t.* 1 To immerse in water, or to pour water on, as part of a religious rite admitting a person to a Christian church. 2 To christen.
bar (bār), *n.* 1 A long narrow piece of wood or metal, as one used for a lever, fastening, etc. 2 A stripe or band. 3 A barrier; obstacle. 4 In a law court, the railing at which prisoners are stationed; hence, a court; also, the legal profession or the whole body of lawyers. 5 A counter. 6 In music, one of the vertical lines across the staff. — *Ant.* Advantage. — *v. t.* 1 To fasten, confine, obstruct, etc., by a bar or bars. 2 To stripe. 3 To forbid. — *Ant.* Admit; open.
bar, prep. Except.
barb (bārb), *n.* A sharp projection, as one extending back from the point of an arrow or a fishhook. — **barbed** (bārbd), *adj.*
bar-bar'i-an (bār-bār'ī-ān), *n.* An uncivilized person. — **bar-bar'ic** (-bār'īk), *adj.*
bar-ba-rism (bār'bā-rīz'm), *n.* 1 A stage

of society between savagery and civilization.
 2 Barbaric culture, manners, etc. — *Ant.* Civilization. — **bar-bar'i-ty** (bār-bār'ī-tī), *n.* — **bar'ba-rous** (bār'bā-rūs), *adj.*
bar'be-cue (bār'bē-kū), *n.* A hog, ox, or other large animal roasted whole for a feast; also, a feast at which such food is served. — *v. t.* 1 To roast whole. 2 To cook (meat or fish) in thin slices in a vinegar sauce.
bar'ber (bār'bēr), *n.* One whose business consists in shaving and trimming the beard or hair of his customers.
bar'ber-ry (bār'bēr-ī; -bēr-ī), *n.* An ornamental shrub bearing oblong red berries.
bar'bi-tu'rate (bār'bī-tū-rāt; bār'bī-tū-rāt), *n.* One of a group of drugs used as sedatives, etc.
bard (bārd), *n.* A poet.
bare (bār), *adj.* 1 Naked. 2 Unconcealed; exposed. 3 Empty. 4 Leaving nothing to spare; mere. 5 Plain; unadorned. — *Syn.* Nude, bald. — *Ant.* Covered. — *v. t.* To make or lay bare. — **bare'ness**, *n.*
bare'foot' (bār'fōot'), *adj. & adv.* With the feet bare. — **bare'foot'ed**, *adj.*
bare'ly (bār'lī), *adv.* 1 Without concealment. 2 Only just; with nothing to spare. — *Syn.* Scarcely, hardly.
bar'gain (bār'gān), *n.* 1 An agreement. 2 A transaction regarded as advantageous. 3 Something offered for sale at a price regarded as unusually cheap. — *v. i.* To make a bargain; to come to terms.
barge (bārj), *n.* 1 A roomy flat-bottomed boat for river or canal use. 2 A powerboat used by a flag officer of a flagship. 3 A houseboat. — **barge'man** (-mān), *n.*
bar'i-tone, bar'y-tone (bār'ī-tōn), *n.* A male voice between bass and tenor; also, a man with such a voice.
bark (bārk), *n.* The outside covering of a woody stem. — *v. t.* 1 To strip bark from; peel. 2 To rub the skin from.
bark (bārk), *n.* The characteristic short sharp cry of a dog. — **bark**, *v. i.*
bark, barque (bārk), *n.* A three-masted vessel with rigging of a certain type.
bar'ley (bār'lī), *n.* A cereal grass with seeds used as food and in making malt liquors.
barn (bārn), *n.* A covered building used for storing hay, grain, etc., and for keeping horses, vehicles, etc. — **barn'yard'** (-yārd'), *n.*
bar'na-cle (bār'nā-k'l), *n.* A marine crustacean found on rocks, ships' bottoms, etc.
ba-rom'e-ter (bā-rōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure. — **bar'o-met'ric** (bār'ō-mēt'rīk), *adj.*
bar'on (bār'ūn), *n.* In Great Britain, a member of the lowest grade of the peerage. — **bar'on-age** (-īj), *n.* — **bar'on-ess** (-ēs; -īs), *n.* — **ba-ro-ni-al** (bā-rō-nī-āl), *adj.* — **bar'o-ny** (bār'ō-nī), *n.*
bar'on-et (bār'ūn-ēt; -īt), *n.* In Great Britain, a degree of honor below a baron and

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; k = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

above a knight; also, a person holding this rank. — **bar'on-et-ey** (-sī), *n.*

ba-rouche' (bā-rōōsh'), *n.* A type of four-wheeled carriage.

bar'racks (bār'āks), *n. pl.* A group of buildings for lodging soldiers.

bar'ra-cu'da (bār'ā-kōō'dā), *n.* Any of several pikelike sea fishes.

bar-rage' (bā-rāzh'; -rāj'; *esp. Brit.*, bār'-āzh), *n. Mil.* A barrier laid down by artillery fire directed against a narrow strip of ground.

barred (bārd), *adj.* Striped.

bar'rel (bār'ēl), *n.* 1 A round bulging cask with flat ends of equal diameter. 2 The amount contained in a barrel. — *v. t.* To pack in a barrel.

bar'ren (bār'ēn), *adj.* 1 Sterile. 2 Lacking interest or charm. 3 Unprofitable. 4 Stupid. — *n.* A tract of barren land. — **bar'ren-ness**, *n.*

bar-rette' (bā-rēt'; bā-), *n.* A clasp for holding a woman's hair in place.

bar'ri-cade' (bār'ī-kād'), *n.* A hastily thrown-up fortification; hence, any barrier. — *v. t.* To fortify or obstruct with a barricade.

bar'ri-er (bār'ī-ēr), *n.* An obstacle; obstruction; also, any limit or boundary.

bar'ris-ter (bār'īs-tēr), *n.* In England, a counselor admitted to plead in the higher courts. — **Syn.** Lawyer, attorney.

bar'row (bār'ō), *n.* A frame with handles, and with or without a wheel, on which things can be carried.

bar'ter (bār'tēr), *v. i. & t. & n.* Trade.

bar'y-tone. Variant of **BARITONE**.

bas'al (bās'āl; -l), *adj.* Basic.

ba-salt' (bā-sōlt'; bās'ōlt; bā'sōlt), *n.* A dark fine-grained igneous rock. — **ba-sal'tic** (bā-sōl'tīk), *adj.*

base (bās), *n.* 1 Bottom; foundation. 2 Chief element in anything. 3 The point of beginning any act or operation. 4 One of the four stations in baseball. 5 In chemistry, a compound capable of reacting with acids to form salts. 6 *Mil. & Nav.* The place on which a force depends for its supplies. — **Syn.** Basis, ground. — **Ant.** Top. — *v. t.* 1 To form or serve as a base for. 2 To establish.

base (bās), *adj.* 1 Inferior in quality; alloyed. 2 Morally inferior. 3 Menial; degrading. 4 Of little value. — **Syn.** Low, vile. — **Ant.** Noble.

base'ball' (bās'bōl'), *n.* A game played with ball and bat between teams of nine players each on a field with four bases forming a diamond; also, the ball used in this game.

base'less (bās'lēs; -līs), *adj.* Without base or foundation; groundless.

base'ment (bās'mēnt), *n.* The space behind the lower walls of a building; also, the floor in a building next below the principal floor.

bash'ful (bāsh'fōōl; -f'l), *adj.* Very modest or shy. — **Ant.** Forward; brazen. — **bash'ful-ness**, *n.*

bas'ic (bās'īk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the base or essence; fundamental. — **Syn.** Underlying. — **Ant.** Top. — **bas'ic-al-ly** (-ī-kāl-ī), *adv.*

bas'ill (bāz'īl; -l), *n.* A tropical plant of the mint family.

ba-sil'i-ca (bā-sīl'ī-kā; -zīl'-), *n.* An early Christian church building of a simple oblong type.

bas'ī-lisk (bās'ī-līsk; bāz'-), *n.* A fabulous serpent whose glance was fatal.

ba'sin (bā's'n), *n.* 1 A wide hollow utensil for holding water. 2 Any hollow or enclosed place containing water; also, the region drained by a river.

ba'sis (bā'sīs), *n.* 1 Foundation; base. 2 Groundwork; fundamental principle.

bask (bāsk), *v. i. & t.* To expose or be exposed to comfortable heat; to warm.

bas'ket (bās'kēt; -kīt), *n.* A container made of woven twigs, grasses, etc. — **bas'ket-ful**, *n.*

bas'ket-ball' (-bōl'), *n.*, or **basket ball.** An indoor game played with an inflated ball and elevated basketlike goals; also, the ball used in this game.

bas'-re-lief' (bā'rē-lēf'; bā'rē-lēf'; bās'-), *n.* In sculpture, relief with the design raised very slightly from the background.

bass (bās), *n.* Any of several edible spiny-finned fishes of eastern North America.

bass (bās), *n.* 1 A deep sound or tone. 2 The lowest part in harmonic or polyphonic music; also, a male voice which sings this part. 3 A singer or instrument having a bass voice or part. — *adj.* Deep or grave in tone; of low pitch.

bas'si-net' (bās'ī-nēt'; bās'ī-nēt), *n.* A basket, hooded at one end, used as a cradle.

bas'so (bās'ō; *It.* bās'sō), *n.* A bass singer.

bas-soon' (bās-sōōn'), *n.* *Music.* A wind instrument lower in pitch than the oboe.

bass'wood' (bās'wōōd'), *n.* A linden or its wood.

bast (bāst), *n.* Woody fiber from various plants, used in making ropes, etc.

bas'tard (bās'tērd), *n.* An illegitimate child. — *adj.* 1 Illegitimate. 2 Not genuine; spurious; also, not of standard size, etc. — **bas'tar-dy** (bās'tēr-dī), *n.*

baste (bāst), *v. t.* To sew with long stitches so as to keep temporarily in place.

baste (bāst), *v. t.* To moisten, as roasting meat, with pan drippings or melted fat.

bas'ti-na'do (bās'tī-nā'dō), *n.* A blow with a cudgel; *esp.*, the Oriental punishment of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

bas'tion (bās'chūn; -tī-ūn), *n.* In fortifications, a work projecting outward from the main enclosure; also, any defensive stronghold.

bat (bāt), *n.* 1 A club; *specif.*, a club used in baseball, cricket, etc. 2 *Colloq.* A sharp blow. — *v. t. & i.* To strike with or as with a bat.

bat (bāt), *n.* A mouselike mammal with forelimbs modified to form wings.

batch (bāch), *n.* 1 Quantity of bread

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

beating

beating

beating

bean (bēn), *n.* The edible seed borne in long pods by certain plants; also, a plant or a pod bearing these seeds.

bear (bār), *v. t.*; *past* BORE (bōr); *past part.* BORNE (bōrn) or BORN (bōrn); *pres. part.* BEAR'ING. 1 To carry. 2 To be equipped with. 3 To bring forth; produce; also, to give birth to. 4 To endure. 5 To render or give, as testimony. — *v. i.* 1 To endure. 2 To bear children, fruit, etc. 3 To carry burdens. 4 To have influence or force. — **bear'a-ble**, *adj.* — **bear'er**, *n.*

bear (bār), *n.* 1 A large heavy mammal with shaggy hair and a very short tail. 2 A surly, uncouth person. 3 A speculator for a drop in market price or prices of stocks, commodities, etc. — **bear'ish**, *adj.*

beard (bērd), *n.* 1 The hair that grows around the chin and lips of a man. 2 Bristly hairs, as on rye grain. — *v. t.* To confront boldly. — **beard'less**, *adj.*

bear'ing (bār'ing), *n.* 1 Manner of carrying oneself; comportment. 2 A supporting object, purpose, or point. 3 Endurance. 4 Situation; direction. 5 Effect. 6 Meaning. 7 Usually *pl.* An emblem in a coat of arms. 8 In machinery, a part in which a pivot, pin, or the like, revolves.

beast (bēst), *n.* 1 Any four-footed animal. 2 A person who yields to his animal nature. — *Syn.* Brute. — **beast'ly**, *adj.*

beat (bēt), *v. t.* 1 To strike repeatedly. 2 To overcome. 3 To mark off by strokes, as time in music. 4 To sound, as an alarm on a drum. — *v. i.* 1 To pound repeatedly. 2 To throb. 3 *Colloq.* To win. — *n.* 1 A blow; also, a throb. 2 The rhythmic throb which is the unit of time measurement in music. 3 A regular course. — **beat'en** (bēt'n), *adj.* — **beat'er** (ēr), *n.*

be'a-ti-fic (bē'ā-tī'fīk), *adj.* Giving great joy or bliss.

be-at'i-fy (bē'āt'i-fī), *v. t.* In the Roman Catholic Church, to declare officially (a deceased person) worthy of the title "Blessed" and of public religious honor. — **be-at'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*

be-at'i-tude (bē'āt'i-tūd), *n.* 1 Supreme bliss; blessedness. 2 Any of the declarations made in the Sermon on the Mount (*Matt.* v, 3-12) beginning "Blessed are." — *Ant.* Despair; dolor.

beau (bō), *n.*; *pl.* BEAUX (bōz; *Fr.* bō) or BEAUS (bōz). 1 A man of fashion; a dandy. 2 A suitor or lover.

beau'te-ous (bū'tē-ūs), *adj.* Beautiful.

beau'ti-ful (bū'tī-fūl; -f'ul), *adj.* Lovely; handsome; good-looking. — *Syn.* Pretty, fair. — *Ant.* Ugly. — **beau'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.*

beau'ti-fy (bū'tī-fī), *v. t.* To make beautiful; adorn. — **beau'ti-fi'er** (-fī'ēr), *n.*

beau'ty (bū'tī), *n.* Physical loveliness.

bea'ver (bē'ver), *n.* A large rodent, noted for building dams to protect its underwater lodges.

be-calm' (bē-kām'), *v. t.* To bring (a ship) to a stop because of lack of wind.

be-came' (bē-kām'), *past tense* of BECOME.

be-cause' (bē-kōz'; -kōz'), *conj.* For the reason that.

beck (bēk), *n.* A signal, as by a nod or gesture.

beck'on (bēk'ŭn), *v. i. & t.* To summon or signal, as by a nod or gesture.

be-cloud' (bē-kloud'), *v. t.* To obscure.

be-come' (bē-kŭm'), *v. i.*; *past* BE-CAME' (-kām'); *past part.* BE-COME'; *pres. part.* BE-COM'ING (-kŭm'ing). To come to be. — *v. t.* To be suitable to.

be-com'ing (bē-kŭm'ing), *adj.* Befitting; suitable.

bed (bēd), *n.* 1 An article of furniture to sleep on. 2 Ground prepared for plants. 3 Foundation; bottom, as of a river. 4 A layer or stratum. — *v. t.* 1 To put to bed. 2 To plant in a bed or beds. 3 To fix in a foundation. 4 To lay flat in layers. — **bed'cham'ber** (-chām'bēr), *n.* — **bed'clothes'** (-klōthz'; *colloq.* -klōz'), *n.* — **bed'spread'** (-sprēd'), *n.* — **bed'spring'** (-sprīng'), *n.*

bed'bug' (bēd'bŭg'), *n.* A small blood-sucking insect often infesting beds.

bed'ding (bēd'ing), *n.* 1 Materials for making up a bed. 2 Foundation.

be-deck' (bē-dēk'), *v. t.* To adorn.

be-dev'il (bē-dēv'l), *v. t.* To confuse; muddle; also, to torment.

be-dew' (bē-dū'), *v. t.* To wet with dew.

bed'fel'low (bēd'fēl'ō), *n.* A person sharing one's bed.

be-diz'en (bē-dīz'n; -dī'z'n), *v. t.* To dress up, esp. with vulgar finery.

bed'lam (bēd'lām), *n.* 1 An insane asylum. 2 A scene of uproar and confusion.

be-drag'gle (bē-drāg'gl), *v. t.* To soil, as by dragging through mud.

bed'rid' (bēd'rīd'), **bed'rid'den** (-rīd'n), *adj.* Kept in bed by illness.

bed'room' (bēd'rōm'), *n.* A room furnished with a bed and intended to be slept in.

bed'side' (bēd'sīd'), *n.* Place beside a bed, esp. a sickbed.

bed'stead (bēd'stēd; -stīd), *n.* The framework of a bed.

bed'time' (bēd'tīm'), *n.* Time to go to bed.

bee (bē), *n.* 1 Any of various small pollen-gathering winged insects. 2 A neighborly gathering for work. — **bee'hive'** (-bīv'), *n.* — **bee'keep'er** (-kēp'ēr), *n.*

beech (bēch), *n.* A tree with smooth gray bark and bearing small, sweet, triangular nuts (**beech'nuts'**). — **beech'en** (bēch'ēn), *adj.*

beef (bēf), *n.* 1 *pl.* BEEVES (bēvz) or, esp. in U. S., BEEFS (bēfs). An ox or cow fattened for food. 2 The flesh of such an animal slaughtered for food. 3 *Colloq.* Weight; brawn. — **beef'y** (bēf'ī), *adj.*

beef'steak' (bēf'stāk'), *n.* A slice of beef cut from the hindquarter.

bee'line' (bē'līn'), *n.* The shortest line to a place.

been (bēn; *Brit.* bēn), *past part.* of BE.

beer (bēr), *n.* 1 An alcoholic liquor brewed from malt and flavored with hops.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, sīlēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

2 Any of certain nonalcoholic carbonated drinks. — **beer'y**, *adj.*
bees'wax' (bēz'waks'), *n.* Wax secreted by bees and used by them in making honeycomb.
beet (bēt), *n.* A plant with a large root cultivated as a vegetable, as a source of sugar, or as forage; also (often **beet'root'**), the edible root of this plant.
bee'tle (bē'tl), *n.* A heavy mallet for hammering or ramming.
bee'tle (bē'tl), *n.* An insect with four wings, the stiff outer pair covering the membranous inner pair when not in flight.
bee'tle (bē'tl), *v. i.* To jut out; overhang. — **bee'tling** (bē'tling), *adj.*
beevies (bēvz), *n., pl.* of BEEF, the animal.
be-fall' (bē-fōl'), *v. i. & t.; past BE-FELL' (-fēl'); *past part.* BE-FALL'EN (-fōl'ēn); *pres. part.* BE-FALL'ING. To happen (to); occur.
be-fit' (bē-flt'), *v. t.* To be suitable to; to become. — **be-fit'ting**, *adj.*
be-fog' (bē-fōg'), *v. t.* To obscure.
be-fore' (bē-fōr'), *adv.* **1** In front. **2** Earlier. — *prep.* **1** In front of; preceding. **2** In the presence of. — **Ant.** After. — *conj.* Sooner than; rather than.
be-fore'hand' (-hānd'), *adv.* In advance.
be-foul' (bē-foul'), *v. t.* To soil.
be-friend' (bē-frēnd'), *v. t.* To act as friend to.
be-fud'dle (bē-fūd''), *v. t.* To confuse. — **Ant.** Clarify, clear.
beg (bēg), *v. t. & i.* To ask as a charity; to go from house to house asking charity
be-gan' (bē-gān'), *past tense* of BEGIN.
be-get' (bē-gēt'), *v. t.; past* BE-GOT' (-gōt'), BE-GAT' (-gāt'); *past part.* BE-GOT'TEN (-gōt'tēn), BE-GOT'; *pres. part.* BE-GET'TING. To father; sire; become the male parent of.
beg'gar (bēg'ēr), *n.* One who begs; esp., one who makes his living by begging. — *v. t.* To impoverish.
beg'gar-ly (bēg'ēr-ly), *adj.* Very poor; mean.
beg'gar-y (bēg'ēr-ly), *n.* Extreme poverty.
be-gin' (bē-gīn'), *v. i.; past* BE-GAN' (-gān'); *past part.* BE-GUN' (-gūn'); *pres. part.* BE-GIN'NING. **1** To start. **2** To come into being. — *v. t.* **1** To start; commence. **2** To originate, invent, etc. — **Ant.** End. — **be-gin'ner**, *n.* — **be-gin'ning**, *n.*
be-gone' (bē-gōn'), *v. i.* Go away; get out.
be-go'ni-a (bē-gō-nī-ā; -nyā), *n.* A tropical plant with handsome waxy flowers.
be-got' (bē-gōt'), **be-got'ten** (-gōt'tēn). See BEGET.
be-grime' (bē-grīm'), *v. t.* To soil.
be-grudge' (bē-grūj'), *v. t.* To grudge.
be-gulle' (bē-gil'), *v. t.* **1** To deceive; cheat. **2** To charm; amuse; also, to while away (time, etc.).
be-gun' (bē-gūn'), *past part.* of BEGIN.
be-half' (bē-hāf'; -hāf'), *n.* Benefit; support; defense.
be-have' (bē-hāv'), *v. t. & i.* To conduct (oneself), esp. properly.*

be-hav'lor, **be-hav'ior** (bē-hāv'yēr), *n.* Deportment; conduct.
be-head' (bē-hēd'), *v. t.* To cut off the head of.
be-held' (bē-hēld'). See BEHOLD.
be-he'moth (bē-hē'mōth; bē'hē-mōth; -mōth), *n.* A huge powerful animal, esp. the one described in Job xl. 15-24.
be-hest' (bē-hēst'), *n.* Command; injunction.
be-hind' (bē-hīnd'), *adv.* **1** Back or backward. **2** Late; slow. — **Ant.** Ahead. — *prep.* **1** In a place, condition, or time quitted by. **2** Inferior to, as in rank. **3** At the back side of. **4** Backing; supporting.
be-hind'hand' (bē-hīnd'hānd'), *adv. & adj.* Behind, as in progress, payments, etc.; in arrears. — **Syn.** Tardy, late, overdue. — **Ant.** Beforehand.
be-hold' (bē-hōld'), *v. t.; BE-HELD'* (-hēld'); **BE-HOLD'ING**. To have in sight; to see. — **Syn.** View, observe, notice, contemplate. — *interj.* Look! Lol — **be-hold'er**, *n.*
be-hold'en (bē-hōl'dēn; -d'n), *adj.* Obligated; indebted.
be-hoof' (bē-hōōf'), *n.* Advantage; benefit.
be-hoove' (bē-hōōv'), **be-hove'** (-hōv'; formerly -hōōv'), *v. t. & i.* To be necessary or proper (for); to be incumbent (on).
beige (bāzh), *n.* A pale dull yellow color, the color of unbleached wool. — **beige**, *adj.*
be'ing (bē'ing), *n.* **1** Existence; life. **2** The nature or constitution of any existing thing. **3** A living thing.
be-la'bor, **be-la'bour** (bē-lā'bēr), *v. t.* To beat soundly; to drub.
be-lat'ed (bē-lāt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Delayed; late.
be-lay' (bē-lā'), *v. t. & i.* **Naut.** To wind (a rope) around a pin or cleat in order to hold secure; hence, *Colloq.* (in the imperative), quit; stop; hold.
belch (bēlch), *v. i. & t.* **1** To eject (gas) from the stomach through the mouth. **2** To gush forth, as flames from a volcano.
bel'dam, **bel'dame** (bēl'dām), *n.* An old woman; a hag.
be-lea'guer (bē-lē'gēr), *v. t.* To surround; beset; besiege.
bel'fry (bēl'frī), *n.* **1** A bell tower, as in a church. **2** A room in a tower for a bell.
be-lie' (bē-lī'), *v. t.* **1** To misrepresent. **2** To give the lie to; to be false to. **3** To prove to be false. — **Ant.** Attest.
be-lief' (bē-lēf'), *n.* **1** Faith; trust. **2** Tenet; doctrine; creed. — **Syn.** Conviction, opinion. — **Ant.** Unbelief; disbelief.
be-lieve' (bē-lēv'), *v. i.* **1** To have faith (in). **2** To have religious convictions. **3** To think; judge. — *v. t.* To hold as true. — **be-liev'a-ble** (bē-lēv'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **be-liev'er**, *n.*
be-like' (bē-līk'), *adv.* *Archaic.* Probably.
be-lit'tle (bē-līt'l'), *v. t.* To depreciate; to make appear little; to minimize; decry. — **Ant.** Aggrandize, magnify.
bell (bēl), *n.* **1** A hollow metallic vessel

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. boN; yet; z=zh in azure.

that makes a ringing sound when struck. **2** The stroke made by such a vessel when rung to tell the hours; also, time so indicated, as aboard ship. — *v. t.* To provide with a bell.

bel'la-don'na (bĕl'ă-dŏn'ă), *n.* A poisonous herb of the potato family, yielding a drug used in medicine.

belle (bĕl), *n.* A beautiful girl or woman.

belles-let'tres (bél'lět'r'), *n. pl.* Literature of aesthetic rather than utilitarian value.

bel'li-cose (bĕl'ĭ.kōs; bĕl'ĭ.kōs'), *adj.* Warlike; pugnacious. — **Syn.** Belligerent, quarrelsome. — **Ant.** Pacific; amicable.

bel·lig'er-en-cy (bĕ-lĭj'ēr-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Status of a nation engaged in war; also, warfare.

bel·lig'er·ent (-ənt), *adj.* 1 Engaged in war. 2 Warlike; also, of or relating to one engaged in war. — **Syn.** Bellicose, pugnacious. — **Ant.** Friendly. — *n.* One engaged in war. — **bel·lig'er·ence** (-əns), *n.*

bel'low (bĕl'ō), *v. i. & t.* To roar like a bull; also, to shout. — **bel'low**, *n.*

bel'low (bĕl'ō; -ūs), *n. sing. & pl.* A closed boxlike device with sides that can be spread apart or pressed together, thereby drawing in or expelling air through a tube.

bel'ly (bél'ē), *n.* **1** The abdomen; stomach. **2** The under part of an animal's body. — *v. t. & i.* To bulge.

be-long' (bē-lŏng'), *v. i.* **1** To be connected, related, or attached. **2** To be the property of. **3** To be classified (*among*).
be-long'ing (bē-lŏng'ing), *adj.*

be-long'ings (bē-lŏng'ingz), *n. pl.* One's goods or effects; possessions.

be-lov'ed (bē-lŭv'ēd; -īd; bē-lŭv'd'), *adj.*
Dearly loved. — *n.* A dearly loved person.

be-low' (bē-lō'), *adv.* **1** In a lower place.
2 On earth. **3** In hell. — *prep.* Lower than. — *Syn.* Under, beneath, underneath. — *Ant.* Above.

belt (bĕlt), *n.* 1 A strip, as of leather, used to girdle the person. 2 Anything like or likened to such a strip. 3 A region suited to certain products, activities, etc. 4 In machinery, an endless band passing around pulleys, cylinders, etc., to communicate motion, convey material, etc. — *v. t.* 1 To encircle, as with a belt. 2 To beat with or as with a belt.

be-moan' (bē-mōn'), *v. t. & i.* To lament.
— **Syn.** Bewail. — **Ant.** Exult.

be-mock' (bē-mōk'), v. t. To mock.

be-muse' (bê-mūz'), v. t. To muddle;
stupify.

bench (bĕnch), *n.* **1** A long seat for two or more persons. **2** A worktable. **3** The seat where judges sit in court; hence, the judges; also, a court.

bend (bĕnd), *v. t.*; **BENT** (bĕnt); **BEND'ING**.
1 To pull taut, as a bow. **2** To curve.
3 To deflect; hence, to incline; dispose.
4 To cause to stoop or yield. — *v. i.* **1**
 To curve. **2** To stoop. **3** To bow; yield;
 submit. **4** To trend. — **Ant.** Straighten.
 — *n.* **1** A turn from a given line. **2** A
 curve; crook. **3** *Naut.* A knot by which
 one rope is fastened to another.

be-neath' (bē-nēth'; -nēth'), *adv.* In a lower place; below. — *prep.* Lower than; hence, unworthy of. — **Syn.** Underneath, under. — **Ant.** Above, over.

ben'e-dic'i-te (bĕn'ĕ-dĭs'ĭ.tē; -dĭ'sĭ.tē), *interj.* Bless you! — *n.* [*cap.*] A Latin hymn beginning with the word *Benedicite*.

ben'e-dic'tion (bĕn'ĕ.dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Blessing; specif., a blessing pronounced by a clergyman at the close of a service. — **Ant.** Malediction.

ben'e-fac'tion (běn'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* A charitable donation. — **Syn.** Contribution; alms.

ben'e-fac'tor (bĕn'ĕ-făk'tēr; bĕn'ĕ-făk'tēr), *n.* One who confers a benefaction. — **ben'e-fac'tress**, *n. fem.*

ben'e-fice (bĕn'ĕ-fĭs), *n.* An ecclesiastical living or church preferment, esp. a rectory, vicarage, etc.

be-nef'i-cence (bē-nĕf'ī-sĕns; -s'ns), *n.* **1** Goodness; charity. **2** A benefaction.

be-nef'i-cent (-sənt; -s'nt), *adj.* Doing or producing good.

ben'e-fi'cial (běn'ē-fīsh'āl), *adj.* Being of benefit or help; helpful. — **Syn.** Advantageous, profitable. — **Ant.** Harmful, detrimental.

ben'e-fi'ci-ary (bĕn'ē-fīsh'ē-ē-ē; -fīsh'ē-ē-ē),
n. One who benefits, or receives some ben-
efit, gift, or advantage.

ben'e-fit (bĕn'ē-flīt), *n.* **1** A gift. **2** Advantage; profit. **3** A performance whose proceeds are given to some person or purpose. — *v. t.* To be of benefit to. — *v. i.* To profit. — **Ant.** Harm.

be-nev'o-lence (bē-něv'ō-lěns), *n.* 1 Charitable nature. 2 An act of kindness; charity. — **be-nev'o-lent** (-lěnt), *adj.*

be-night'ed (bē-nīt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* 1 Sur-
rounded by darkness, as of the night. 2
Living in ignorance.

be-nign' (bē-nīn'), *adj.* **1** Kindly, gracious, and gentle. **2** *Med.* Not malignant. — **Syn.** Benignant, kind. — **Ant.** Malign.

be-nig'nant (bê-nîk'nănt), *adj.* Benign; gracious. — **Syn.** Kind, kindly. — **Ant.** Malignant.

be-nig'ni-ty (bē-nĭg'nī-tī), *n.* 1 Kindly nature; gentleness. 2 A kind deed.

ben'li-son (bĕn'li-z'n; -s'n), *n.* A blessing; benediction.

bent (bĕnt), *past tense & past part. of BEND.* — *n.* **1** Tendency of mind; bias. **2** Power of endurance. — *Syn.* Talent, aptitude, gift.

be-*numb* (bê-nũm'), *v. t.* To deaden:

ben'zene (běn'zēn; bĕn-zēn'), *n.* An inflammable fluid, with etherlike odor, used in making illuminating gas, manufacturing dyes and chemicals, etc.

ben'zine (bĕn'zē; bĕn-zēn'), *n.* An inflammable liquid derived from petroleum and used in cleaning, dyeing, etc., and as a motor fuel.

ben'zo·ate (běn'zô-ăt), *n.* A salt or ester of benzoic acid.

ben-zo'ic ac'id (bĕn-zō'ik). *Chem.* A

āle, chaotic, cāre, ādā, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt,
makēr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ūrb, ōdd. ~~chē~~ connect; fōod,

white crystalline acid occurring in benzoin, cranberries, etc., and used esp. as a preservative.

ben'zo-in (bĕn'zō-in; bĕn-zō'in; bĕn'zoin), *n.* A balsamic resin from a tree of Sumatra and Java.

ben'zol (bĕn'zōl; -zōl), *n.* *Chem.* An inflammable fluid derived from coal tar and used in making dyes, as a motor fuel, etc.

be-queath' (bĕ-kwĕth'), *v. t.* 1 To leave by will. 2 To hand down; transmit.

be-quest' (bĕ-kwĕst'), *n.* A bequeathing; also, anything bequeathed.

be-rate' (bĕ-rāt'), *v. t.* *U.S.* To chide; scold.

be-reave' (bĕ-rĕv'), *v. t.*; **BE-REAVED'** (-rĕvd'), **BE-REFT'** (-rĕft'); **BE-REAV'ING.**

1 To deprive. 2 To leave desolate by loss, esp. by death. — **be-reave'ment**, *n.*

be-ret' (bĕ-rā'; bĕ-rā), *n.* A type of round soft cap.

berg (bŭrg), *n.* Iceberg.

ber'l-ber'l (bĕr'l-bĕr'l), *n.* An Oriental disease marked by stiffness of the limbs and wasting away.

ber'ry (bĕr'i), *n.* 1 Any small pulpy fruit. 2 The dry seed of certain plants, as of the coffee tree.

berth (bŭrth), *n.* 1 Room enough for a ship to maneuver. 2 The place where a ship lies at anchor. 3 An allotted place. 4 A boxlike or shelflike sleeping place along the side of a cabin, stateroom, or railway car. — **Syn.** Post, position, situation. — *v. t.* To give a berth to. — *v. i.* Of a ship, to come to a berth.

ber'yl (bĕr'il), *n.* A hard greenish stone, varieties of which are valued as gems (aquamarine, emerald, etc.).

be-seech' (bĕ-sĕch'), *v. t.*; **BE-SOUGHT'** (-sōt'), **BE-SEECHED'** (-sĕcht'); **BE-SEECH'ING.** To ask earnestly; entreat. — **Syn.** Implore, beg.

be-seem' (bĕ-sēm'), *v. i. & t.* To be seemly or fitting.

be-set' (bĕ-sĕt'), *v. t.* 1 To perplex; harass. 2 To hem in; surround; besiege.

be-set'ting (bĕ-sĕt'ing), *adj.* Persistently assailing.

be-shrew' (bĕ-shrōō'), *v. t.* *Archaic.* To curse.

be-side' (bĕ-sīd'), *adv.* Besides. — *prep.* 1 Near by. 2 In addition to. 3 Aside from.

be-sides' (bĕ-sīdz'), *adv.* In addition; moreover. — *prep.* In addition to; other than.

be-siege' (bĕ-sĕj'), *v. t.* To lay siege to; beset. — **be-sieg'er** (-sĕj'ēr), *n.*

be-smear' (bĕ-smĕr'), *v. t.* To smear.

be-smirch' (bĕ-smŭrch'), *v. t.* To smirch; soil.

be'som (bĕ'zŭm), *n.* A broom.

be-sot'ted (bĕ-sōt'ĕd; -īd), *adj.* Sottish; muddled, as with liquor.

be-sought' (bĕ-sōt'), *past tense & past part.* of **BESEECH.**

be-span'gle (bĕ-spāng'g'l), *v. t.* To adorn with spangles.

be-spat'ter (bĕ-spāt'ēr), *v. t.* To spatter.

be-speak' (bĕ-spĕk'), *v. t.*; *past* **BE-SPOKE'** (-spōk'); *past part.* **BE-SPO'KEN** (-spō-kĕn); *pres. part.* **BE-SPEAK'ING.** 1 To speak or arrange for beforehand. 2 To indicate by appearances. 3 To foretell.

be-sprent' (bĕ-sprĕnt'), *adj.* *Poetic.* Sprinkled over.

best (bĕst), *adj.*; *superlative* of **GOOD.** 1 Most excellent. 2 Most useful, advantageous, etc. 3 Largest. — *adv.*; *superlative* of **WELL.** 1 In the best way. 2 In the highest degree. — *n.* That which is best. — *v. t.* To get the better of; to overmatch.

bes'tial (bĕst'yāl; bĕs'chāl), *adj.* Like a beast; brutish.

be-stir' (bĕ-stŭr'), *v. t.* To rouse to action.

be-stow' (bĕ-stō'), *v. t.* To give; confer. — **be-stow'al** (-āl), *n.*

be-stride' (bĕ-strīd'), *v. t.*; *past* **BE-STRODE'** (-strōd'); *past part.* **BE-STRID'DEN** (-strīd'n); *pres. part.* **BE-STRID'ING** (-strīd'ing).

1 To ride, sit, or stand astride. 2 To stride across.

bet (bĕt), *n. & v. t. & i.* *Wager.*

be'ta (bĕ'tā; bā'tā), *n.* Second letter of the Greek alphabet, used to designate the second in importance or in any series.

be-take' (bĕ-tāk'), *v. t.*; see **TAKE.** To resort; go; — used reflexively in the phrase **betake oneself.**

be-think' (bĕ-thīngk'), *v. t.*; **BE-THOUGHT'** (-thōt'); **BE-THINK'ING.** To call to mind; to think; — used reflexively. — **Syn.** Recollect, remind, remember.

be-tide' (bĕ-tīd'), *v. i. & t.* To happen (to); befall.

be-times' (bĕ-tīmz'), *adv.* 1 Early. 2 Shortly; speedily. — **Syn.** Soon, beforehand. — **Ant.** Unseasonably, inopportunistly.

be-to'ken (bĕ-tō'kĕn), *v. t.* 1 To foreshow by present signs; presage. 2 To give evidence of. — **Syn.** Indicate, prove.

be-took' (bĕ-tōōk'), *past tense* of **BETAKE.**

be-tray' (bĕ-trā'), *v. t.* 1 To deliver to an enemy by treachery. 2 To prove unfaithful to. 3 To seduce. 4 To reveal unintentionally. — **Syn.** Mislead, delude, deceive; disclose, divulge. — **be-tray'al** (-āl), *n.* — **be-tray'er**, *n.*

be-troth' (bĕ-trōth'; -trōth'), *v. t.* To engage in marriage; affiancé. — **be-troth'al** (-āl), *n.*

bet'ter (bĕt'ēr), *adj.*; *comparative* of **GOOD.** 1 Superior. 2 Preferable. 3 Greater. 4 Improved in health. — *adv.*; *comparative* of **WELL.** 1 In a superior manner. 2 In a greater degree. — *n.* 1 That which is better. 2 A superior in merit, social standing, etc. 3 Advantage. — *v. t.* 1 To improve. 2 To surpass; excel. — **Ant.** Worsen.

bet'ter, bet'tor (bĕt'ēr), *n.* One who bets.

bet'ter-ment (bĕt'ēr-mĕnt), *n.* Improvement.

be-tween' (bĕ-twĕn'), *prep.* 1 In the interval separating. 2 Connecting. 3 In

common to. 4 Involving interrelation of.

5 In comparison with.

be-twixt' (bē-twīkst'), *prep.* Between.

bev'el (bēv'ēl), *n.* 1 The angle or slant that one surface or line makes with another when not at right angles. 2 A device for adjusting the slant of the surfaces of a piece of work. — *v. t.* To shape to an oblique angle. — *v. i.* To incline; slant.

bev'er-age (bēv'ēr-ij), *n.* Liquid for drinking.

bev'y (bēv'ī), *n.* A company, esp. of women; a group.

be-wail' (bē-wāl'), *v. t. & i.* To lament. — *Syn.* Deplore, bemoan. — *Ant.* Rejoice.

be-ware' (bē-wār'), *v. i. & t.* To be on one's guard (against).

be-wil'der (bē-wīl'dēr), *v. t.* To perplex; confuse. — *Syn.* Mystify, distract, puzzle. — **be-wil'der-ment**, *n.*

be-witch' (bē-wīch'), *v. t.* 1 To affect by witchcraft. 2 To charm; fascinate. — *Syn.* Enchant, attract.

be-wray' (bē-rā'), *v. t.* *Archaic.* To betray.

bey (bā), *n.* 1 A governor of a district in the Turkish dominions. 2 Title of the rulers of Tunis.

be-yond' (bē-yōnd'; bē-ōnd'), *adv.* Yonder. — *prep.* 1 On or to the farther side of. 2 Out of the reach of. 3 Above in excellence, etc.

bez'el (bēz'ēl), *n.* The faceted part of a cut gem that rises above the setting.

bi'as (bī'ās), *n.* 1 A diagonal line of seam or stitching across a fabric. 2 A prejudice; bent. — *adv.* Obliquely; diagonally. — *v. t.* To prejudice.

bib (bīb), *n.* A cloth tied under a child's chin to protect the clothes.

Bible (bī'b'l), *n.* The book of writings accepted by Christians as inspired by God; the Scriptures. — **Bib'li-cal** (bīb'lī-kāl), *adj.*

bib'li-og'ra-phy (bīb'lī-ōg'rā-fī), *n.* 1 History or description of books and manuscripts, with dates, editions, etc. 2 List of writings relating to a given subject or author. — **bib'li-og'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **bib'li-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grāf'ik), **bib'li-o-graph'i-cal**, *adj.*

bib'li-o-phil (bīb'lī-ō-fīl; -fīl), *n.* Also **-phil** (-fīl). A lover of books.

bi-cam'er-al (bī-kām'ēr-āl), *adj.* Consisting of two legislative branches.

bi-car'bon-ate of so'da (bī-kār'bōn-āt, sō'dā), *n.* A white crystalline salt used in making baking powders, in cooking, and in medicine.

bi'ceps (bī'sēps), *n.* A muscle, as one in the front of the upper arm, having two heads or origins.

bi-chlo'ride (bī-klō'rīd; -rīd), *n.* *Chem.* Loosely, a poisonous substance (mercuric chloride) used medicinally, as an antiseptic, etc.

bi-chro'mate (bī-krō'māt), *n.* A salt of dichromic acid.

bick'er (bīk'ēr), *v. i. & n.* Quarrel; wrangle.

bi-cus'pid (bī-kūs'pīd), *n.* In man, either of the two double-pointed teeth on each side of each jaw.

bi'cy-cle (bī'sīk-'l), *n.* A light two-wheeled vehicle, with a steering handle, saddle, and pedals by which it is propelled.

bid (bīd), *v. t.; past* BADE (bād) or BID; *past part.* BID'DEN (bīd'n) or BID; *pres. part.* BID'DING. 1 To offer as a price, as at an auction. 2 To command. 3 To express, as a greeting. — *v. i.* To make an offer. — *A.* 1 An offer, as at an auction. 2 In some card games, a statement made by a player of the number of tricks he engages to take. 3 *Colloq.* An invitation. — **bid'der**, *n.*

bide (bīd), *v. i.; BODE (bōd), **BID'ED** (bīd'ēd; -īd); **BID'ING** (bīd'īng). 1 To wait; tarry. 2 To dwell. — *v. t.* To wait for; — in the phrase *to bide one's time*.*

bi-en'ni-al (bī-ēn'ī-āl), *adj.* 1 Taking place once in two years. 2 Lasting two years; of plants, producing leaves the first year and fruits and seeds the second year. — **bi-en'ni-al**, *n.* — **bi-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

bier (bēr), *n.* A frame bearing a coffin.

big (bīg), *adj.* 1 Large. 2 Pregnant; swelling. 3 Important; imposing. — *Syn.* Great. — *Ant.* Little. — **big'ness**, *n.*

big'a-my (bīg'a-mī), *n.* Act of marrying one person while still legally married to another. — **big'a-mist** (-mīst), *n.* — **big'a-mous** (-mūs), *adj.*

big'horn' (bīg'hōrn'), *n.* The wild sheep of the Rocky Mountains.

bight (bīt), *n.* 1 The slack part of a rope fastened at both ends. 2 A curve in a coast, or the bay formed by such a curve.

big'ot (bīg'ūt), *n.* One intolerantly devoted to his own church, party, or opinion. — *Syn.* Fanatic, enthusiast, zealot. — **big'ot-ed** (-ēd; -īd), *adj.* — **big'ot-ry** (-rī), *n.*

bi-lat'er-al (bī-lāt'ēr-āl), *adj.* 1 Relating to two corresponding sides. 2 Affecting reciprocally both parties.

bile (bīl), *n.* 1 The greenish fluid secreted by the liver. 2 Anger; ill-humor.

bilge (bīlj), *n.* 1 The part of a ship which lies between the bottom and the point where the sides go straight up. 2 Also **bilge water**. Foul water that collects in the bottom of a ship.

bil'lous (bīl'yūs), *adj.* 1 Suffering from, or resulting from, a disordered functioning of the liver. 2 Irritable; choleric.

bill (bīl), *n.* Beak; nib. — *v. i.* To caress fondly.

bill (bīl), *n.* 1 Draft of a law presented to a legislature for enactment. 2 A poster, handbill, etc. 3 A list of items, as an account of money owed for goods. 4 A bill of exchange. 5 *U. S.* A bank note or treasury note. 6 *Law.* A written statement of some wrong a complainant has suffered, or of some breach of law by a person. — *v. t.* 1 To submit a bill or account to. 2 To advertise by bills or posters.

bil'let (bīl'ēt; -īt), *n.* An order requiring a

āle, chāotic, cāré, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

person to provide lodging for a soldier; also, quarters assigned by such an order; hence, position; appointment. — *v. t.* To assign a billet to.

bil'let-doux' (bīl'ā-dōō'), *n.*; *pl.* BILLETSDOUX (bīl'ā-dōōz'). A love letter.

bil'liards (bīl'yērdz), *n.* Any of several games played on an oblong table with balls impelled by a cue.

bil'lings-gate' (bīl'Ingz-gāt'; *esp. Brit.*, -gīt), *n.* Coarsely abusive language.

bil'lion (bīl'yūn), *n.* In French and American numeration, a thousand millions; in British and German numeration, a million millions.

bill of exchange. A written order from one party to another to pay to the person named in the bill a certain sum of money.

bil'low (bīl'ō), *n.* 1 A great wave. 2 A rolling mass like a great wave. — *v. i.* To rise and roll like great waves. — **bil'low-y** (bīl'ō-y), *adj.*

bi-met'al-lism (bī-mēt'āl-lz'm), *n.* Policy of using two metals at fixed ratios to form a standard of value for a monetary system.

bin (bīn), *n.* A crib or enclosure used for storage.

bind (bīnd), *v. t.*; **BOUND** (bound); **BIND'ING.**

1 To tie; hence, to restrain. 2 To unite into a mass. 3 To bandage. 4 To constipate. 5 To strengthen or decorate with a band. 6 To fasten together and enclose in a cover. 7 To compel as by a pledge.

8 *Law.* To place under legal obligation to serve. — *Ant.* Loose; unbind. — *v. i.* To have the effect of tying, restraining, uniting, etc. — **bind'er**, *n.*

bind'ing (bīn'dīng), *n.* 1 Material used to bind, as a cover, edging, etc. 2 A substance, as tar, used to bind a mixture, as for a roadbed.

bin-oc'u-lar (bīn-ōk'ū-lēr; bī-nōk'-), *n.* An optical instrument, as a telescope, microscope, or opera glass, designed for the use of both eyes.

bi-no'mi-al (bī-nō'mī-āl), *n.* In algebra, an expression consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (-).

bi-og'ra-phy (bī-ōg'rā-fī; bī-), *n.* The written history of a person's life. — **bi-og'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **bi'o-graph'ic** (bī-ō-grāf'ik), **bi'o-graph'i-cal**, *adj.*

bi-ol'o-gy (bī-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* The science that collects, studies, and explains facts about plants and animals. — **bi'o-log'i-cal** (bī-ō-lōj'i-kāl), *adj.* — **bi-ol'o-gist** (bī-ōl'ō-jīst), *n.*

bi-par'ti-san (bī-pār'tī-zān), *adj.* Representing, or composed of members of, two parties, *esp.* political parties.

bi'ped (bī'pēd), *n.* A two-footed animal, as man.

bi'plane' (bī'plān'), *n.* An airplane with two pairs of wings, one above the other.

birch (būrch), *n.* 1 A timber tree with hard wood that takes a fine polish. 2 A bundle of twigs of this tree used for flogging. — *v. t.* To flog. — **birch'en** (būr'-chēn), *adj.*

bird (būrd), *n.* A warm-blooded animal having the body feathered and the forelimbs modified to form wings.

bird'ie (būr'dī), *n.* *Golf.* A score of one stroke less than par on a hole.

bird'lime' (būrd'līm'), *n.* A sticky substance smeared on twigs to snare small birds.

birth (būrth), *n.* 1 Act or fact of being born. 2 Lineage; descent. 3 Origin; beginning. — **birth'place'** (-plās'), *n.*

birth'day' (būrth'dā'), *n.* Anniversary of the day of one's birth.

birth'mark' (-mārk'), *n.* Some peculiar mark or blemish on the skin at birth.

birth'right' (-rīt'), *n.* Any right acquired by birth. — *Syn.* Prerogative, privilege; heritage, inheritance.

bis'cuit (bīs'kīt), *n.* A kind of unraised bread formed into flat cakes and baked hard.

bi'sect' (bī'sēkt'), *v. t.* To divide into two parts, *esp.* two equal parts.

bish'op (bīsh'ūp), *n.* 1 A clergyman who is head of a diocese or of a church district. 2 A piece in the game of chess.

bish'op-ric (-rīk), *n.* The office of bishop; a bishop's see.

bis'muth (bīz'mūth; bīs'-), *n.* A brittle grayish-white metallic element used in medicines, in calico printing, etc.

bi'son (bīs'n; -z'n), *n. sing. & pl.* A large shaggy-maned oxlike quadruped formerly abundant on the plains of midwestern U. S.; the buffalo.

bisque (bīsk), *n.* 1 A variety of thick soup. 2 An ice cream containing powdered nuts or macaroons.

bit (bīt), *n.* 1 The part of a bridle that is placed in a horse's mouth. 2 A drilling or boring tool used in a brace.

bit (bīt), *n.* 1 A morsel; a small piece. 2 Somewhat. 3 *Colloq.* A small coin; U. S., 12½ cents (*two bits* = 25 cents).

bitch (bīch), *n.* A female of the canine kind.

bite (bīt), *v. t.*; *past* BIT (bīt); *past part.* BITTEN (bīt'n); *pres. part.* BIT'ING (bīt'ing).

1 To grip with teeth or jaws; also, to wound or sting with fangs, etc. 2 To cut or pierce, as with a sharp-edged instrument. 3 To cause to smart or sting.

4 To corrode; eat into. — *v. i.* 1 To bite something. 2 To take a bait, as fish.

— *n.* 1 Act of biting. 2 A morsel. 3 A wound made by biting. 4 A smarting sensation. — **bit'ing**, *adj.*

bit'ter (bīt'ēr), *adj.* 1 Having an acrid and disagreeable taste, like that of wormwood. 2 Distressing. 3 Expressing grief or pain. 4 Piercingly harsh or cruel.

— *Ant.* Delicious. — **bit'ter-ly**, *adv.* — **bit'ter-ness**, *n.*

bit'tern (bīt'ēr), *n.* A small heron.

bit'ter-sweet' (bīt'ēr-swēt'), *n.* A North American vine with yellow pods which open when ripe and disclose scarlet seed coverings.

bi-tu'men (bī-tū'mēn; bī-; bīt'ū-), *n.* Any

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

of certain inflammable mineral substances including asphalt, mineral tar, petroleum.

bi-tu'mi-nous (bī-tū'mī-nūs; bī-), *adj.* Like, mixed with, or containing bitumen, as certain coal (**bituminous coal**).

bi'valve' (bī'vālv'), *n.* An animal with a shell composed of two separate parts that open and shut, as a clam or oyster.

biv'ouac (bīv'wāk; bīv'ōō-āk), *n.* A temporary encampment. — *v. i.* To camp.

bi-zarre' (bī-zār'), *adj.* Odd; eccentric; fantastic. — *Ant.* Chaste; subdued.

blab (blāb), *v. t. & i.* To tattle; gossip.

black (blāk), *adj.* 1 Wholly dark; of the hue of soot or coal. 2 Dismal; gloomy. 3 Belonging to a dark-skinned race. 4 Dirty. 5 Sullen. 6 Wicked. 7 Involving forbidden practices. — *n.* 1 The darkest color. 2 Black material, esp. clothing. 3 Black pigment or dye. 4 A person of a dark-skinned race. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become black.

black'a-moor (blāk'ā-mōōr), *n.* A Negro.

black art. Magic; witchcraft.

black'ball' (blāk'bōl'), *n.* A black object used to cast a negative vote. — **black'ball'**, *v. t.*

black'ber'ry (blāk'bēr'I; -bēr-I), *n.* The berrylike fruit of certain brambles of the rose family; also, the bush bearing this fruit.

black'bird' (blāk'būrd'), *n.* Any bird so called because the male is black, as the red-winged blackbird.

black'board' (blāk'bōrd'), *n.* A dark smooth surface, as of slate, used for writing on with chalk, etc.

black'en (blāk'ēn), *v. t.* 1 To darken. 2 To defame; sully.

black'guard (blāk'gārd), *n.* A scoundrel; rascal.

black'ish (blāk'ish), *adj.* Somewhat black.

black'jack' (blāk'jāk'), *n.*, or **black jack.** U. S. A leather-covered club with a flexible handle. — *v. t.* To hit with a black-jack.

black'leg' (blāk'lēg'), *n.* 1 *Colloq.* A dishonest gambler. 2 *Brit.* A strikebreaker.

black'mail' (blāk'māl'), *n.* Extortion of money from a person by a threat to reveal information which will bring trouble to him. — *v. t.* To subject to blackmail.

black'ness (blāk'nēs; -nēs), *n.* Condition of being black.

black'smith' (blāk'smīth'), *n.* A smith who welds or fashions iron.

black'thorn' (blāk'thōrn'), *n.* A European thorny tree or shrub related to the peach and plum.

blad'der (blād'ēr), *n.* *Anat. & Zool.* A sac serving to hold fluid or gas; often, specif., the urinary bladder.

blade (blād), *n.* 1 A leaf of a plant. 2 Something like or likened to such a leaf. 3 The cutting part of an instrument, tool, etc.; hence, a sword or swordsman. 4 A dashing fellow.

blain (blān), *n.* An inflammatory swelling or sore.

blame (blām), *v. t.* 1 To find fault with. 2 To accuse. — *Syn.* Charge, condemn, criticize. — *n.* 1 Censure. 2 Responsibility for error. — *Syn.* Culpability, guilt. — **blame'less**, *adj.*

blanch (blānch), *v. t.* 1 To bleach. 2 To render ashen or pale. — *v. i.* To become white or pale.

bland (blānd), *adj.* Smooth and soothing; gentle; suave. — *Syn.* Diplomatic; mild, soft, balmy. — *Ant.* Brusque; pungent. — **bland'ly**, *adv.* — **bland'ness**, *n.*

blan'dish-ment (blān'dīsh-mēnt), *n.* Flattering or coaxing speech or action; cajolery.

blank (blāngk), *adj.* 1 Colorless. 2 Free from writing, printing, etc. 3 Dismayed. 4 Empty; fruitless. 5 Lacking animation. 6 Downright. 7 Not shaped in final form. — *n.* 1 An empty space or interval. 2 A sheet or card with empty spaces to be filled in. 3 Bull's-eye. — *v. t.* 1 To obstruct; close up. 2 *Games.* To keep (an opponent) from scoring. — **blank'ly**, *adv.* — **blank'ness**, *n.*

blan'ket (blāng'kēt; -kīt), *n.* 1 A bed covering, usually of wool; also, a robe to cover a horse or dog. 2 Any layerlike covering. — *v. t.* 1 To cover as with a blanket. 2 To obscure as if laying a blanket over. — *adj.* Including all individuals or instances of a class or group.

blare (blār), *v. i. & t.* To sound loud and harsh; to proclaim loudly. — **blare**, *n.*

blar'ney (blār'nē), *n.* Smooth wheedling talk.

blas-pheme' (blās-fēm'), *v. t. & i.* To speak (of) with impious irreverence; to revile. — **blas'phe-mous** (blās'fē-mūs), *adj.* — **blas'phe-my** (blās'fē-mī), *n.*

blast (blast), *n.* 1 A violent gust of wind. 2 Sound made by a wind instrument. 3 Blight. 4 A current of air forced at high pressure through a hole, as in a bellows, organ, or furnace. 5 An explosion, as of dynamite. — *v. i. & t.* 1 To blight; shrivel up. 2 To shatter by an explosive.

bla'tant (blā'tānt), *adj.* Offensively obtrusive; vulgarly showy. — *Syn.* Vociferous, boisterous. — *Ant.* Decorous; reserved.

blaze (blāz), *n.* 1 Fire. 2 Intense direct light, as of the sun at noon. 3 Active outburst, as of wrath. — *v. i.* 1 To burn with bright flame. 2 To be resplendent, as with jewels. — *Syn.* Glare, glow.

blaze (blāz), *v. t.* To make public.

blaze (blāz), *n.* 1 A white mark on the face of an animal. 2 A spot made on a tree by chipping off a piece of bark. — *v. t.* To mark (a tree, trail, etc.) with blazes.

blaz'er (blāz'ēr), *n.* A light bright-colored jacket for sport wear.

bla'zon (blā'z'n), *n.* 1 A coat of arms. 2 Ostentatious display. — *v. t.* 1 To display. 2 To adorn.

bleach (blēch), *v. t. & i.* To whiten; blanch. — *Ant.* Dye. — *n.* A chemical for bleaching.

bleach'ers (blēch'ērz), *n. pl.* U. S. A sec-

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, ūll, charīty; ūld, ūbey, ūrb, ūdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

tion of stands containing the lower-priced seats for spectators at certain outdoor games, as baseball.

bleak (blēk), *adj.* 1 Desolate and wind-swept. 2 Cheerless.

blear (blēr), *adj.* Dim with water or rheum, as the eyes. — **blear'-eyed'** (-īd'), *adj.*

bleat (blēt), *n.* The cry of a sheep, goat, or calf, or a sound like it. — **bleat**, *v. i. & t.*

bleed (blēd), *v. i.*; **bled** (blēd); **bleed'ing**. 1 To emit blood; specif., to be wounded.

2 To issue, as blood from a cut, sap from a tree, etc. — *v. t.* 1 To let blood from.

2 To exude (sap). 3 *Colloq.* To extort money from.

blem'ish (blēm'ish), *v. t.* To injure; impair; taint. — *n.* Any flaw or defect.

blench (blēnch), *v. i.* To flinch; quail. — *Syn.* Shrink, recoil, wince.

blench (blēnch), *v. i. & t.* To grow or make pale.

blend (blēnd), *v. t.* 1 To mix thoroughly.

2 To prepare by mixing different varieties, as coffee. — *v. i.* 1 To unite closely; to shade gradually into each other, as colors.

2 To harmonize. — *Syn.* Fuse, merge, mingle. — *Ant.* Resolve. — *n.* A thorough mixture; also, a product prepared by mixing. — *Syn.* Compound, composite.

bless (blēs), *v. t.*; **blest** (blēst; see **BLESS'ED**, *adj.*) or **blest**; **bless'ing**. 1 To consecrate.

2 To make happy. 3 To invoke divine favor for. 4 To make the sign of the cross over. 5 To guard; protect.

6 To glorify.

bless'ed (blēs'ed; -īd; sometimes blēst; see **BLESS**), *adj.* 1 Hallowed. 2 Blissful.

3 Deserving adoration. 4 *R.C. Church.* [cap.] Beatified. — *Syn.* Holy, sacred, divine, spiritual. — *Ant.* Accursed. — **bless'ed-ness**, *n.*

bless'ing (blēs'ing), *n.* 1 Benediction.

2 A means of happiness or welfare. — *Ant.* Curse.

blew (blōō), *past tense* of **BLOW**.

blight (blīt), *n.* 1 A disease causing withering of plants; also, any insect causing this disease.

2 Any withering influence, as upon one's plans. — *v. t. & i.* To wither.

blimp (blimp), *n.* *Colloq.* A small non-rigid airship.

blind (blīnd), *adj.* 1 Sightless. 2 Lacking judgment.

3 Not intelligently controlled or directed. 4 Done without the aid of sight. 5 For persons who cannot see.

6 Hard to understand. 7 Concealed. — *v. t.* 1 To make sightless. 2 To dazzle. 3 To darken; also, to conceal.

— *n.* 1 Something to keep out light, as a shutter. 2 Ambush. 3 A subterfuge. — **blind'ly**, *adv.* — **blind'ness**, *n.*

blind'fold (blīnd'fōld'), *v. t.* To cover the eyes of, as with a bandage.

blink (blīngk), *v. i.* 1 To wink. 2 To twinkle. — *v. t.* To evade; shirk. — *n.*

1 Glimmer; sparkle. 2 A wink.

blink'er (blīngk'ēr), *n.* A twinkling light used as a signal.

bliss (blīs), *n.* 1 Gladness. 2 Heavenly blessedness. — *Syn.* Felicity, happiness.

bliss'ful (blīs'fōol; -f'ul), *adj.* Supremely happy. — **bliss'ful-ly**, *adv.*

blis'ter (blīs'tēr), *n.* 1 A small cavity under the skin, filled with a watery liquid. 2 A spot like or likened to such a cavity.

— *v. t.* To raise a blister on.

blithe (blīth), *adj.* Joyous; cheerful. — *Syn.* Merry, jovial, jolly. — *Ant.* Morose.

— **blithe'ly**, *adv.* — **blithe'some**, *adj.*

blitz'krieg (blīts'krēg'), *n.* War conducted with lightninglike speed and force.

bliz'zard (blīz'ērd), *n.* A severe prolonged snowstorm.

bloat (blōt), *v. t. & i.* To swell, as with water or air.

bloc (blōk), *n.* A combination of individuals or political groups working for a common purpose.

block (blōk), *n.* 1 A solid piece of wood, stone, etc. 2 A grooved pulley in a frame, with a hook or strap by which it may be attached to objects.

3 A quantity of things considered as a unit. 4 A row of houses, shops, etc. 5 A city square. 6 A hindrance; obstruction. 7 In printing, an engraved stamp from which impressions are made.

— *v. t.* 1 To obstruct. 2 To mark out the chief lines of. 3 To support with blocks. — *Syn.* Bar, impede, hinder.

block'ade (blōk-ād'), *n.* The shutting off of a place by troops or ships to prevent entrance or exit. — *v. t.* To subject to blockade.

block'head (blōk'hēd'), *n.* A dolt; dunce.

block'house (blōk'hous'), *n.* Any small building used for defense.

blond, blonde (blōnd), *adj.* Fair in coloring; light-colored.

blond (blōnd), *n. masc.*, **blonde** (blōnd), *n. fem.* A blond person.

blood (blūd), *n.* 1 The fluid which circulates in the heart, arteries, and veins of animals. 2 Lifeblood; hence, life. 3 The taking of life. 4 Lineage. 5 Kinship; also, kindred. 6 Temper; passion. 7 A gay fellow. — **blood'less**, *adj.* — **blood'-stained'** (-stānd'), *adj.* — **blood vessel**. — **blood'y**, *adj.*

blood'ed (blūd'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Of the best stock.

blood'hound (blūd'hound'), *n.* A variety of hound with a keen sense of smell, sometimes used to track down criminals.

blood'shed (-shēd'), *n.* The shedding of blood; slaughter.

blood'shot (-shōt'), *adj.* Red and inflamed; — of eyes.

blood'suck'er (-sūk'ēr), *n.* Any animal that sucks blood; esp., a leech.

blood'thirst'y (-thūrs'tī), *adj.* Eager to shed blood; cruel.

bloom (blōōm), *n.* 1 A flower. 2 Condition of being in flower. 3 A period of beauty and vigor. 4 Rosy color. 5 Powdery coating on certain fruits, as peaches.

— *v. i.* 1 To blossom. 2 To glow with rosy color. — **bloom'ing**, *adj.*

bloom'ers (blōm'ērz), *n. pl.* A woman's garment of short loose trousers gathered at the knee.

blos'som (blōs'ūm), *n.* 1 Flower. 2 Period of flowering. — *v. i.* To flower; bloom.

blot (blōt), *n.* 1 A spot or stain, as of ink. 2 Blemish. — *Syn.* Stigma, brand. — *v. t.* 1 To spot; stain. 2 To mar. 3 To disgrace. 4 To cancel or efface. 5 To obscure; eclipse. 6 To dry with blotting paper. — *v. i.* To make a blot.

blotch (blōch), *n.* 1 A large blot. 2 *Med.* A coarse eruption on the skin. — *v. t. & i.* *Med.* To break out in blotches.

blot'ter (blōt'ēr), *n.* 1 A piece of blotting paper. 2 A record book, as one kept at a police station.

blot'ting pa'per. A soft spongy paper used to absorb excess ink on freshly written manuscript.

blouse (blouz; blous), *n.* 1 A loose outer garment like a smock. 2 The informal uniform coat of the U. S. Army.

blow (blō), *v. i. & t. & n.* Blossom; bloom.

blow (blō), *v. i.; past BLEW* (blō); *past part. BLOWN* (blōn); *pres. part. BLOW'ING.*

1 To move, as air, forcibly. 2 To send forth a current of air, as from a bellows. 3 To sound, as a trumpet. 4 Of whales, to expel air in breathing. 5 To pant; puff. 6 To boast. 7 *Elec.* To melt; — of a fuse. — *v. t.* 1 To force a current of air upon. 2 To sound, as a trumpet. 3 To drive by a current of air. 4 To inflate. 5 To shatter by an explosion. — *n.* 1 A blowing, as of the wind. 2 A forcing of air from the mouth or nose, or through some instrument. 3 A boast; boasting. — **blow'er**, *n.*

blow'out' (blō'out'), *n.* A bursting of something, as a tire, because of pressure of air or gas inside.

blow'pipe' (blō'pīp'), *n.* An instrument for blowing air or gas into a flame in such a way as to increase its heat.

blub'ber (blūb'ēr), *n.* 1 The fat of whales, yielding oil. 2 A noisy crying. — *v. i.* To cry noisily.

blu'cher (blō'chēr; -kēr), *n.* A type of shoe.

bludg'eon (blūj'ūn), *n.* A club. — *v. t. & i.* To club.

blue (blō), *adj.* 1 Of the color of the clear sky. 2 Melancholy. 3 *Colloq.* Morally strict; puritanical. — *n.* 1 A color between green and violet; the color of the clear sky. 2 A blue pigment or dye. 3 Something blue in color.

blue'bell' (blō'bēl'), *n.* A plant with blue bell-shaped flowers.

blue'berry (blō'bērī; -bēr-ī), *n.* The edible blue berry of certain shrubs; also, a shrub bearing such berries.

blue'bird' (-būrd'), *n.* Any of several small songbirds allied to the robin and more or less blue above.

blue'fish' (-fīsh'), *n.* An edible marine fish, bluish above and silvery below.

blue'jack'et (blō'jāk'ēt; -īt), *n.* An enlisted man in the navy.

blue jay. A crested jay with upper parts bright blue.

blu'et (blō'ēt; -īt), *n.* A small American herb of the madder family, having bluish flowers.

bluff (blūf), *adj.* 1 Having a broad flattened front. 2 Rising steeply with a broad flat front. 3 Outspoken; frank. — *Syn.* Blunt, brusque, curt, gruff. — *Ant.* Suave, smooth. — *n.* A high steep bank or cliff.

bluff (blūf), *v. t.* To frighten or deceive by a show of confidence. — **bluff**, *n.*

blu'ish (blō'īsh), *adj.* Somewhat blue.

blun'der (blūn'dēr), *n.* An error or mistake; bungle. — **blun'der**, *v. i. & t.*

blun'der-buss (-būs), *n.* An obsolete short-barreled firearm with a flaring muzzle.

blunt (blūnt), *adj.* 1 Dull; not sharp. 2 Outspoken; frank. — *Syn.* Brusque, curt, bluff, gruff. — *Ant.* Keen, sharp; tactful. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become dull. — **blunt'ly**, *adv.* — **blunt'ness**, *n.*

blur (blūr), *v. t. & i.* To dim; cloud; obscure. — *n.* A blot or cloud which dims or obscures.

blurt (blūrt), *v. t.* To utter suddenly and impulsively.

blush (blūsh), *n.* A reddening of the cheeks, as from modesty, shame, or confusion; flush. — **blush**, *v. i.*

blus'ter (blūs'tēr), *v. i.* 1 To blow, as the wind, violently. 2 To talk or act with noisy violence. — **blus'ter**, *n.* — **blus'ter-y**, *adj.*

bo'a (bō'ā), *n.* 1 A large snake which crushes its prey, as the **bo'a con-stric'tor** (kōn-strīk'tēr), allied to the anaconda. 2 A scarf of fur or feathers worn around the neck.

boar (bōr), *n.* The male of swine.

board (bōrd), *n.* 1 A piece of sawed lumber. 2 Pasteboard. 3 *pl.* The stage. 4 A table, esp. for food. 5 A table at which a council or court is held; hence, a council. 6 Food; meals. — *v. t.* 1 To cover with boards. 2 To provide with meals. — *v. i.* To be provided with meals. — **board'er** (bōr'dēr), *n.* — **board'-ing-house'** (bōr'dīng-hous'), *n.*

board (bōrd), *n.* 1 The border or side of anything. 2 The side of a ship. — *v. t.* 1 To draw alongside of (a ship), as for attacking. 2 To go on board of (a ship). — **board'er**, *n.*

boast (bōst), *v. i. & t. & n.* Brag. — **boast'er**, *n.* — **boast'ful** (bōst'fōl; -f'l), *adj.*

boat (bōt), *n.* Any vessel for navigating water; ship; vessel. — **boat'man** (-mān), *n.*

boat hook. A hook fastened on a pole and used to pull or push a boat, log, etc., into place.

boat'swain (bō's'n or, esp. as a literary word, bōt'swān'), *n.* A warrant officer on a war vessel in charge of rigging, anchors, cables, etc.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōlt, cōnnect; fōod,

bob (bōb), *n.* 1 A weight hanging from a rod, line, etc. 2 A short jerky motion; nod. 3 A blow. 4 A short haircut for a woman or child. 5 *Colloq., Eng.* A shilling. — *v. t.* 1 To move with a slight jerk. 2 To cut (hair) in a bob. — *v. i.* To move with a short jerky motion.

bobbin (bōb'in), *n.* A spool or reel for holding or winding thread, etc., as in a sewing machine.

bobcat (bōb'kāt'), *n.* A small American lynx.

bob-o-link (bōb'ō-līnk), *n.* An American bird related to the blackbirds and meadow larks.

bobwhite (bōb'hwīt'), *n.* A quail.

Boche, boche (bōsh; bōsh), *n.* *Slang.* A German.

bode (bōd), *past tense* of BIDE.

bode (bōd), *v. i. & t.* To indicate by portents; portend.

bodice (bōd'is), *n.* A close-fitting jacket-like waist.

bodiless (bōd'ī-lēs; -līs), *adj.* Not having a body, or material form.

bodily (bōd'ī-lī), *adv.* Of or relating to the body.

bodkin (bōd'kīn), *n.* 1 A dagger. 2 A pointed implement for punching holes in cloth. 3 A blunt needle for drawing tape through a loop or hem.

bodily (bōd'ī), *n.* 1 The physical whole of an animal or plant; specif., a corpse. 2 The trunk of an animal or plant; hence, the main part of anything. 3 Any mass considered distinct from other masses. 4 Consistency; substance. 5 Richness of flavor; — of wines. 6 A group.

bodily-guard (bōd'ī-gārd'), *n.* A guard; hence, a retinue.

bog (bōg), *n.* A swamp; marsh. — *v. t. & i.* To sink, as into a bog. — **boggy** (bōg'ī), *adj.*

boggy (bōg'ī), *v. i. & n.* Bungle.

boogie (bō'gī), *n.* *Brit.* A (locomotive) truck.

boogus (bō'gūs), *adj.* Spurious; sham.

boogy, bo'gey, bo'gie (bō'gī), *n.* A specter; hobgoblin.

boil (boil), *v. i.* 1 Of a liquid, to be heated to the point where it changes to vapor. 2 To be cooked in a liquid heated to this point. 3 To be excited, as in anger; to seethe. — *v. t.* 1 To heat (a liquid) until it boils. 2 To cook in boiling liquid. — *n.* Act or state of boiling.

boil (boil), *n.* An inflamed swelling on the skin, containing pus.

boiler (boil'er), *n.* 1 A vessel in which something is boiled. 2 The part of a steam-generating plant where water is heated until it becomes steam.

boisterous (bois'tēr-ūs), *adj.* Rough and noisy. — **boisterously**, *adv.*

bold (bōld), *adj.* 1 Venturesome. 2 Impudent. 3 Audacious. 4 Steep. — *Syn.* Intrepid, dauntless, brave, courageous. — *Ant.* Cowardly. — **boldly**, *adv.* — **boldness**, *n.*

bole (bōl), *n.* The trunk of a tree.

bole-ro (bō-lār'ō), *n.* 1 A Spanish dance or its music. 2 A loose jacket open at the front.

boll (bōl), *n.* A pod, esp. of flax or cotton.

bolster (bōl'stēr), *n.* A long narrow pillow extending from side to side of a bed. — *v. t.* To support or hold up in position.

bolt (bōlt), *v. t.* To sift.

bolt (bōlt), *n.* 1 A blunt arrow for a crossbow. 2 A flash of lightning; thunderbolt.

3 A sliding bar used to fasten a door. 4 A rod with a head at one end and a screw thread at the other, used to hold objects in place. 5 A compact package or roll of cloth, wall paper, etc. — *v. i.* 1 To dart off or forth. 2 *U. S.* To refuse to support the candidate or policy of one's own political party. — *v. t.* 1 To fasten with a bolt. 2 To swallow without chewing.

3 *U. S.* To refuse to support (one's party's candidate or policy).

bomb (bōm; *by some*, būm), *n.* A projectile containing high explosive. — *v. t.* To drop bombs upon.

bombard (bōm-bārd'; būm-), *v. t.* 1 To attack with artillery. 2 To assail persistently. — **bombardment**, *n.*

bombast (bōm-bāst), *n.* Fustian; rant. — **bombastic** (bōm-bās'tik), *adj.*

bombshell (bōm'shēl'), *n.* A bomb.

bona fide (bō'nā fī'dē), *in good faith*; without fraud. — *Syn.* Authentic, genuine. — *Ant.* Counterfeit.

bonanza (bō-nān'zā), *n.* *Colloq., U. S.* Anything yielding a rich return.

bonbon (bōn'bōn'), *n.* A confection; candy.

bond (bōnd), *adj.* In slavery. — *Ant.* Free.

bond (bōnd), *n.* 1 *pl.* Fetters. 2 A binding tie. 3 Agreement; covenant. 4 A person who acts as surety for another.

5 An interest-bearing certificate issued by a government or corporation. 6 In commerce, status of goods made, stored, or transported subject to government supervision until taxes are paid. — *Syn.* Security, bail. — *v. t.* 1 To guarantee payment of taxes on (goods) by giving a promise to pay them at a given time. 2 To bind by or as by bonds.

bondage (bōn'dij), *n.* Slavery; servitude.

bondman (bōnd'mān), **bondsman** (bōndz'-), *n.* Slave. — **bondwoman** (bōnd'wōm'ān), *n. fem.*

bone (bōn), *n.* 1 One of the hard parts of the skeleton of an animal. 2 *pl.* The skeleton. 3 Something made of this tissue or of a substance resembling it, as ivory. — *v. t.* To remove bones from. — **boneless**, *adj.* — **bonny** (bōn'ī), *adj.*

bonset (bōn'sēt'), *n.* A coarse herb of the aster family.

bonfire (bōn'fir'), *n.* A large fire built in the open air.

Boniface (bōn'ī-fās), *n.* An innkeeper.

bonnet (bōn'ēt; -īt), *n.* A covering for the head, usually tied under the chin, now worn chiefly by children.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

bon'ny, bon'nie (bŏn'tī), *adj.* Handsome; pretty; also, *Dial.*, plump and healthy. — *Ant.* Homely.

bo'nus (bō'nūs), *n.* Money paid in addition to an agreed payment. — *Syn.* Bounty, premium, reward.

boo'by (bōo'bī), *n.* Dunce; dolt.

boo'dle (bōo'dl), *n.* Bribe money; graft.

book (bōok), *n.* 1 A written or printed narrative or record. 2 A bound volume. 3 A subdivision of a long literary work. 4 [*cap.*] The Bible or one of its subdivisions. — *v. t. & i.* To register in a book, as to engage passage, rooms, etc. — **book'case'** (-kēs'), *n.* — **book'let** (-lēt; -līt), *n.* — **book'seller** (-sēl'ēr), *n.* — **book'shelf'** (-shēlf'), *n.* — **book'shop'** (-shōp'), *n.* — **book'store'** (-stōr'), *n.*

book'ish (bōok'īsh), *adj.* 1 Fond of books. 2 Attentive to literary form; hence, pedantic.

book'keep'ing (bōok'kēp'īng), *n.* Art or practice of keeping a systematic record of business transactions. — **book'keep'er**, *n.*

boom (bōom), *v. i. & t.* 1 To sound or cause to sound with a deep hollow roar. 2 To grow or cause to grow rapidly in value and popular favor. — **boom**, *n.*

boom (bōom), *n.* 1 *Naut.* A long spar used to extend the bottom of a sail. 2 A line of floating timbers used to hold logs in a restricted water area. 3 A beam projecting from the upright pole of a derrick, to guide the object lifted.

boom'er-ang (bōom'ēr-āng), *n.* A curved club used as a missile by Australian aborigines. It can be so thrown that it will return to a point near the thrower.

boon (bōon), *n.* Benefit; blessing. — *Syn.* Favor, gift. — *Ant.* Calamity.

boon (bōon), *adj.* Jovial; congenial.

boor (bōor), *n.* A rude or clownish person. — *Syn.* Churl, lout, bumpkin. — *Ant.* Gentleman. — **boor'ish**, *adj.*

boost (bōost), *v. t. & i. & n.* Push; raise. — **boost'er**, *n.*

boot (bōot), *n.* Something given to equalize an exchange. — *v. i.* To be of advantage.

boot (bōot), *n.* 1 A covering to fit the foot and part of the leg. 2 A storage place, as in the rear of a vehicle. 3 A kick. — *v. t.* To kick; hence, *Slang*, to dismiss.

booth (bōoth; *esp. Brit.*, bōōth), *n.; pl.* **BOOTHs** (bōōthz; bōōths). A small covered stall, as at a fair.

boot'leg' (bōot'lēg'), *v. t.* To make, transport, or sell (liquor) illegally. — **boot'leg'ger**, *n.* — **boot'leg'ging**, *n.*

boot'less (bōot'lēs; -līs), *adj.* Unavailing; useless. — *Syn.* Inutile, vain.

boo'ty (bōo'tī), *n.* Plunder; spoil.

booze (bōoz), *n.* *Colloq.* Intoxicating liquor.

bo-rac'ic ac'id (bō-rās'īk). Boric acid.

bo'rax (bō'rāks), *n.* A saltlike substance used for cleansing, soldering metals, etc.

bor'der (bōr'dēr), *n.* 1 Edge; margin. 2 Boundary; frontier. — *Syn.* Rim, brim,

brink. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To make or furnish with a border. 2 To adjoin. 3 To verge. — **bor'der-land'** (-lānd'), *n.*

bore (bōr), *v. t.* 1 To pierce, as with an auger. 2 To make, as a well, by so piercing. 3 To weary. — *Syn.* Perforate, drill, puncture, prick. — *n.* 1 A hole made by boring. 2 In breech-loading guns, the part of the barrel in front of the breechblock. 3 The diameter of a hole. 4 A tiresome person. — **bor'er** (bōr'ēr), *n.*

bore (bōr), *past tense* of BEAR.

bore'dom (bōr'dūm), *n.* Condition of being bored. — *Ant.* Amusement.

bo'ric ac'id (bō'rīk). A white acid mixture used as an antiseptic and preservative.

born (bōrn), *past part.* of BEAR, to give birth to.

borne (bōrn), *past part.* of BEAR, to carry.

bor'ough (būr'ō), *n.* 1 In England, a town authorized to send a member to parliament; also, an incorporated town. 2 U.S. An incorporated town or village; also, one of the five political divisions of New York City.

bor'row (bōr'ō), *v. t.* To take or receive (something) with the intention of returning it. — **bor'row-er** (-ō-ēr), *n.*

bos'om (bōoz'ūm; bōo'zūm), *n.* 1 The breast. 2 The part of a garment worn over the breast. 3 The place of secret thoughts and feelings. — *adj.* Intimate; beloved.

boss (bōs), *n.* A knoblike ornament; a stud. — *v. t.* To stud.

boss (bōs), *n.* 1 *Colloq.* A foreman; manager. 2 *Slang, U.S.* A politician who controls votes or dictates policies. — *v. t. & i.* *Colloq.* To direct; manage. — **boss'y**, *adj.*

bo'sun (bō's'n). Variant of BOATSWAIN.

bot'a-ny (bōt'ā-nī), *n.* The science dealing with plants and plant life. — **bo-tan'i-cal** (bō-tān'ī-kāl), *adj.* — **bot'a-nist** (bōt'ā-nīst), *n.* — **bot'a-nize** (-nīz), *v. i.*

botch (bōch), *v. t.* 1 To patch clumsily. 2 To bungle. — **botch**, *n.*

both (bōth), *adj. & pron.* The one and the other. — *conj.* Equally.

both'er (bōth'ēr), *v. t. & i. & n.* Worry; trouble. — *Syn.* Vex, annoy; irk. — *Ant.* Comfort. — **both'er-some** (-sūm), *adj.*

bot'tle (bōt'l), *n.* 1 A container, as of glass, with a narrow neck or mouth and without handles. 2 The contents of such a container; hence, intoxicating liquor. — *v. t.* To put into a bottle.

bot'tom (bōt'ūm), *n.* 1 The bed of a body of water. 2 The under surface. 3 The lowest part. 4 Base; foundation. — **bot'tom**, *adj.* — **bot'tom-less**, *adj.*

bou'doir (bōo'dwār; -dwōr), *n.* A lady's private room.

bough (bou), *n.* A branch of a tree.

bought (bōt), *past tense & past part.* of BUY.

bouil'lon' (bōo'yōn'; bōol'yūn; bōol'yōn'), *n.* A clear meat broth.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

boul'der, bowl'der (bōl'dēr), *n.* A large rounded or worn mass of rock.

boul'le-vard (bōl'lē-vārd; bōl'ē-), *n.* A broad avenue.

bounce (bouns), *v. t. & i. & n.* Bound; rebound.

bound (bound), *adj.* Intending to go; going.

bound (bound), *n.* Limit; boundary.

— *v. t.* 1 To limit. 2 To form the boundary of. 3 To name the boundaries of. — **bound'less**, *adj.*

bound (bound), *n.* 1 A leap; jump. 2 A rebound; bounce. — *v. i. & t.* To spring; rebound; bounce.

bound (bound), *past tense & past part.* of BIND. — *adj.* 1 Tied. 2 Compelled; certain. 3 Under restraint. 4 Enclosed in a binding or cover. 5 *Colloq., U. S.* Resolved; determined.

bound'a-ry (boun'dā-rī), *n.* That which marks a bound or limit, as of territory. — *Syn.* Border, frontier.

bound'en (boun'dēn), *adj.* Placed upon a person as a duty; binding.

boun'te-ous (boun'tē-ūs), *adj.* 1 Generous. 2 Plentiful; abundant.

boun'ti-ful (boun'tī-fōol; -f'l), *adj.* 1 Liberal in giving. 2 Plentiful. — *Syn.* Generous; handsome. — *Ant.* Niggardly.

boun'ty (boun'tī), *n.* 1 Generosity. 2 That which is given liberally. 3 Money given as a premium for doing something; subsidy. — *Syn.* Award, reward, prize, bonus.

bou-quet' (bō-kā'; bō-), *n.* 1 A bunch of flowers. 2 Distinctive aroma, esp. of wine. — *Syn.* Scent, fragrance.

bour-geois' (bōor-zhwā'; bōor'zhwā), *n.* *masc., sing. & pl.* A person of the middle class of society. — **bour-geois'**, *adj.*

bour-geoi'sle' (bōor'zhwā'zē'), *n.* People of the middle class of society.

bourne, bourn (bōrn; bōorn), *n.* 1 Boundary. 2 A goal; destination. 3 Domain; realm. — *Syn.* Confine, limit.

bout (bout), *n.* 1 A turn; spell; period. 2 A contest; match.

bo'vine (bō'vīn; -vīn), *adj.* Of, characteristic of, or like, the ox or cow.

bow (bou), *v. i.* 1 To submit; yield. 2 To bend the head or body in submission, courtesy, or assent. — *v. t.* To bend or incline, as the head or body. — *n.* An inclination of the head or body.

bow (bō), *n.* 1 A rainbow. 2 A weapon for shooting arrows. 3 A curve; bend. 4 A type of knot. 5 *Music.* A wooden rod strung with horsehairs for playing a violin, etc. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To bend; curve. 2 *Music.* To play with a bow.

bow (bou), *n.* 1 The forward part of a vessel. 2 An oarsman who rows in this part. — **bow**, *adj.*

bow'els (bou'ēlz), *n. pl.* 1 Intestines; entrails. 2 The inmost parts of anything.

bow'er (bou'ēr), *n.* A shelter made of boughs and vines; arbor.

bowl (bōl), *n.* 1 A concave vessel to hold

liquids. 2 A drinking cup; hence, convivial drinking. 3 The bowl-shaped part of anything, as of a spoon. — **bowl'ful**, *n.*

bowl (bōl), *n.* 1 A ball for rolling on a level surface in certain games. 2 A delivery of the ball in bowling. — *v. i.* 1 To play at bowls. 2 To roll a ball in bowling.

3 To move along rapidly and smoothly. 4 In cricket, to deliver a ball to the batsman. — *v. t.* 1 To deliver (a ball). 2 To hit; knock down. 3 In cricket, to put out (a batsman) by bowling.

bowl'der (bōl'dēr). Variant of BOULDER.

bow'leg' (bō'lēg'), *n.* A leg bowed outward. — **bow'leg'ged** (-lēg'ēd; -lēgd'), *adj.*

bow'ling (bōl'īng), *n.* The sport of playing ninepins, tenpins, or the like. — **bowling green**.

bow'man (bō'mān), *n.* An archer.

bow'sprit (bou'sprīt; bō'-), *n.* A spar projecting forward from the prow of a vessel.

box (bōks), *n.* A slap; cuff. — *v. t.* 1 To cuff. 2 To engage in boxing. — *Syn.* Smite, strike, slap. — *v. i.* To fight with fists.

box (bōks), *n.* 1 A case made of wood, cardboard, etc., usually with a top or lid. 2 Quantity held by such a case. 3 A box-shaped compartment, as one near the stage in a theater. 4 A predicament. 5 In baseball, the place where the pitcher or the batter stands. — *v. t.* To enclose in a box.

box (bōks), *n.* A variety of evergreen shrub used esp. for hedges. — **box'wood'** (bōks'-wōod'), *n.*

box'er (bōk'sēr), *n.* A pugilist.

box'ing (bōk'sīng), *n.* The sport of fighting with the fists, using padded gloves.

boy (boi), *n.* 1 A male child; youth. 2 A male servant. — **boy'hood** (-hōod), *n.* — **boy'ish** (-īsh), *adj.* — **boy'ish-ness**, *n.*

boy'cott (boi'kōt), *v. t.* To refrain from having any dealings with. — **boy'cott**, *n.*

brace (brās), *n.* An implement or handle for rotating a bit.

brace (brās), *v. t.* 1 To bind. 2 To draw taut; strain. 3 To set so as to resist pressure. 4 To support with braces. — *n.* 1 A tie or binder, as a clamp. 2 A rod for producing or maintaining tension. 3 A prop; support. 4 *pl. Brit.* Suspenders. 5 A pair; couple. 6 A mark used in writing or printing to show that the words or figures in it are grouped together.

brace'let (brās'lēt; -līt), *n.* An ornamental band worn by women around the arm.

brac'ing (brās'īng), *adj.* Invigorating.

brack'en (brāk'ēn), *n.* A large coarse fern; also, a growth of such ferns.

brack'et (brāk'ēt; -īt), *n.* 1 A projecting framework designed to support weight; also, a shelf on such framework. 2 One of a pair of marks used to enclose written or printed matter. 3 A class of taxpayers graded according to income. — *v. t.* 1 To furnish with brackets. 2 To couple together as of the same class.

brack'ish (brāk'īsh), *adj.* Somewhat salt.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīroils, menii; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

brad (brăd), *n.* A thin tapering nail.
brae (brā; brē), *n.* *Scot.* A hillside.
brag (brăg), *v. i.* To talk about oneself in a vainglorious manner; to boast. — *Ant.* Apologize. — **brag**, *n.* — **brag'ging**, *adj.*
brag'gart (brăg'ért), *n.* One who brags or boasts.
braid (brād), *v. t.* 1 To plait; weave. 2 To ornament with braid. — *n.* 1 A plait. 2 A narrow fabric for binding or trimming.
brain (brān), *n.* 1 Mass of nerve tissue in the skull of animals. 2 *pl.* Understanding; intelligence. — *v. t.* To dash out the brains of. — **brain'less** (-lē; -lē's), *adj.* — **brain'pan'** (-păn'), *n.* — **brain'sick'** (-sīk'), *adj.* — **brain'y** (-ī), *adj.*
braise (brāz), *v. t.* To cook (meat) by letting it simmer in a covered dish.
brake (brāk), *n.* A large coarse fern.
brake (brāk), *n.* A thicket.
brake (brāk), *n.* A device for slowing up or checking motion, as of a wheel. — *v. t.* To apply a brake to; to slow up by use of a brake. — **brake'man** (-măn), *n.*
bramble (brămb'l), *n.* Any rough prickly shrub of the rose family.
bran (brān), *n.* Broken husks of cereal grain separated from the flour or meal by sifting.
branch (brānch), *n.* 1 A stem growing from the trunk or a bough of a tree. 2 Any division like such a stem, as on antlers. 3 A distinct section or subdivision. 4 A local office in a central system. 5 A division of a family descended from one ancestor. — *v. i.* 1 To put forth branches. 2 To spring out from the main body.
brand (brănd), *n.* 1 A stick of burned or burning wood. 2 A mark burned upon criminals; hence, stigma. 3 A mark made upon wares to show quality, maker, etc.; hence, quality, grade, etc. 4 An iron used in branding. — *v. t.* 1 To place a brand upon. 2 To stigmatize.
bran'dish (brăn'dīsh), *v. t.* To shake; flourish; wave, as a weapon. — *Syn.* Swing.
bran'dy (brăn'dī), *n.* An alcoholic liquor distilled from wine or from fruit juices.
brass (brās), *n.* 1 An alloy of copper and zinc. 2 *Colloq.* Bold assurance.
brass'ie, **brass'y** (brās'ī), *n.* A wooden-headed golf club.
bras-sière' (brā-zēr'; brās'ī-ār'), *n.* A woman's underwaist worn to support the breasts.
brat (brăt), *n.* A child.
bra-va'do (brā-vă'dō), *n.* Action simulating bravery. — *Ant.* Diffidence, modesty.
brave (brāv), *adj.* Showing courage; courageous. — *Syn.* Bold, audacious, intrepid. — *Ant.* Craven. — *n.* An Indian warrior. — *v. t.* To meet courageously. — **brave'ly**, *adv.*
brav'er-y (brāv'ēr-ī), *n.* Courage.
bra'vo (brā'vō), *interj.* Well done!
brawl (brōl), *n.* A noisy quarrel. — *Syn.* Fracas, row, rumpus, scrap. — **brawl**, *v.* — **brawl'er**, *n.*

brawn (brôn), *n.* 1 Strong muscles; hence, strength. 2 Flesh of a boar.
brawn'y (brôn'ī), *adj.* Strong; muscular. — *Syn.* Burly, husky. — *Ant.* Scrawny.
bray (brā), *n.* The characteristic harsh cry of an ass. — **bray**, *v. i.*
bray (brā), *v. t.* To grind or pound to a fine powder.
bra'zen (brā'z'n), *adj.* 1 Made of brass. 2 Like brass. 3 Sounding harsh and loud. 4 Shameless. — *Syn.* Brash, impudent. — *Ant.* Bashful. — **bra'zen-ly**, *adv.*
bra'zier (brā'zhēr), *n.* A worker in brass.
breach (brēch), *n.* 1 A break; an opening made by breaking through. 2 A breaking of a law or other obligation. 3 A breaking up of friendly relations. — *Syn.* Violation, transgression, infringement. — *Ant.* Observance. — *v. t.* To make a breach in.
bread (brēd), *n.* 1 A baked food made from flour or meal. 2 Food. — *v. t.* To cover with bread crumbs before cooking.
bread'stuff' (brēd'stūf'), *n.* Grain or flour.
breadth (brēdth), *n.* 1 Width. 2 Spaciousness; extent.
break (brāk), *v. t. & i.*; *past* BROKE (brōk); *past part.* BRO'KEN (brō'kēn); *pres. part.* BREAK'ING. 1 To smash, burst, split, crack, etc. 2 To fail to keep (a step, a law, etc.). 3 To force a way into or out of. 4 To tell (news) little by little. 5 To lessen in force. 6 To go beyond. 7 To come into sight or notice. — *n.* 1 A breaking. 2 A crack, hole, omission, etc., made by or as by breaking. — **break'a-ble**, *adj.*
break'age (brāk'īj), *n.* 1 A breaking. 2 Articles broken. 3 Money allowance for things broken.
break'down' (brāk'daun'), *n.* 1 Collapse. 2 A noisy shuffling dance.
break'er (brāk'ēr), *n.* 1 A machine for crushing coal. 2 A wave; billow.
break'fast (brēk'făst), *n.* The first meal of the day, or food then eaten. — *v. i. & t.* To eat or provide with breakfast.
break'wa'ter (brāk'wō'tēr; -wōt'ēr), *n.* A structure built to break the force of waves.
breast (brēst), *n.* 1 The front part of the chest, or clothing covering this part. 2 Teat; nipple. 3 Anything like or likened to the human breast.
breast'plate' (brēst'plăt'), *n.* In armor, a metal plate protecting the breast.
breast'work' (-wūr'k'), *n.* In warfare, a hastily built defense of moderate height.
breath (brēth), *n.* 1 A slight breeze. 2 Air inhaled or exhaled in breathing. 3 Act or power of breathing; hence, life. 4 Utterance or speech; also, a trifle. — **breath'less**, *adj.* — **breath'less-ly**, *adv.*
breathe (brēth), *v. i. & t.* 1 To inhale and exhale; hence, to live. 2 To utter softly or secretly.
bred (brēd), *past tense & part. of* BREED.
breech (brēch; or, now dial., brīch), *n.* The hinder part; specif., the rear part of a firearm, behind the bore.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

breech'es (brĭch'ēz; -īz), *n. pl.* *Colloq.* Trousers.

breech'load'er (brĕch'lōd'ēr), *n.* A gun that receives the charge at the breech.

breed (brēd), *v. t. & i.*; **BRED** (brēd); **BREED'ING**. 1 To produce (offspring). 2 To beget; hence, to originate. — *Syn.* Generate, reproduce. — *n.* A race or variety of animals related by descent; race; stock. — **breed'er**, *n.*

breed'ing (brēd'īng), *n.* 1 The begetting of young. 2 Training in polite social intercourse. 3 Propagation of plants or animals.

breeze (brēz), *n.* A light wind. — **breez'y** (brēz'ī), *adj.*

breth'ren (brĕth'rĕn; -rĭn). Archaic plural of **BROTHER**.

bre'vi-ar'y (brĕv'vĭ-ēr'ī; brĕv'vĭ-), *n.* The book containing the prescribed daily prayers for Roman Catholic priests.

brev'ity (brĕv'ī-tĭ), *n.* Brevity; conciseness.

brew (brō), *v. t.* To prepare by steeping, boiling, and fermenting, as beer. — **brew'er** (brō'ēr), *n.* — **brew'er-y**, *n.*

bri'ar (brī'ēr). Variant of **BRIER**.

bribe (brīb), *n.* A favor given in order to influence a person in a position of trust. — **bribe**, *v. i. & t.* — **brib'er-y** (brīb'ēr-ī), *n.*

brick (brĭk), *n.* A block molded from moist clay and hardened by heat, used esp. for building. — *v. t.* To cover or pave with bricks. — **brick'lay'er** (-lā'ēr), *n.* — **brick'work'** (-wŭrk'), *n.*

brid'al (brīd'āl; -l), *adj.* Of or relating to a bride or a wedding. — *n.* A wedding.

bride (brīd), *n.* A woman newly married or about to be married.

bride'groom' (brīd'grōom'), *n.* A man newly married or about to be married.

brides'maid' (brīdz'mād'), *n.* A woman who attends a bride at her wedding.

bridge (brīj), *n.* 1 A structure built over a river, a gorge, etc. 2 Anything like or likened to such a structure, as the ridge of the nose, etc. 3 A game at cards, either *auction bridge* or *contract bridge*. 4 An artificial replacement for missing teeth. 5 A platform over the deck of a vessel. — *v. t.* To build a bridge over.

brid'le (brīd'l), *n.* 1 Headgear with which a horse is controlled. 2 A curb; check. — *v. t.* To restrain with or as with a bridle. — *v. i.* To toss the head in pride, scorn, etc.

brief (brĕf), *adj.* Short; concise. — *Ant.* Prolonged; protracted. — *n.* In law, a concise summary of a client's case or of a legal argument. — **brief'ly**, *adv.*

bri'er, **bri'ar** (brī'ēr), *n.* Any plant with a thorny stem, as the wild rose. — **bri'er-y**, **bri'ar-y**, *adj.*

brig (brĭg), *n.* A two-masted square-rigged sailing vessel.

brig (brĭg), *n.* On a warship, the place of confinement for offenders.

brigade' (brĭ-gād'), *n.* 1 A military unit composed of two regiments and com-

manded by a **brig'a-dier'** (brĭg'ā-dĕr'), or **brig'a-dier' gen'er-al**. 2 A group organized for some purpose, as for fighting fires, etc.

brig'and (brĭg'ānd), *n.* A bandit. — **brig'and-age** (-ān-dĭj), *n.*

brig'an-tine (brĭg'ān-tĕn; -tĭn), *n.* A two-masted square-rigged vessel not carrying a square mainsail.

bright (brīt), *adj.* 1 Shining; radiant. 2 Illustrious; glorious. 3 Intelligent; clever. — *Syn.* Brilliant, lustrous, beaming; smart. — *Ant.* Dull, dim; dense. — **bright'ly**, *adv.* — **bright'ness**, *n.*

bright'en (brīt'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become bright.

bril'iant (brīl'yānt), *adj.* 1 Sparkling; very bright. 2 Very intellectual; distinguished; splendid. — *Syn.* Radiant, lustrous, beaming; intelligent, clever, bright, smart. — *Ant.* Subdued; crass. — **bril'iance** (-yāns), **bril'ian-cy** (-yān-sī), *n.* — **bril'iant-ly**, *adv.*

bril'ian-tine' (brīl'yān-tĕn'; brīl'yān-tĕn'), *n.* An oily dressing for the hair.

brim (brīm), *n.* Edge; rim. — *Syn.* Brink, border, verge.

brim'ful' (brīm'fŭl'; brīm'fŭl), *adj.* Full to the brim.

brim'stone' (brīm'stŏn'; *Brit.* -stŭn), *n.* Sulphur.

brin'dled (brĭn'd'ld), *adj.* Having dark streaks or spots on a gray or tawny ground.

brine (brĭn), *n.* 1 Water saturated with salt. 2 The ocean. — **brin'y** (brĭn'ī), *adj.*

bring (brĭng), *v. t.*; **BROUGHT** (brŏt); **BRING'ING**. 1 To cause to come. 2 To induce; persuade. 3 To fetch in the market. — *Ant.* Withdraw, remove. — **bring up**. To rear; educate. — **bring'er**, *n.*

brink (brĭngk), *n.* Edge at the top of a steep place.

brisk (brĭsk), *adj.* 1 Alert; active. 2 Invigorating. — *Syn.* Agile, spry. — *Ant.* Sluggish. — **brisk'ly**, *adv.* — **brisk'ness**, *n.*

bris'ket (brĭs'kĕt; -kĭt), *n.* The breast or lower part of the chest of beef, etc.

bris'tle (brĭs'l), *n.* A short, stiff, coarse hair. — *v. i.* 1 To stand erect, like bristles. 2 To show anger or defiance. 3 To appear as if covered with bristles. — **bris'tly** (brĭs'li), *adj.*

Brit'ish (brīt'ĭsh), *n.* The people of Great Britain or of the British Empire. — **Brit'ish**, *adj.*

Brit'on (brīt'ŭn; -'n), *n.* A native or subject of Great Britain; esp., an Englishman.

brit'tle (brīt'l), *adj.* Easily broken or snapped; fragile. — *Syn.* Crisp. — *Ant.* Supple.

broach (brŏch), *n.* A pointed tool, as for opening casks, etc. — *v. t.* 1 To pierce, as a cask, in order to draw liquor. 2 To introduce as a topic of conversation.

broad (brŏd), *adj.* 1 Wide. 2 Spacious. 3 Clear. 4 Obvious. 5 Outspoken. 6 Liberal in thought. 7 Main and essential. — *Ant.* Narrow. — **broad'ly**, *adv.* — **broad'-mind'ed** (-mĭn'dĕd; -dĭd), *adj.*

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circū's, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

broad'cast' (brôd'kâst'), *adj.* 1 Cast in all directions, as seed in sowing. 2 *Radio.* Transmitted by broadcasting. — *n.* 1 A scattering in all directions. 2 *Radio.* Material broadcast. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To scatter in all directions. 2 *Radio.* To send out (a program, news, etc.) in all directions from a radio transmitting station. — *Syn.* Publish, advertise, announce, declare, proclaim. — **broad'cast'er**, *n.*

broad'cloth' (brôd'klôth'), *n.* 1 A smooth glossy woolen cloth. 2 A fine cotton or silk cloth, used for shirts, etc.

broad'en (brôd'n), *v. t.* To widen.

broad'side' (brôd'sid'), *n.* 1 The part of a ship's side above the water line. 2 Discharge of all the guns that can be fired from the same side of a ship.

broad'sword' (-sôrd'), *n.* A broad-bladed sword.

bro-cade' (brô-kād'), *n.* A silken fabric with a raised design.

broc'co-ll (brôk'ô-ll), *n.* A cauliflower whose stalks and tops are cooked as a vegetable.

brogue (brôg), *n.* A dialectal pronunciation, as the Irish pronunciation of English.

broi'der (broi'dēr), *v. t.* To embroider. — **broi'der-y** (-ī), *n.*

broil (broil), *v. t. & i.* To cook by exposure to great heat.

broil (broil), *n. & v. i.* Brawl; quarrel.

broil'er (broil'ēr), *n.* 1 A utensil for broiling. 2 A young chicken fit for broiling.

broke (brôk), *past tense* of **BREAK**.

bro'ken (brô'kēn), *past part.* of **BREAK**. — *adj.* 1 Shattered. 2 Having gaps or breaks. 3 Subdued; crushed. 4 Bankrupt. 5 Imperfectly spoken. — **bro'ken-heart'ed** (-hârt'ēd; -tīd), *adj.*

bro'ker (brô'kēr), *n.* 1 An agent bringing parties together and arranging contracts. 2 A dealer in notes and bills of exchange. 3 A dealer in stocks and bonds. — **bro'ker-age** (-ij), *n.*

bro'mide (brô'mīd; -mīd), *n.* 1 A compound of bromine and another element. 2 *Slang.* A commonplace remark.

bro'mine (brô'mēn; -mīn), *n.* A chemical element, deep-red, caustic, and giving off an irritating vapor.

bron'chi-al (brông'ki-âl), *adj.* Of or relating to the windpipe (**bron'chus** [brông'kūs]) and its branches (**bron'chi** [brông'ki]).

bron'chi'tis (brôn-kī'tīs; brông-), *n.* Inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

bron'co, bron'cho (brông'kô), *n.* A small half-wild horse of western North America.

bronze (brônz), *n.* 1 An alloy of copper and tin. 2 The color of this alloy. — *v. t.* To give a bronze appearance to.

brooch (brôch; brôoch), *n.* An ornamental clasp.

brood (brôod), *n.* The young of animals. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To sit on (eggs) in order to hatch them. 2 To ponder. — *adj.* Kept for breeding purposes, as a mare.

brood'er (brôod'ēr), *n.* 1 One that broods.

2 An artificially heated compartment for raising young fowl.

brook (brôok), *n.* A small stream of water. — **brook'let** (-lēt; -līt), *n.*

broom (brôom), *n.* 1 A shrub of the pea family, with long slender branches. 2 An implement for sweeping, originally made from twigs of this shrub. — **broom'stick'** (-stīk'), *n.*

broth (brôth), *n.* Liquid in which meat has been gently boiled.

broth'el (brôth'ēl; brôth'-), *n.* A house of ill fame.

broth'er (brôth'ēr), *n.* 1 A male related to another person by having the same parents. 2 Fellow man. 3 A man who is a religious but not a priest. — **broth'er-ly**, *adj.*

broth'er-hood (-hôod), *n.* 1 State of being brothers or a brother. 2 An association or fraternity. 3 The body of persons in the same business or profession.

broth'er-in-law', *n.* The brother of one's husband or wife; also, the husband of one's sister.

brougham (brôom; brôo'üm; brô'üm), *n.* A light closed carriage seating two or four persons and having the fore wheels so arranged as to turn short.

brought (brôt), *past tense & past part.* of **BRING**.

brow (brou), *n.* 1 The forehead. 2 The projecting upper part of a steep place.

brow'beat' (brou'bēt'), *v. t.* To disconcert by abuse; to bully. — *Syn.* Intimidate.

brown (broun), *n.* 1 A dark color with a tinge of reddish-yellow. 2 A pigment or dye of this color. — *adj.* Of the color brown; also, tanned or of dark complexion. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become brown. — **brown'ish**, *adj.*

brown'le (broun'lē), *n.* A cheerful goblin supposed to do good deeds at night.

browse (brouz), *n.* Tender shoots, twigs, and leaves, fit for food for cattle. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To nibble as browse; also, to graze. 2 To read here and there in a book or in a library.

bru'in (brôo'In), *n.* A bear.

bruise (brôoz), *n.* A surface injury to flesh; contusion. — *v. t.* To inflict a bruise upon.

bruit (brôot), *n. & v. t.* Report; rumor.

bru-net', bru-nette' (brôo-nēt'), *adj.* Having brownish skin and dark hair and eyes. — *n.* A brunet person.

brunt (brünt), *n.* Main shock, force, stress, or the like.

brush (brüşh), *n.* 1 A device with bristles set in a back or handle, used for cleaning, scrubbing, painting, etc. 2 A bushy tail, as of a fox. 3 A light rubbing or grazing. — *v. t.* 1 To rub, paint, etc., with a brush. 2 To pass lightly over. 3 To remove with or as with a brush.

brush (brüşh), *n.* Also **brush'wood'** (-wôod'). 1 Small branches of trees lopped off. 2 A thicket.

brush (brüşh), *n.* A skirmish. — *Syn.* Encounter.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

brusque (brŭsk; bröök), *adj.* Curt; blunt; abrupt. — *Syn.* Gruff, bluff. — *Ant.* Unc-
tuous; bland. — **brusque***ly*, *adv.*
bru'tal (bröo'täl; -t'l), *adj.* Brutish; hence,
savage; cruel; also, coarse; gross. — **bru-
tal'i-ty** (bröo-täl'ti), *n.* — **bru'tal-ly**,
adv.
brute (bröot), *n.* 1 A beast. 2 A brutal
person. — *Syn.* Animal. — *adj.* Brutal;
savage; also, coarse; sensual.
brut'ish (bröot'ish), *adj.* Stupid, coarse,
savage, or the like.
bub'ble (büb'l), *n.* 1 A globule of air or
gas in a liquid. 2 A thin film of liquid
filled with air or gas. 3 Anything lacking
firmness or solidity. — *v. i.* To rise in, or
form, bubbles.
bu-bon'ic plague (bü-bön'ik), *n.* A pestilence
in which sufferers are afflicted with fever,
chills, and **bu'boes** (bü'böz), inflammatory
swellings, esp. in the groin.
buc'ca-neer' (bük'-ä-nēr'), *n.* A pirate.
buck (bük), *n.* 1 The male of deer, an-
telopes, goats, hares, rabbits, or rats. 2 A
dandy. 3 In American football, a charge
into the opposing forward line. — *v. i.* 1
To spring with a quick plunging leap; —
said esp. of a horse. 2 To charge against
something. — *v. t.* In American foot-
ball, to charge into (the opponents' line).
buck'et (bük'et; -it), *n.* A pail. — **buck'-
et-iul**, *n.*
buck'le (bük'l), *n.* A clasp or fastening, as
on a belt. — *v. t.* To fasten with a buckle.
— *v. i.* To apply oneself energetically.
buck'le (bük'l), *v. t. & i.* To bend or
crumple up. — **buck'le**, *n.*
buck'ler (bük'lēr), *n.* A shield.
buck'ram (bük'rām), *n.* A coarse cloth
stiffened with sizing and used for book-
bindings, etc.
buck'saw' (bük'sō'), *n.* A saw set in a
deep frame and used for sawing wood on a
sawhorse.
buck'shot' (-shōt'), *n.* Coarse lead shot
for large game.
buck'skin' (-skīn'), *n.* 1 The skin of a
buck. 2 A variety of soft strong leather,
used for gloves, etc.
buck'wheat' (-hwēt'), *n.* An herb grown
for its triangular seeds, which are ground
into flour; also, this flour.
bu-col'ic (bü-köl'ik), *adj.* Rural; rustic.
— *Ant.* Urbane.
bud (büd), *n.* 1 An undeveloped shoot or
stem, as of foliage or flower leaves. 2 An
undeveloped person, thing, stage, etc.
— *v. i.* To develop as a bud; to put forth
buds; hence, to be like a bud in freshness
and promise of growth.
bud'dy (büd'i), *n.* *Colloq., U.S.* Com-
panion; pal.
budge (büj), *v. t. & i.* To move; stir.
budg'et (büj'et; -it), *n.* 1 A stock; store.
2 A financial report containing estimates
of income and expenses. — *v. t.* To put or
allow for in a budget.
buff (büf), *n.* 1 A type of leather; also, a
military coat made from it. 2 A dull

yellowish-orange color. — *v. t.* To polish
with leather. — *adj.* Yellowish-orange.
— **buff'er**, *n.*
buf'fa-lo (büf'ä-lō), *n.* Any of several spe-
cies of wild ox, as the American bison.
buff'er (büf'ēr), *n.* Anything that lessens
the shock of a blow, collision, etc.
buff'et (büf'et; -it), *n.* A blow; slap.
— *v. t.* 1 To strike. 2 To struggle
against. — *Syn.* Beat.
buf-fet' (büf-fä'; bü-fä'; böö-fä'; *Brit. usu-
ally büf'et, -it for sense 1, bööf'ä for sense
2*), *n.* 1 A sideboard. 2 A counter for
refreshments.
buf-foon' (bü-fōon'; bü-), *n.* A clown;
jester. — *Syn.* Fool, comedian. — **buf-
foon'er-y** (-ēr-i), *n.*
bug (büg), *n.* An insect, esp. a beetle.
bug'a-boo' (büg'ä-böo'), *n.* A bogey.
bug'bear' (büg'bär'), *n.* A bugaboo; any-
thing to cause fright.
bug'gy (büg'i), *n.* A light carriage.
bu'gle (bü'g'l), *n.* A brass-wind instru-
ment resembling a trumpet but shorter. —
bu'gler (-glēr), *n.*
build (bŭld), *v. t.; BUILT (bŭlt); **BUILD'ING**.
1 To construct. 2 To establish; found.
— *v. i.* 1 To build something. 2 To
rest, as on a foundation; to rely. — *n.*
General form or figure. — **build'er**, *n.* —
build'ing, *n.*
bulb (bülb), *n.* 1 An underground large
bud, sending out roots from below and
bearing overlapping leaves, as in the lily,
onion, and tulip. 2 A fleshy plant stem
resembling such a bud, as in the dahlia.
3 Any object likened to such a bud, as an
electric light. — **bulb'ous** (bülb'ūs), *adj.*
bul'bul (büöl'bööl), *n.* A Persian songbird.
bulge (bülg), *n.* A swelling projecting part,
as in a cask. — *v. i. & t.* To swell out.
bulk (bülk), *n.* 1 Magnitude; bigness. 2
An aggregate; mass. 3 The major por-
tion. — *Syn.* Volume. — *v. i.* To be
weighty, large, important, or impressive. —
bulk'y, *adj.*
bulk'head' (bülk'hēd'), *n.* 1 A partition,
as on a ship. 2 A sea wall. 3 U.S. A
structure built to cover a mine shaft, a de-
scending stairway, etc.
bull (büöl), *n.* A papal letter on an impor-
tant subject.
bull (büöl), *n.* 1 The male of any animal
of the cattle kind and of certain other large
animals, as the elephant and the whale.
2 A speculator for a rise in market prices.
— **bull'ish**, *adj.*
bull'dog' (büöl'dög'), *n.* A short-haired
muscular dog of great courage. — *v. t.* To
throw (a steer) by seizing its horns and
twisting its neck.
bul'let (büöl'et; -it), *n.* A missile to be
shot from a firearm. — **bul'let-proof'**, *adj.*
bul'le-tin (büöl'ē-tīn; -t'n), *n.* A brief
news report. — **bul'le-tin**, *v. t.*
bull'finch' (büöl'fīnch'), *n.* An English
songbird allied to the grosbeak.
bull'frog' (-frög'), *n.* A large American
frog.*

foot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite. ūrn, ūp, oīroūs, menīi; chair; go; sing; then,
thin; natūre, ver(dū)re; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

bull'head' (bōōl'hēd'), *n.* A large-headed fish, as the catfish.
bul'lion (bōōl'yūn), *n.* Gold or silver considered merely as metal.
bull'ock (bōōl'ūk), *n.* An ox or steer.
bul'ly (bōōl'y), *n.* A blustering fellow, cruel to others weaker than he is. — *adj.* 1 Jovial. 2 *Collog.* First-rate. — *interj.* *Collog.* Well done! — *v. t. & i.* To act like a bully (toward). — *Syn.* Browbeat, intimidate. — *Ant.* Coax.
bul'rush' (bōōl'rūsh'), *n.* A tall sedge; a rush.
bul'wark (bōōl'wērk), *n.* 1 A solid wall-like defensive structure. 2 Any means of defense.
bum'ble-bee' (būm'b'l-bē'), *n.* A large bee which makes a loud humming sound in flight.
bump (būmp), *v. t. & i.* 1 To strike or thump. 2 To collide (with). — *n.* 1 A blow, thump, or jolt, as from a collision. 2 A swelling resulting from a blow. — **bump'y** (būmp'y), *adj.*
bump'er (būmp'ēr), *n.* A cup or glass filled to the brim. — *adj.* Unusually large, as a crop of grain.
bump'er (būmp'ēr), *n.* A buffer, as on an automobile.
bump'kin (būmp'kīn), *n.* A country lout.
bun (būn), *n.* A variety of biscuit or roll.
bunch (būnch), *n. & v. i. & t.* Cluster; group.
bun'combe, **bun'kum** (būng'kūm), *n.* *Collog.* Nonsense; twaddle.
bun'dle (būn'd'l), *n.* 1 Parcel. 2 A group; lot. — *v. t.* To gather or tie in a bundle.
bun'ga-low (būng'gá-lō), *n.* A one-storied dwelling with low sweeping lines and a wide veranda.
bun'gle (būng'g'l), *v. i. & t. & n.* Botch; blunder. — **bun'gler** (-glēr), *n.*
bun'ion (būn'yūn), *n.* A chronic inflammation of the first joint of the great toe.
bunk (būngk), *n.* A frame fastened against a wall to serve as a bed, as on a ship.
bunk (būngk), *n.* *Slang.* Buncombe; nonsense.
bunt (būnt), *v. t. & i.* 1 To butt. 2 In baseball, to tap (the ball) lightly to the infield. — *n.* 1 A butt. 2 In baseball, a bunted ball.
bun'ting (būn'tīng), *n.* A thin fabric used esp. for flags; hence, flags collectively.
buoy (bōō'y; boi), *n.* 1 A floating object anchored in water to mark a channel, shoal, rock, etc. 2 A life buoy. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To keep afloat in a fluid. 2 To mark by a buoy.
buoy'an-cy (bōō'yān-sī; boi'dn-sī), *n.* 1 Quality of being able to float. 2 Upward force exerted by a liquid or gas upon a body in or on it. — **buoy'ant**, *adj.*
bur, burr (būr), *n.* Any rough or prickly envelope of a fruit; also, any weed bearing such an envelope.
bur'den (būr'd'n), *n.* 1 A load; hence, care; responsibility. 2 A heavy obligation,

expense, etc. 3 Capacity of a ship for cargo. — *v. t.* To load; hence, to oppress. — **bur'den-some** (-sūm), *adj.*
bur'den (būr'd'n), *n.* 1 The refrain or chorus of a song. 2 Main theme or idea; gist.
bur'dock' (būr'dōk'), *n.* A tall coarse plant with burlike flower heads.
bu'reau (būr'ō; *Brit. usually* būr'ō), *n.*; *pl.* BUREAUS (-rōz; -rōz') or BUREAUX (-rōz; -rōz'). 1 *U.S.* A chest of drawers for bedroom use. 2 A business office. 3 A government department.
bu-reauc'ra-cy (būr'ōrk'rā-sī; būr'ō'krā-sī), *n.* 1 Government carried on by means of departments or by their chief officials. 2 Hence, routine procedure in government. 3 Government officials collectively. — **bu'reau-crat** (būr'ō-krāt), *n.* — **bu'reau-crat'ic** (-krāt'ik), *adj.*
bur'gess (būr'jēs; -jīs), *n.* A citizen.
burgh (būrg; *Scot.* būr'ō, -ū), *n.* A Scottish town.
burgh'er (būr'gēr), *n.* A freeman of a borough.
bur'gla-ry (būr'glā-rī), *n.* Forcible entry into another's dwelling with the intention of stealing something. — **bur'glar** (būr'glēr), *n.*
bur'go-mas'ter (būr'gō-mās'tēr), *n.* The official head of a city in certain countries of Europe, as Belgium, Germany, and Austria.
Bur'gun-dy (būr'gūn-dī), *n.* Wine made in the province of Burgundy, France.
bur'ial (būr'ī-āl), *n.* A burying; interment.
bur'lap (būr'lāp), *n.* A coarse fabric of jute or hemp, used for bags, curtains, etc.
bur-lesque' (būr-lēs'k'), *n.* 1 Literary imitation which purposely ridicules that which is imitated. 2 *U.S.* A theatrical entertainment consisting of short acts, songs, skits, dances, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To make ludicrous by burlesque. — *Syn.* Caricature, parody.
bur'ly (būr'ly), *adj.* Large of body; heavily built. — *Syn.* Husky, muscular, brawny.
burn (būrn), *v. i.*; **BURNED** (būrnd) or **BURNT** (būrnt); **BURN'ING**. 1 To be on fire. 2 To feel or look as if on fire. 3 To be charred, scalded, etc. — *v. t.* 1 To destroy by fire. 2 To char, scald, etc. 3 To produce by fire. 4 To subject to heat in process of manufacture. 5 To affect as if by heat. — *n.* An injury or effect caused by burning. — **burn'er**, *n.*
bur'nish (būr'nīsh), *v. t. & n.* Polish; gloss.
burr (būr), *n.* 1 Variant of BUR. 2 A roughness left on work that has been drilled, turned in a lathe, or the like. 3 A whir.
bur'ro (būr'ō; bōōr'ō), *n.* A small donkey.
bur'row (būr'ō), *n.* A hole in the ground made by certain animals, as rabbits. — *v. i.* To dig a hole, as in the earth, esp. one to lodge in. — **bur'row-er** (-ō-ēr), *n.*
burst (būrst), *v. i.*; **BURST**; **BURST'ING**. 1 To fly apart; explode. 2 To enter or emerge suddenly and violently. 3 To be filled to the breaking point. — *n.* 1 An

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

explosion. 2 A break; rupture. 3 A spurt.
bur'then (būr'thēn), *n.* Variant of BURDEN.
bur'y (bēr'y), *v. t.* 1 To inter with funeral ceremonies. 2 To conceal. — *Syn.* Hide.
bus (būs), *n.* An omnibus.
bush (bōosh), *n.* 1 A shrub. 2 Uncleared country; brush. — *v. i.* To cluster. — **bush'y**, *adj.*
bush'el (bōosh'ēl; -'l), *n.* A dry measure containing 4 pecks or 32 quarts.
bush'ing (bōosh'ing), *n.* A metal lining, used esp. as a bearing, as for an axle or shaft.
bus'i-ly (bīz'ī-lī), *adv.* Industrious; actively.
busi'ness (bīz'nēs; -nēs), *n.* 1 One's personal concern. 2 One's regular employment. 3 Affair; matter. 4 Trade. 5 A commercial or industrial enterprise. — *Syn.* Work, occupation, calling; commerce, industry. — **busi'ness-like'** (-līk'), *adj.* — **busi'ness-man'** (-mān'), *n.*
bus'kin (būs'kin), *n.* 1 A half boot. 2 Tragic drama.
buss (būs; *dial.* bōos), *n. & v. t. & i.* *Dial.* Kiss.
bust (büst), *n.* 1 Sculpture representing the upper part of the human figure. 2 The part of the human figure between the neck and the waist.
bus'tle (būs'tl), *v. i. & t.* To hurry in a fussy or noisy way. — *n.* Stir; commotion.
bus'tle (būs'tl), *n.* A pad formerly worn under the skirt just below the back of the waist.
bus'y (bīz'y), *adj.* 1 Engaged in work; not idle. 2 Active. 3 U. S. In use; engaged; — of a telephone line. — *Syn.* Industrious, diligent. — *Ant.* Idle; unoccupied. — *v. t. & i.* To make, keep, or be busy.
bus'y-bod'y (bīz'y-bōd'y), *n.* A meddler.
but (būt), *prep.* 1 Except. 2 Other than. — *conj.* 1 On the contrary; notwithstanding. 2 Unless. 3 Except that.
butch'er (bōoch'ēr), *n.* 1 One who slaughters animals, or dresses their flesh, for market; also, a dealer in meat. 2 A person guilty of extensive or brutal killing. — *v. t.* To slaughter, as a butcher does. — **butch'er-y**, *n.*
but'ler (būt'lēr), *n.* Manservant in charge of plate, china, etc.
butt (būt), *n.* A large cask.
butt (būt), *n.* 1 The thicker or bottom end of anything. 2 One who is the object of ridicule. 3 A target; *pl.*, a range for target shooting. 4 A shove, as one given by the head of an animal. — *v. i.* 1 To strike or shove, as with the head or horns. 2 To project. 3 To abut. — *v. t.* To strike or shove with the head or horns.

butte (būt), *n.* An isolated steep-sided hill.
but'ter (būt'ēr), *n.* 1 Solidified fat obtained from cream, as by churning. 2 A substance resembling this. — *v. t.* To spread with butter.
but'ter-cup' (būt'ēr-kūp'), *n.* A yellow-flowered herb of the crow foot family.
but'ter-fly' (-flī'), *n.* A slender insect with four broad wings covered with bright-colored scales.
but'ter-milk' (-mīlk'), *n.* Liquid remaining after churning out butter.
but'ter-nut' (-nūt'), *n.* An American tree of the walnut family; also, its sweet-flavored oily nut.
but'ter-y (būt'ēr-ī), *n.* A storeroom for provisions.
but'tocks (būt'ūks), *n. pl.* The rump.
but'ton (būt'n), *n.* 1 A small knob fastened on a garment, usually to catch into an opening in another part of the garment. 2 Any buttonlike part, object, or device. — *v. t. & i.* To fasten with a button or buttons. — **but'ton-hole'** (-hōl'), *n.* — **but'ton-hook'** (-hōk'), *n.*
but'tress (būt'rēs; -rīs), *n.* 1 A projecting structure to support a wall. 2 Prop; support. — *v. t.* To prop; support.
bux'om (būk'sūm), *adj.* Healthy, plump, and rosy.
buy (bī), *v. t.*; **BOUGHT** (bāt); **BUY'ING**. To purchase. — *n.* *Colloq.* A bargain. — **buy'er**, *n.*
buzz (būz), *n.* A low humming sound, as of bees in flight. — **buzz**, *v. i. & t.* — **buzz'er**, *n.*
buz'zard (būz'ērd), *n.* 1 A heavy slow-flying hawk. 2 An American vulture known as the *turkey buzzard*.
by (bī), *prep.* 1 Near. 2 Along, over, or through. 3 To the amount of. 4 According to. 5 Through the agency of. — *adv.* 1 Near at hand. 2 Going or gone past; beyond. 3 Aside; apart.
bye (bī), *n.* In certain games, the position of a player who, after pairs are drawn, is left without an opponent and advances to the next round without a contest.
by'gone' (bī'gōn'), *adj.* Past; gone by. — **by'gone'**, *n.*
by'law', **bye'law'** (bī'lō'), *n.* A regulation made by a corporation or association for managing its internal affairs.
by'path' (bī'pāth'), *n.* A side path.
by'-prod'uct, *n.* Something produced in addition to the main product in manufacture.
by'stand'er (bī'stān'dēr), *n.* A person standing near by. — *Syn.* Onlooker, witness, spectator.
by'way' (bī'wā'), *n.* A side road; bypath.
by'word' (-wūrd'), *n.* 1 A proverb. 2 An object of scorn.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, meni; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. boN; yet; z=zh in azure.

C

cab (kăb), *n.* 1 A type of closed carriage. 2 A taxicab. 3 The covered compartment for the engineer and fireman of a locomotive. — **cab'man** (-măn), *n.*

ca-bal' (kă-bă'l'), *n.* A secret group of plotters, political conspirators, or the like; a junto.

cab'bage (kăb'ij), *n.* A vegetable of the mustard family with a dense head of leaves.

cab'in (kăb'in), *n.* 1 A small rude house. 2 A room on a ship. 3 A closed cockpit of an airplane. — *v. i. & t.* To lodge in or as in a cabin.

cab'i-net (kăb'ī-nĕt; -nĭt), *n.* 1 A case or cupboard to contain jewels, specimens, etc. 2 A private room for consultations. 3 [often *cap.*] The advisory council of a sovereign, president, or other head of state. — **cab'i-net-mak'er** (-măk'ēr), *n.*

ca'ble (kă'b'l), *n.* 1 Any very strong rope, wire, or chain. 2 A cablegram. 3 *Elec.* A bundle of insulated wires to carry electric current, as for submarine telegraphy. — *v. t. & i.* To telegraph by cable.

ca'ble-gram (-grăm), *n.* A message sent by submarine cable.

cab'ri-o-let' (kăb'rī-ō-lă'), *n.* A light, one-horse, two-seated carriage.

ca-ca'o (kă-kă'ō; kă-kă'ō), *n.* A South American tree whose seeds are used in making cocoa and chocolate.

cache (kăsh), *n.* A hiding place; also, that which is hidden in such a place. — *v. t.* To hide or store in a cache. — **Syn.** Se-crete, conceal.

cack'le (kăk'l), *n.* The sharp broken cry of a hen or goose. — **cack'le**, *v. i.*

cac'tus (kăk'tūs), *n.*; *pl.* CACTI (-tī) or CACTUSES (-tūs-ĕz; -ĭz). Any of a number of plants with branches bearing scales or prickles instead of leaves. Cacti can live in dry regions.

cad (kăd), *n.* A person without gentlemanly instincts; a bounder.

ca-dav'er-ous (kă-dăv'ēr-ūs), *adj.* Gaunt and haggard. — **Syn.** Wasted, pinched. — **Ant.** Plump, stout.

cad'die, cad'dy (kăd'ī), *n.* In golf, an attendant who carries the clubs and assists the golfer. — **cad'die, cad'dy**, *v. i.*

ca'dence (kă'dĕns), *n.* Rhythmical flow; rhythm.

ca-det' (kă-dĕt'), *n.* 1 A younger son. 2 A young man in training for military service.

cae'cum (sĕ'kūm), *n.*; *pl.* CAE'CA (sĕ'kă). See VERMIFORM APPENDIX.

cae-su'ra (sĕ-zū'ră; -sū'ră), *n.* A break about half way in the rhythm of a verse.

ca-fé' (kă-fă'), *n.* Restaurant.

cafe-te'ri-a (kăf'ĕ-tĕr'ī-ă), *n.* U.S. A type of self-service restaurant.

caf'fe-ine (kăf'ĕ-īn; -ĕn; -īn), **caf'fe-in** (-īn), *n.* An alkaloid found in coffee and tea.

cage (kăj), *n.* 1 An openwork enclosure for birds or other animals. 2 Anything

like or likened to such an enclosure. — *v. t.* To confine in or as in a cage.

cairn (kărn), *n.* A heap of stones serving as a memorial.

cais'son (kă'sŭn), *n.* 1 *Mil.* An ammunition chest mounted on two wheels and joined as a trailer to form an ammunition wagon. 2 A watertight chamber used for carrying on construction under water.

cai'tiff (kă'tĭf), *adj.* Wicked and mean; despicable. — **cai'tiff**, *n.*

ca-jole' (kă-jōl'), *v. t. & i.* To coax; wheedle; blandish. — **ca-jol'er-y** (-jōl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*

cake (kăk), *n.* 1 A small mass of dough, hashed meat, or the like, cooked on both sides. 2 A baked food made from batter. 3 A substance, as soap, molded into a solid mass. — *v. t. & i.* To form or harden into a cake.

cal'a-bash (kăl'ă-băsh), *n.* A gourd.

ca-lam'i-ty (kă-lăm'ī-tĭ), *n.* Any great misfortune. — **Syn.** Disaster. — **Ant.** Boon. — **ca-lam'i-tous** (-tūs), *adj.*

cal'ci-mine (kăl'sĭ-mĭn; -mĭn), *n.* A thin paint for a ceiling or other plastering. — **cal'ci-mine**, *v. t.*

cal-cine' (kăl'sĭn'; kăl'sĭn, -sĭn), *v. t. & i.* To make or become powdery by heat.

cal'ci-um (kăl'sĭ-ŭm), *n.* *Chem.* A silver-white soft metal, occurring in combination.

cal'cu-late (kăl'kŭ-lăt), *v. t.* To determine by mathematical processes; to compute; reckon. — **cal'cu-la'tion** (-lă'shŭn), *n.* — **cal'cu-la'tor** (-lă'tĕr), *n.*

cal'cu-lus (kăl'kŭ-lŭs), *n.* A branch of higher mathematics.

cal'dron, caul'dron (kôl'drŭn), *n.* A large kettle or boiler.

cal'en-dar (kăl'ĕn-dĕr), *n.* 1 An arrangement of time into days, weeks, months, and years. 2 A sheet or folder containing such an arrangement for a period, as a year. 3 An orderly list; schedule.

cal'en-der (kăl'ĕn-dĕr), *v. t.* To press (cloth or paper) between rollers so as to make it smooth or glossy.

calf (kăf; kăf), *n.*; *pl.* CALVES (kăvz; kăvz). 1 The young of animals of the cow family and of some other large mammals. 2 Leather made from the skin of a calf. 3 The fleshy hinder part of the leg below the knee. — **calf'skin'** (-skĭn'), *n.*

cal'i-ber, cal'i-bre (kăl'ī-bĕr), *n.* 1 The diameter of a projectile. 2 The diameter of the bore of a gun. 3 Capacity of mind; ability.

cal'i-brate (kăl'ī-brăt), *v. t.* To find the caliber of, as of a thermometer tube; to determine the graduations of. — **cal'i-bra'tion** (-bră'shŭn), *n.* — **cal'i-bra'tor** (-bră'tĕr), *n.*

cal'i-co (kăl'ī-kō), *n.* Cotton cloth; esp., U.S., a cheap cotton printed fabric.

ăle, chăotic, cûre, âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofă; ĕve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

cal'i-pers, cal'li-pers (kāl'ī-pērz), *n.* An instrument with two legs used to measure the thickness of objects, distances between surfaces, etc.

ca'liph, ca'lif (kā'lif; kāl'if), *n.* Successor; — title of the successors of Mohammed, formerly assumed by the sultans of Turkey.

cal'iph-ate (kāl'ī-fāt; kā'lī-), *n.*

calk, caulk (kōk), *v. t.* To drive tarred oakum into the seams of (a boat) to prevent leaking.

call (kōl), *v. t.* 1 To announce. 2 To summon. 3 To appeal to. 4 To communicate with by telephone. 5 To demand payment of (a loan). 6 To address by name. — *v. i.* 1 To shout. 2 To make a short visit. 3 To make a telephone call. — *n.* 1 A shout; also, a reading aloud of a list of names. 2 A summons; invitation. 3 A demand; claim. 4 A short visit. 5 A demand for payment of (a note, etc.). — **call'er**, *n.*

cal'la (kāl'ā), *n.*, or **calla lily**. A plant whose flowers form a fleshy yellow spike surrounded by a white lilylike leaf.

call'ing (kōl'ing), *n.* 1 Act of one that calls. 2 Vocation; occupation. — **Syn.** Pursuit, business, work.

cal'li-pers (kāl'ī-pērz). Variant of CALIPERS.

cal'lous (kāl'ūs), *adj.* Hardened in feeling; unfeeling. — **Ant.** Tender.

cal'low (kāl'ō), *adj.* Immature; inexperienced. — **Syn.** Green, crude, raw, rude, rough. — **Ant.** Full-fledged, grown-up.

cal'lus (kāl'ūs), *n.* A hard or thickened area on the skin.

calm (kām), *n.* Tranquillity; quiet. — *adj.* Quiet; serene. — **Syn.** Placid, peaceful. — **Ant.** Stormy; agitated. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become quiet or calm. — **calm'ly**, *adv.* — **calm'ness**, *n.*

cal'o-mel (kāl'ō-mēl), *n.* A heavy tasteless whitish powder used in medicine, esp. as a purgative.

ca-lor'ic (kā-lōr'ik), *adj.* Of or pertaining to heat.

cal'o-rie (kāl'ō-rī), *n.* A unit for measuring heat, esp. for measuring the value of foods for producing heat and energy in the human body.

cal'o-rim'e-ter (kāl'ō-rīm'ē-tēr), *n.* An apparatus for measuring quantities of heat.

ca-lum'ni-ate (kā-lūm'nī-āt), *v. t. & i.* To accuse falsely and maliciously; to slander. — **Syn.** Defame, malign, libel. — **Ant.** Eulogize; vindicate. — **ca-lum'ni-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.*

cal'um-ny (kāl'ūm-nī), *n.* False and malicious accusation; slander. — **ca-lum'ni-ous** (kā-lūm'nī-ūs), *adj.*

Cal'va-ry (kāl'vā-rī), *n.* The place where Christ was crucified.

calve (käv; kāv), *v. i.* To bring forth a calf.

calves (kävz; kāvz), *n.*, *pl.* of CALF.

ca'lyx (kā'lyks; kāl'iks), *n.* The outside, usually green or leaflike, part of a flower.

cam (kām), *n.* In machinery, a rotating or

sliding projection, as on a wheel, for receiving or imparting motion.

cam'ber (kām'bēr), *n.* Slight convexity, as of a road surface.

cam'bi-um (kām'bī-ūm), *n.* In certain trees, the soft tissue between the bark and the heartwood, from which new wood and bark develop.

cam'bric (kām'brīk), *n.* 1 A fine thin linen fabric. 2 A plain-colored cotton cloth with a bright finish on the right side.

came (kām), *past tense* of COME.

cam'el (kām'ēl; -l), *n.* A large hoofed cud-chewing animal used in desert regions of Asia and Africa for carrying burdens and for riding.

ca-mel'li-a (kā-mēl'ī-ā; -mēl'yā), *n.* A bushy plant with shiny evergreen leaves and red or white roselike flowers.

ca-mel'o-pard (kā-mēl'ō-pārd; kām'ēl-ō-pārd'), *n.* Giraffe.

cam'e-o (kām'ē-ō), *n.* A gem carved in relief.

cam'er-a (kām'ēr-ā), *n.* 1 A private chamber, as of a judge. 2 In photography, a closed lightproof box with an aperture through which the image of an object can be recorded on a surface sensitive to light.

cam'i-sole (kām'ī-sōl), *n.* A short sleeveless undergarment for women.

cam'o-mile (kām'ō-mīl), *n.* A plant of the aster family with flowers yielding a bitter substance used in medicine.

cam'ou-flage (kām'ōō-flāzh), *n.* The disguising of a camp, battery, ship, etc.; hence, any deceptive expedient. — (kām'ōō-flāzh'; kām'ōō-flāzh), *v. t. & i.* To disguise by camouflage.

camp (kāmp), *n.* 1 The place where tents are erected for shelter, as for an army. 2 A collection of tents, etc., as for troops. — *v. i.* To encamp. — **camp'er**, *n.*

cam-paign' (kām-pān'), *n.* A series of military operations forming one distinct stage in a war. — **cam-paign'**, *v. i.* — **cam-paign'er**, *n.*

cam'phor (kām'fēr), *n.* A gumlike compound obtained from an evergreen tree found chiefly in Japan and used in making celluloid and in medicine.

cam'pus (kām'pūs), *n.* U. S. The grounds of a college within its main enclosure.

can (kān), *auxiliary v.*; *past tense* COULD (kōod). To be able to.

can (kān), *n.* A container of tinned iron or sheet metal. — *v. t.* To preserve by putting in sealed cans or jars.

ca-naille' (kā-nāl'), *n.* The rabble.

ca-nal' (kā-nāl'), *n.* 1 A duct in the body. 2 A channel dug and filled with water, used for passage of boats, irrigation of land, etc.

ca-nard' (kā-nārd'; esp. Brit., kā-nār'), *n.* A false story circulated to deceive the public; hoax.

ca-nar'y (kā-nār'ī), *n.* 1 A variety of wine, resembling madeira. 2 A bright-yellow finch often kept as a cage bird. 3 A bright-yellow color.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrouš, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

can'cel (kǎn'sǎl; -s'l), *v. t.* 1 To cross out; erase. 2 To revoke; recall. 3 To cross (a postage stamp) with lines to show it has been used. — **can'cel-la'tion** (kǎn'sǎ-lā-shūn), *n.*

can'cer (kǎn'sēr), *n.* A malignant growth of tissue; a tumor; hence, any malignant evil that corrodes slowly and fatally.

can'de-la-brum (kǎn'dě-lā'brūm; -lā'brūm; -lā'b'rūm), *n.* An ornamental branched candlestick.

can'did (kǎn'dīd), *adj.* Frank; straightforward. — **Syn.** Open, plain. — **Ant.** Evasive. — **can'did-ly**, *adv.*

can'di-date (kǎn'dī-dāt; -dīt), *n.* One who seeks an office, honor, etc. — **can'di-da-cy** (-dā-sī), *n.* — **can'di-da-ture** (-dā-tŭr; -dā'tŭr), *n.*

can'died (kǎn'dīd), *adj.* Preserved in sugar.

can'dle (kǎn'dl), *n.* A slender mass of tallow molded around a wick and burned to give light. — **can'dle-light'** (-līt'), *n.* — **can'dle-stick'** (-stīk'), *n.*

can'dor, can'dour (kǎn'dēr), *n.* Frankness; outspokenness.

can'dy (kǎn'dī), *n.* A confection made chiefly from sugar. — *v. t.* To preserve by boiling with sugar.

cane (kān), *n.* 1 Any slender hollow or jointed stem. 2 A walking stick; also, a rod for flogging. 3 Sugar cane, or any plant of similar kind. — *v. t.* To flog with a cane. — **cane'brake'** (kān'brāk'), *n.*

ca'nine (kā'nīn; kā'nīn'; *esp. Brit.*, kǎn'-īn), *adj.* 1 Of or belonging to the dog family. 2 Designating the pointed tooth next to the incisors. — *n.* 1 A dog. 2 A canine tooth.

can'is-ter (kǎn'īs-tēr), *n.* 1 A small box for tea, coffee, etc. 2 *Mil.* A type of shell for close-range artillery fire.

can'ker (kāng'kēr), *n.* A spreading sore, *esp.* about the mouth.

can'ker-worm' (-wŭrm'), *n.* A caterpillar that injures fruit and shade trees.

canned (kānd), *adj.* Preserved in cans or jars.

can'ner (kǎn'ēr), *n.* One who cans fruit, etc.

can'ni-bal (kǎn'ī-bāl), *n.* A human being who eats human flesh; hence, any animal that devours its own kind. — **can'ni-bal-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* — **can'ni-bal-is'tic** (-īs'tīk), *adj.*

can'non (kǎn'ŭn), *n.* A piece of artillery; a gun. — **cannon ball**.

can'non, *n.* *Brit.* Carom.

can'non-ade' (kǎn'ŭn-ād'), *n.* The firing of cannon against an enemy. — **can'non-ade'**, *v. t. & i.*

can'ny (kǎn'ī), *adj.* *Scot.* Prudent; shrewd.

ca-noe' (kā-nō'), *n.* A small long narrow boat, sharp at both ends, usually propelled by paddles. — **ca-noe'**, *v. i.* — **ca-noe'-ist**, *n.*

can'on (kǎn'ŭn), *n.* 1 An ecclesiastical law. 2 An accepted principle. 3 An

authoritative list. — **Syn.** Precept, regulation, rule, statute, ordinance; roster, register, roll, schedule. — **ca-non'i-cal** (kā-nŏn'ī-kāl), *adj.*

can'on (kǎn'ŭn), *n.* A clergyman on the staff of a cathedral. — **can'on-ry** (-rī), *n.*

ca'ñon (kǎn'yŭn), *n.* Variant of CANYON.

can'on-ize (kǎn'ŭn-īz), *v. t.* 1 To declare (a deceased person) a saint. 2 To glorify; exalt. — **can'on-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

can'o-py (kǎn'ŏ-pī), *n.* An overhanging cover, shelter, or shade.

cant (kānt), *n.* A tilt; slant. — *v. t. & i.* To tip; tilt.

cant (kānt), *n.* 1 The special idiom of a profession or trade. 2 Insincere conventional mode of speech. — **Syn.** Jargon, dialect, vernacular. — *v. i.* 1 To whine like a beggar. 2 To talk with pretended piety.

can'ta-loupe, can'ta-loup (kǎn'tā-lōp; *esp. Brit.*, -lōop), *n.* A variety of muskmelon.

can-tan'ker-ous (kǎn-tāng'kēr-ŭs), *adj.* Ill-natured; crotchety.

can-ta'ta (kǎn-tā'tā), *n.* A choral composition arranged in a somewhat dramatic manner.

can-teen' (kǎn-tēn'), *n.* 1 A store at a military post for selling extra provisions to the enlisted men. 2 A small flask for water carried by soldiers, travelers, etc.

can'ter (kǎn'tēr), *n.* A horse's gait, resembling a gallop but with easier bounds or leaps. — **can'ter**, *v. t. & i.*

can'ti-cle (kǎn'tī-k'l), *n.* A song; *esp.*, one of the Biblical songs of praise used in church services. — **Syn.** Hymn, psalm, anthem.

can'tle (kǎn'tl), *n.* The upwardly projecting rear part of a saddle.

can'to (kǎn'tō), *n.* One of the chief divisions of a long poem.

can'ton (kǎn'tŏn; kǎn-tŏn'), *n.* One of the political divisions of Switzerland. — (kǎn-tŏn'; kǎn'tŏn; *Brit.* kǎn-tŏn'), *v. t.* To quarter (troops). — **can'ton-al** (kǎn'tŏn-āl), *adj.*

can-ton'ment (kǎn-tŏn'mēnt; kǎn-tŏn'mēnt; *Brit.* kǎn-tŏn'mēnt), *n.* The quartering of troops in temporary structures; also, a group of such structures.

can'tor (kǎn'tŏr; -tēr), *n.* A singer; *esp.*, a soloist in charge of music in a synagogue.

can'vas (kǎn'vās), *n.* 1 A strong cloth used for making tents, sails, etc. 2 A tent or group of tents; hence, a circus. 3 A surface prepared to receive oil paint; hence, an oil painting.

can'vas-back' (-bāk'), *n.* A North American wild duck.

can'vass (kǎn'vās), *v. t.* To go through (a district) or to go to (persons) in soliciting votes, orders for goods, etc. — *n.* A canvassing for votes, orders, etc. — **can'-vass-er**, *n.*

can'yon (kǎn'yŭn), *n.* A deep valley with high steep slopes.

caou'tchouc (kōō'chōok; kou-chōōk'; *esp. Brit.*, kou'chōok), *n.* India rubber.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōtt, cōnnect; fōod,

cap (kăp), *n.* 1 A covering for the head. 2 Something like or likened to such a covering. — *v. t.* 1 To cover. 2 To match. 3 To surpass. 4 To crown.

cap'a-ble (kă'pă-b'l), *adj.* Able; competent. — *Ant.* Incapable. — **cap'a-bil'i-ty** (-b'il'i-ti), *n.* — **cap'a-bly** (-b'li), *adv.*

cap'a-cious (kă-pă'shūs), *adj.* Able to contain much; spacious.

cap'a-c'i-ty (kă-păs'i-ti), *n.* 1 Power to contain something. 2 Extent of space; volume. 3 Ability. 4 Position or function. — *Syn.* Capability; place, post, office, job. — *Ant.* Incapacity.

cap-par'i-son (kă-păr'i-s'n; -z'n), *n.* Ornamental covering for a horse.

cape (kăp), *n.* A sleeveless garment hanging from the neck over the shoulders.

cape (kăp), *n.* A point of land jutting out into water.

cap'er (kă'pēr), *n.* A frolicsome leap or spring. — *cap'er*, *v. i.*

cap'il-lar'i-ty (kăp'i-lăr'i-ti), *n.* The action by which the surface of a liquid, where it is in contact with a solid, is raised or lowered.

cap'il-lar'y (kăp'i-lăr'i; *esp. Brit., kă-pil'-ă-rī*), *n.* One of the slender hairlike tubes that are the smallest vessels in the blood-carrying system of the body.

cap'i-tal (kăp'i-tāl; -t'l), *adj.* 1 Punishable with death. 2 Important. 3 Chief, as being the seat of government. 4 Of or relating to capital. — *Syn.* Principal, main, leading, foremost. — *n.* 1 A letter larger and often different in form from the ordinary small letter. 2 The capital city of a state or country. 3 Accumulated wealth, esp. as used to produce more wealth. 4 The total face value of shares of stock issued by a company. 5 Capitalists, considered as a group.

cap'i-tal-ism (-iz'm), *n.* An economic system under which activities are carried on by private enterprise under competitive conditions. — **cap'i-tal-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **cap'i-tal-is'tic** (-is'tik), *adj.*

cap'i-tal-ize (-iz), *v. t.* 1 To convert into or use as capital. 2 To furnish with capital. 3 To write, print, etc., with a capital letter. — **cap'i-tal-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'shūn), *n.*

cap'i-ta'tion (kăp'i-tā'shūn), *n.* A direct equal tax levied on each person.

cap'i-tol (kăp'i-tōl; -t'l), *n.* The building in which a legislature holds its sessions.

capit'u-late (kă-pi't-lāt), *v. i.* To surrender on conditions agreed upon. — *Syn.* Submit, yield, succumb, relent. — **capit'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

cap'pon (kă'pōn), *n.* A castrated cock fattened for the table.

cap-price' (kă-prēs'), *n.* A sudden whim or fancy. — **cap-ri'cious** (kă-prish'ūs), *adj.*

cap-size' (kăp-siz'), *v. t. & i.* To upset; overturn.

cap'stan (kăp'stān), *n.* An upright revolving drum used on ships to lift weights by use of a rope wound around the drum.

cap'sule (kăp'sūl), *n.* A small rounded container (usually of gelatin) enclosing medicine to be swallowed.

cap'tain (kăp'tin), *n.* 1 A chief; leader. 2 *Mil.* An officer ranking next below a major. 3 *Naval.* An officer ranking next below a commodore. 4 *Naut.* The master of a vessel. — **cap'tain**, *v. t.* — **cap'tain-ry** (-sī), *n.*

cap'tion (kăp'shūn), *n.* A heading, as of a section, page, etc.; the legend under an illustration.

cap'tious (kăp'shūs), *adj.* Disposed to find fault; carping; faultfinding. — *Syn.* Critical, censorious. — *Ant.* Appreciative.

cap'ti-vate (kăp'ti-vāt), *v. t.* To fascinate; charm. — *Syn.* Bewitch, enchant, attract. — *Ant.* Repulse.

cap'tive (kăp'tiv), *adj.* 1 Made prisoner, esp. in war. 2 Of or relating to bondage. — *n.* A person held prisoner. — **cap'tiv-i-ty** (kăp-tiv'i-ti), *n.*

cap'tor (kăp'tēr; -tōr), *n.* One who captures.

cap'ture (kăp'tŭr), *n.* Seizure by force or trickery. — *v. t.* To seize by force or trickery; also, to win (a prize, etc.).

car (kăr), *n.* 1 A vehicle moved on wheels. 2 Cage of an elevator. 3 Part of a balloon or airship which carries passengers, crew, freight, etc.

carafe' (kă-rāf'), *n.* A glass water bottle.

car'a-mel (kăr'ă-mēl), *n.* 1 Burnt sugar. 2 A firm but chewy candy.

car'a-pace (kăr'ă-pās), *n.* The upper shell of a turtle, crab, armadillo, etc.

car'at (kăr'ăt), *n.* 1 A unit of weight for precious stones. 2 A twenty-fourth part; — used to express the fineness of a gold alloy.

car'a-van (kăr'ă-vān; kăr'ă-vān'), *n.* 1 A group of travelers journeying together through desert or hostile regions, esp. in Asia and Africa. 2 A van.

car'a-van'sa-ry (kăr'ă-vān'să-rī), *n.* Also **car'a-van'se-ral** (-sē-rī; -rā). In Eastern countries, an inn accommodating caravans; hence, any large inn.

car'a-way (kăr'ă-wā), *n.* An herb of the carrot family, yielding pungent seeds.

car'bine (kăr'bīn; -bēn), *n.* A short light rifle.

car'bo-hy'drate (kăr'bō-hī'drāt), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a group of compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and including the sugars and starches.

car'bol'ic (kăr'bōl'ik), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an acid derived from coal tar, often diluted and used as an antiseptic.

car'bon (kăr'bōn; -bōn), *n.* 1 A chemical element occurring in nature as the diamond and graphite, and forming a constituent of coal, petroleum, limestone, etc. 2 A piece of carbon paper.

car'bon-if'er-ous (kăr'bōn-īf'ēr-ūs), *adj.* Producing or containing carbon or coal.

carbon paper. Thin paper coated with lampblack, used in making copies of written or printed matter.

foot; out, off; cube, finite, firm, ūp, oiroūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

- car'bun-cle** (kär'būng-k'l), *n.* A painful hard spot of inflamed tissue beneath the skin.
- car'bu-ret/or, car'bu-ret/tor** (kär'bū-rā-tēr; -rēt'ēr), *n.* In a motor or engine, the part in which liquid fuel is mixed with air to make it explosive.
- car'cass, car'case** (kär'kās), *n.* A dead body of an animal, esp. one butchered and dressed for food.
- card** (kär'd), *n.* 1 A playing card. 2 *pl.* A game played with playing cards. 3 A small piece of pasteboard for various purposes. — *v. t.* 1 To place or fasten on a card. 2 To list on cards.
- card** (kär'd), *n.* A toothed instrument for combing wool, cotton, or flax, before spinning. — **card, v. t.**
- card'board'** (kär'd'bōrd'), *n.* A stiff compact pasteboard.
- car'di-ac** (kär'dī-āk), *adj.* Of, relating to, or near, the heart.
- car'di-gan** (kär'dī-gān), *n.* A knitted worsted jacket.
- car'di-nal** (kär'dī-nāl; -n'l), *adj.* 1 Chief; main. 2 Bright red. — *Syn.* Vital, essential, fundamental. — *Ant.* Negligible. — *n.* 1 In the Roman Catholic church, an ecclesiastical prince ranking next below the pope. 2 A bright red.
- care** (kār), *n.* 1 Worry; anxiety. 2 Attention; heed. 3 Custody; oversight. — *Syn.* Concern, solicitude. — *v. i.* 1 To exercise care. 2 To have a wish (*to*) or affection (*for*). — **care'free'** (kār'frē'), *adj.*
- ca-reen'** (kā-rēn'), *v. t. & i.* To tilt; tip.
- ca-reer'** (kā-rēr'), *n.* 1 Course, as of a person's life, esp. in some occupation. 2 A profession; calling.
- care'ful** (kār'fūl; -f'l), *adj.* 1 Watchful; vigilant. 2 Performed with care. — *Ant.* Careless. — **care'ful-ly, adv.** — **care'ful-ness, n.**
- care'less** (kār'lēs; -līs), *adj.* 1 Heedless; not taking care. 2 Performed without due care. — *Syn.* Thoughtless. — *Ant.* Careful. — **care'less-ly, adv.** — **care'less-ness, n.**
- ca-ress'** (kā-rēs'), *n.* A tender or loving embrace. — **ca-ress', v. t.**
- car'et** (kär'ēt; kār'-), *n.* A mark [^] used by writers and proofreaders to indicate the point where matter is to be inserted.
- care'tak'er** (kār'tāk'ēr), *n.* One in charge of a place, thing, or other person; custodian.
- care'worn'** (-wōrn'), *adj.* Showing effects of care, worry, etc. — *Ant.* Carefree.
- car'go** (kär'gō), *n.* Freight; load.
- car'i-hou** (kär'i-bōō), *n. sing. & pl.* North American reindeer.
- car'i-ca-ture** (kär'ī-kā-tūr; kār'ī-kā-tūr'), *n.* Distorted representation of parts or features to produce a ridiculous effect. — **car'i-ca-ture, v. t.** — **car'i-ca-tur-ist** (-tūr-ist; -tūr'ist), *n.*
- car'i-es** (kär'ī-ēs; kār'ēz), *n.* Tooth decay.
- car'il-lon** (kär'ī-lōn; kā-rīl'yūn), *n.* A set of bells tuned to the chromatic scale.
- car'mine** (kär'mīn; -mīn), *n.* A rich crimson color.
- car'nage** (kär'nī), *n.* Great destruction of life; slaughter.
- car'nal** (kär'nāl; -n'l), *adj.* 1 Of the body; fleshly. 2 Sensual. — *Ant.* Spiritual; intellectual.
- car-na'tion** (kär-nā'shūn), *n.* A cultivated variety of the clove pink.
- car'ni-val** (kär'nī-vāl), *n.* 1 Season of merrymaking just before Lent. 2 Any boisterous merrymaking.
- car-niv'o-rous** (kär-nīv'ō-rūs), *adj.* 1 Flesh-eating. 2 Of or belonging to an order of flesh-eating mammals.
- car'ol** (kär'āl), *n.* A song of joy, praise, or devotion. — **car'ol, v. t. & i.**
- car'om** (kär'ūm), *n.* Also, *Brit.*, **can'non** (kā'nūn). 1 In billiards, a shot in which the cue ball strikes each of two object balls. 2 Any striking and rebounding. — **car'om, Brit. can'non, v. i.**
- ca-rous'al** (kā-rouz'āl; -'l), *n.* A carouse.
- ca-rouse'** (kā-rouz'), *n.* A drunken revel. — **ca-rouse', v. i.**
- car'ou-sel'** (kär'ōō-zēl'; -sēl'), *n.* Variant of CARROUSEL.
- carp** (kärp), *v. i.* To find fault; cavil.
- carp** (kärp), *n.* A soft-finned fresh-water fish found in ponds and sluggish streams.
- car'pel** (kär'pēl), *n.* A part of the pistil in the flower of seed plants, holding the seeds.
- car'pen-ter** (kär'pēn-tēr), *n.* One who builds wooden structures. — **car'pen-try** (-trī), *n.*
- car'pet** (kär'pēt; -pīt), *n.* A heavy woven or felted fabric used esp. as a floor covering. — *v. t.* To cover with a carpet.
- car'riage** (kär'ij), *n.* 1 Conveyance, esp. of goods. 2 Manner of carrying oneself; bearing. 3 A wheeled vehicle. 4 In machinery, a part which moves and supports some other moving part.
- car'ri-er** (kär'ī-ēr), *n.* 1 One that carries something. 2 A person or corporation in the transportation business.
- car'ri-on** (kär'ī-ūn), *n.* The rotting flesh of a dead body.
- car'rot** (kär'ūt), *n.* A vegetable cultivated for its edible orange-red spindle-shaped root.
- car'rou-sel'** (kär'ōō-zēl'; -sēl'), *n.* Also **car'ou-sel'**. A merry-go-round.
- car'ry** (kär'ī), *v. t.* 1 To convey. 2 To hold up; support. 3 To take; capture. 4 To continue (one's work, etc.); also, to win (an election, etc.). 5 To bear (oneself). 6 To keep (goods) in stock. 7 *Mil.* To hold (a rifle, etc.) in a specified position. — *n.* 1 Range, as of a gun. 2 *U. S. & Canada.* Conveyance of boats or goods overland between navigable waters.
- cart** (kärt), *n.* A wagon. — *v. t. & i.* To carry in a cart. — **cart'er, n.**
- cart'age** (kär'tij), *n.* 1 Conveyance by a cart. 2 Price paid for such conveyance.
- car'tel** (kär'tēl; kār-tēl'), *n.* A combination of business enterprises; a pool. — *Syn.* Syndicate, monopoly.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

car'ti-lage (kär'tī-līj), *n.* An elastic tissue composing most of the skeleton of the embryos and very young of vertebrates, later turning into bone. — **car'ti-lag'i-nous** (-lāj'i-nūs), *adj.*

car'ton (kär'tŏn), *n.* A light covered box of pasteboard or the like.

car-toon' (kär-tŏon'), *n.* A pictorial sketch caricaturing persons or objects. — **car-toon'ist**, *n.*

car'tridge (kär'trīj), *n.* In firearms, a case holding the explosive charge and, in small arms and some cannon, also the missile to be fired.

carve (kärv), *v. t.* 1 To cut or shape by cutting. 2 To slice, as meat at table. — *v. i.* 1 To cut wood, marble, etc., artistically; sculpture. 2 To slice and serve meat at table. — **carv'er**, *n.* — **carv'ing**, *n.*

car'y-at'id (kär'tī-āt'id), *n.* In architecture, a draped female figure supporting an entablature.

cas-cade' (kās-kād'), *n.* A steep, usually small, waterfall. — *v. i. & t.* To fall, pass, or connect in or as in a cascade.

cas-car'a (kās-kār'ā), *n.* The dried bark of a Californian buckthorn tree, used as a laxative; also, the tree.

case (kās), *n.* 1 A particular instance or situation. 2 A convincing argument. 3 In grammar, an inflectional form of a noun, pronoun, or adjective indicating its sense relation to other words. 4 In law, a suit; cause. — **Syn.** Illustration, example; action.

case (kās), *n.* 1 A box or covering. 2 A set, as of instruments. 3 A pair; brace. 4 A framework, as of a window. 5 In printing, a shallow divided tray for holding type, one part (**upper case**) holding capitals, accented letters, etc., and the other part (**lower case**) holding small letters, figures, etc. — *v. t.* To enclose in a case.

ca'se-in (kā'sē-in), *n.* A white protein occurring in the milk of various animals.

case'ment (kās'mēnt; *esp. Brit., kās'-*), *n.* A window sash opening on hinges; hence, a window with such a sash.

cash (kāsh), *n.* Money; currency. — *v. t.* To receive cash for, as for a check.

cash-ier' (kāsh-ēr'), *n.* One in charge of money; *esp.*, in a bank, an official responsible for moneys received and paid out.

cash-ier' (kāsh-ēr'), *v. t.* To dismiss in disgrace, as from military service.

cash'mere (kāsh'mēr; kāsh'mēr'), *n.* 1 A soft fabric made from the fine wool found beneath the hair of goats of Kashmir, Tibet, and the Himalayas. 2 A soft dress fabric made in imitation of this.

cas'ing (kās'ing), *n.* 1 Something that incases. 2 A tire shoe.

ca-si'no (kā-sē'nō), *n.* A building or room for social meetings, dancing, gambling, etc.

cask (kāsk), *n.* A barrel-shaped vessel, usually for liquids; also, the quantity contained in such a vessel.

cas'ket (kās'kēt; -kīt), *n.* 1 A small box, as for jewels. 2 *U. S.* A coffin.

casque (kāsk), *n.* A helmet.

cas-sa'va (kā-sā'vā), *n.* A tropical spurge whose rootstock yields a nutritious starch from which tapioca is prepared.

cas'se-rol (kās'ē-rōl), *n.* A glass or earthenware dish in which food may be baked and served.

cas'si-a (kāsh'tī-ā; kās'tī-ā), *n.* 1 Any of various East Indian herbs, shrubs, and trees whose leaves yield senna and whose pulp is a mild laxative. 2 (*pron. kāsh'ā*) A coarse variety of cinnamon.

cas-si'no (kā-sē'nō), *n.* A game at cards.

cas'sock (kās'ŭk), *n.* A long garment reaching to the feet, worn by the clergy of certain churches.

cast (kāst), *v. t.*; **CAST**; **CAST'ING**. 1 To throw. 2 To deposit (a ballot, etc.). 3 To shed (a shell, skin). 4 To calculate (accounts). 5 To mold. 6 To allot the parts of (a play); to assign (an actor to a part). — **Syn.** Fling, hurl, pitch, toss, sling; discard; figure, add. — *n.* 1 A throw. 2 A throw of dice. 3 Anything put into or molded by a mold, as a statue, a rigid surgical dressing. 4 A tinge; hue. 5 Appearance; look. 6 Anything shed or rejected, as the skin of a snake or shell of a crab. 7 The assignment of parts in a play to the actors; also, the group of actors to whom parts are assigned.

cas'ta-nets' (kās'tā-nets'; kās'tā-nēts), *n.* Two small ivory or wooden shells held in the hand and clicked in accompaniment with music and dancing.

cast'a-way' (kāst'ā-wā'), *n.* A shipwrecked person.

caste (kāst), *n.* 1 One of the hereditary classes into which the society of India is divided. 2 A similar social division in any country. 3 Social position. — **caste'less**, *adj.*

cas'tel-lat'ed (kās'tē-lāt'ēd; -lād), *adj.* Having battlements, like a castle.

cast'er, cas'tor (kās'tēr), *n.* 1 A small container to hold salt or pepper at the table. 2 A small wheel on the leg or base of a chair, couch, bed, etc.

cas'ti-gate (kās'tī-gāt), *v. t.* To punish; chastise. — **cas'ti-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

cast'ing (kās'ting), *n.* Something cast in a mold.

cast iron. A hard brittle iron containing more than 1.7 per cent carbon and suitable for casting. — **cast'-i'ron**, *adj.*

cas'tle (kās'l), *n.* 1 A large fortified building, *esp.* of a noble; hence, any large imposing building. 2 A piece (also called **rook**) in the game of chess.

cast'off (kāst'ōf'), *adj.* Discarded. — *n.* A castoff person or thing.

cas'trate (kās'trāt), *v. t.* To geld.

cas'u-al (kāzh'ū-āl; kās'ū-), *adj.* 1 Chance. 2 Occasional; incidental. 3 Offhand. — **Ant.** Deliberate. — **cas'u-al-ness**, *n.*

cas'u-al-ty (-tī), *n.* 1 Chance. 2 A mishap. 3 A person injured or killed by an accident. 4 *Mil. pl.* Losses of personnel.

cas'u-ist-ry (kāzh'ū-īs-trī; kās'ū-), *n.*

- Adroit but false or misleading argument, esp. about morals. — **cas'u-ist** (-ist), *n.*
- cat** (kăt), *n.* 1 A common domestic animal long kept by man as a pet or for catching rats and mice. 2 Any member of the cat family, as the lion, tiger, puma, etc. 3 A spiteful woman. 4 Short for CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS.
- cat'a-clysm** (kăt'ä-kliz'm), *n.* Any violent change or upheaval. — **cat'a-clys'mic** (-kliz'mik), *adj.*
- cat'a-comb** (kăt'ä-köm), *n.* An underground burial place, with galleries and recesses for tombs.
- cat'a-logue, cat'a-log** (kăt'ä-lög), *n.* A systematic list of names, book titles, etc.; also, a book containing such a list. — *v. t. & i.* To make a catalogue (of).
- ca-tal'pa** (kä-täl'pā), *n.* A broad-leaved tree bearing long narrow pods.
- cat'a-mount** (kăt'ä-mount), *n.* U.S. A wildcat.
- cat'a-pult** (kăt'ä-pült), *n.* 1 Formerly, a military machine for hurling stones, arrows, etc. 2 A device for launching an airplane from the deck of a ship. — **cat'a-pult**, *v. t.*
- cat'a-ract** (kăt'ä-räkt), *n.* 1 A large waterfall. 2 A cloudiness of the lens of the eye, obstructing vision.
- ca-tarrh'** (kä-tär'), *n.* An inflammatory disease of the mucous membrane of the nose. — **ca-tarrh'al** (-tär'äl), *adj.*
- ca-tas'tro-phe** (kä-täs'trō-fē), *n.* A sudden calamity; great misfortune. — **cat'a-stroph'ic** (kăt'ä-strōf'ik), *adj.*
- cat'bird'** (kăt'bürd'), *n.* An American songbird with a call like a cat's mewing.
- catch** (käch), *v. t.*; **CAUGHT** (kôt); **CATCH'ING**. 1 To capture. 2 To trap. 3 To overtake. 4 To surprise. 5 To be affected by. 6 To please. 7 To fasten, tie, etc. 8 To understand. — **Ant.** Miss. — *v. i.* 1 To make captures. 2 To take hold, as fire. 3 To snatch. 4 To become entangled. 5 To keep hold. — *n.* 1 Anything caught. 2 That which catches, as a tricky question, a fastening, etc. 3 The act of catching (a ball, etc.). 4 A person considered worth catching.
- catch'er** (käch'ēr), *n.* One that catches; specif., in baseball, the player who stands behind the batter to catch the pitched ball.
- catch'up** (käch'üp; kēch'üp), **cat'sup** (kăt'süp; kēch'üp), **ketch'up** (kēch'üp), *n.* A sauce made from the juice of tomatoes, or of mushrooms, walnuts, etc., highly seasoned.
- cat'e-chism** (kăt'ē-kliz'm), *n.* 1 A book for religious instruction, esp. by questions and answers. 2 A lengthy questioning.
- cat'e-chize, cat'e-chise** (kăt'ē-kīz), *v. t.* To question at length. — **cat'e-chist** (-kīst), *n.*
- cat'e-chu'men** (kăt'ē-kū'mēn), *n.* One receiving instruction in Christian doctrine before being baptized.
- cat'e-gor'i-cal** (kăt'ē-gōr'ī-kāl), *adj.* 1 Direct; explicit. 2 Of or relating to a category.
- cat'e-go'ry** (kăt'ē-gō'rī; esp. Brit., -gēr-ī), *n.* A division used in classification; a class or kind.
- ca'ter** (kā'tēr), *v. i.* 1 To provide food. 2 To supply what is wanted. — **ca'ter-er**, *n.*
- cat'er-pil'lar** (kăt'ēr-pil'ēr), *n.* The worm-like larva of a butterfly or moth.
- cat'fish'** (kăt'fīsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes with catlike teeth and whiskerlike processes around the mouth.
- ca-thar'tic** (kā-thär'tik), *adj.* Purgative; cleansing the bowels. — **ca-thar'tic**, *n.*
- ca-the'dral** (kā-thē'drāl), *n.* 1 The head church of a diocese, containing the **ca-the'dra** (kā-thē'drā; kăth'ē-drā), or bishop's throne. 2 Loosely, any large and important church.
- cath'e-ter** (kăth'ē-tēr), *n.* **Med.** A tubular instrument to draw off urine from the bladder.
- cath'ode** (kăth'ōd), *n.* The negative terminal of an electric source.
- cath'o-lic** (kăth'ō-lik; kăth'lik), *adj.* 1 Universal; general. 2 [*cap.*] Naming or belonging to the universal Christian church; esp., of or belonging to the church (**Roman Catholic Church**) of which the pope is the head. — *n.* A member of the Roman Catholic Church. — **Ant.** Parochial; provincial. — **Ca-thol'i-cism** (kā-thōl'ī-sīz'm), *n.* — **cath'o-lic'i-ty** (kăth'ō-lis'ī-tī), *n.*
- cat'kin** (kăt'kīn), *n.* An ament.
- cat'nip** (kăt'nīp), **cat'mint'** (-mīnt'), *n.* An aromatic mint with small blue flowers.
- cat'-o'-nine'-tails'** (kăt'ō-nīn'tālz'), *n.* *sing. & pl.* Knotted cords fastened to a handle and used in flogging offenders.
- cat's'-paw'** (kăts'pō'), *n.* A dupe.
- cat'sup** (kăt'süp; kēch'üp), *n.* Variant of **CATCHUP**.
- cat'tail'** (kăt'tāl'), *n.* A tall marsh herb with stiff sword-shaped leaves.
- cat'tle** (kăt'tl), *n.* Livestock, including esp. cows, bulls, and steers. — **cat'tle-man** (-mān), *n.*
- Cau-ca'sian** (kō-kā'shān; -zhān; -kăsh'ān; -kăzh'ān), *adj.* Of or belonging to the division of mankind comprising the chief races of Europe, North Africa, and southwestern Asia. — *n.* A member of this division of mankind.
- cau'cus** (kō'kūs), *n.* A meeting of leaders of a party or faction to decide upon policies and candidates. — **cau'cus**, *v. i.*
- cau'dal** (kō'dāl; -d'l), *adj.* In, on, or near the tail or the hind end of the body.
- caught** (kôt), *past tense & past part.* of **CATCH**.
- caul'dron** (kōl'drūn), *n.* Variant of **CALDRON**.
- cau'li-flow'er** (kō'lī-flōu'ēr), *n.* A variety of cabbage in which the head is made up of a thick cluster of flowers; also, the flower cluster.
- caulk** (kōk), *n.* Variant of **CALK**.
- caus'al** (kōz'āl; -l), *adj.* 1 Expressing a cause. 2 Relating to or acting as a cause. 3 Showing interaction of cause and effect. — **cau-sal'i-ty** (kō-zāl'ī-tī), *n.*

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

- cau-sa'tion** (kô-zâ'shûn), *n.* Means by which an effect is produced.
- cause** (kôz), *n.* 1 That which brings about a result. 2 Reason; ground. 3 A question or matter to be decided. 4 A suit or action in court; a case. — *v. t.* To be the cause of. — **cause'less**, *adj.* — **caus'er**, *n.*
- cause'way** (kôz'wâ'), *n.* A raised way, or road, across wet ground.
- caus'tic** (kôs'tik), *adj.* 1 Corrosive. 2 Severe; sharp. — **Ant.** Genial. — *n.* A corrosive substance. — **caus'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
- cau'ter-ize** (kô'têr-îz), *v. t.* To burn or sear with a hot iron or a caustic.
- cau'tion** (kô'shûn), *n.* 1 A word, motion, etc., that conveys a warning. 2 Prudence; wariness. — **Ant.** Temerity; adventurousness. — *v. t.* To warn.
- cau'tious** (kô'shûs), *adj.* Careful; prudent. — **cau'tious-ly**, *adv.*
- cav'al-cade'** (käv'äl-käd'), *n.* A procession of persons on horseback.
- cav'a-lier'** (käv'ä-lêr'), *n.* 1 A mounted soldier; a knight. 2 A gallant. 3 [*cap.*] A Royalist in the time of Charles I of England.
- cav'al-ry** (käv'äl-rî), *n.* Troops mounted on horseback. — **cav'al-ry-man** (-mân), *n.*
- cave** (käv), *n.* A cavern.
- cav'ern** (käv'êrn), *n.* A hollowed-out space in the earth; an underground chamber. — **cav'ern-ous** (-êr-nûs), *adj.*
- cav'i-ar', cav'i-are'** (käv'î-är'; käv'yär), *n.* The salted roe of sturgeon, used as a relish.
- cav'il** (käv'îl; -l), *v. i.* To find fault without good reason; to make frivolous objections. — *n.* A frivolous objection.
- cav'i-ty** (käv'î-tî), *n.* A hollow place.
- ca-vort'** (kä-vôrt'), *v. i.* *Colloq., U. S.* To prance; caper.
- cay-enne'** (kî-ên'; kä-ên'), *n.* A pungent powder made from the fruits or seeds of several peppers.
- cease** (sês), *v. i.* To end; stop.
- cease'less** (sês'lês; -lîs), *adj.* Without pause or stop; continuous. — **cease'less-ly**, *adv.*
- ce'dar** (sê'dêr), *n.* A cone-bearing tree of the pine family; also, its fragrant durable wood.
- cede** (sêd), *v. t.* To yield; give up.
- ceil'ing** (sêl'îng), *n.* 1 The overhead inside finish of a room. 2 In aeronautics, the top limit of visibility for flying; also, the highest altitude an aircraft can reach.
- cel'an-dine** (sêl'ân-dîn), *n.* An herb of the poppy family, with yellow flowers.
- cel'e-brate** (sêl'ê-brät), *v. t.* 1 To perform with appropriate rites. 2 To observe in some special way. — **Syn.** Commemorate, keep. — **cel'e-brant** (-brânt), *n.* — **cel'e-brat'ion** (-brät'shûn), *n.*
- cel'e-brat'ed** (-brät'êd; -îd), *adj.* Distinguished. — **Syn.** Renowned, noted, famous, illustrious, notorious. — **Ant.** Obscure.
- ce-leb'ri-ty** (sê-lêb'rî-tî), *n.* 1 Renown. 2 A celebrated person.
- ce-ler'i-ty** (sê-lêr'î-tî), *n.* Speed; rapidity.
- cel'er-y** (sêl'êr-î), *n.* A plant of the carrot family, with crisp edible leafstalks.
- ce-les'tial** (sê-lês'chäl), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to the sky. 2 Heavenly; divine. — **Ant.** Terrestrial.
- cel'i-ba-cy** (sêl'î-bä-sî; sê-lîb'ä-sî), *n.* State of being unmarried.
- cell** (sêl), *n.* 1 A small compartment, as in a prison. 2 One of the minute units of which plants and animals are composed. 3 A container holding a liquid or other substance for generating electricity.
- cel'lar** (sêl'êr), *n.* A room or group of rooms below the surface of the ground, often under a building and used for storage, etc.
- cel'lo, 'cel'lo** (chêl'ô), *n.* A violoncello.
- cel'lu-lar** (sêl'û-lêr), *adj.* Of or containing cells.
- cel'lu-lose** (sêl'û-lôs), *n.* A substance in the cell walls of plants, used in making paper, rayon, etc.
- Celt** (sêlt; kêlt), **Kelt** (kêlt), *n.* An individual of any of various Celtic-speaking peoples, including the modern Welsh and Irish.
- Celt'ic** (sêl'tik; kêl'tik), **Kelt'ic** (kêl'tik), *adj.* Of or relating to the Celts or their language. — **Celt'ic, Kelt'ic**, *n.*
- ce-ment'** (sê-mênt'), *n.* 1 A substance used to join stones in building, to cover floors, pavements, etc. 2 A sticky substance, as glue or paste, for fastening things together. 3 In dentistry, a substance for filling cavities. — *v. t.* To unite or cover with cement.
- cem'e-ter-y** (sêm'ê-têr'î or, *Brit.*, sêm'ê-trî), *n.* Graveyard.
- cen'ser** (sên'sêr), *n.* A vessel in which incense is burned.
- cen'sor** (sên'sêr), *n.* An official who inspects printed matter, motion pictures, etc., with power to suppress anything objectionable. — **cen'sor**, *v. t.* — **cen'sor-ship**, *n.*
- cen-so'ri-ous** (sên-sô'rî-ûs), *adj.* Critical; expressing censure. — **Syn.** Faultfinding. — **Ant.** Eulogistic.
- cen'sure** (sên'shêr), *n.* Hostile criticism. — *v. t.* To criticize. — **Syn.** Blame, condemn, denounce. — **Ant.** Commend.
- cen'sus** (sên'sûs), *n.* A population count, often with classified economic statistics.
- cent** (sênt), *n.* 1 A hundred; — in phrases, as *per cent*. 2 The hundredth part of the unit in various monetary systems; also, a coin of this value.
- cen'taur** (sên'tôr), *n.* In Greek mythology, a creature that was half man and half horse.
- cen-ta'vo** (sên-tä'vô), *n.* A minor Spanish American money of account, usually the hundredth of a peso.
- cen'te-nar'i-an** (sên'tê-nâr'î-ân), *n.* A person one hundred years old.
- cen'te-nar'y** (sên'tê-nêr'î; sên-tên'ä-rî; *esp. Brit.*, sên-tê-nä-rî, sên'tê-nä-rî), *adj. & n.* Centennial.
- cen-ten'ni-al** (sên-tên'î-äl), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to a period of one hundred years. 2 Lasting one hundred years. — *n.* A one-hundredth anniversary.

foot; out, oil: cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, meniû; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natûre, verdûre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

cen'ter, cen'tre (sĕn'tĕr), *n.* 1 The point equally distant from the outside points of a figure or body. 2 The point about which a body revolves; hence, the focus of activity. 3 Those members of a legislative assembly who occupy seats in the middle of the chamber. — *Syn.* Middle, midst, core, hub, heart. — *v. t.* 1 To place or fix in or at the center. 2 To collect at or around one point. — *v. i.* To be centered.

cen'ti-grade (sĕn'tĭ-grād), *adj.* Consisting of 100 degrees. In a centigrade thermometer the distance between the freezing point and the boiling point of water is divided into 100 equal degrees. Zero degree centigrade corresponds to 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

cen'ti-gram, cen'ti-gramme (sĕn'tĭ-grām), *n.* A weight of one hundredth of a gram.

cen'time (sĕn'tēm; *Fr.* sĕn'tēm'), *n.* The hundredth part of a franc.

cen'ti-me'ter, cen'ti-me'tre (sĕn'tĭ-mĕ-tĕr), *n.* A measure of length equal to one hundredth of a meter.

cen'ti-pede (sĕn'tĭ-pĕd), *n.* A long flat many-legged insect.

cen'tral (sĕn'trāl), *adj.* Relating to or near the center; hence, fundamental; also, chief. — *n.* A telephone exchange or an operator handling calls there.

cen'tral-ize (sĕn'trāl-īz), *v. t.* To bring to a central point; to bring under a central control. — **cen'tral-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

cen'trif'u-gal (sĕn-trĭf'ū-gāl), *adj.* Proceeding from the center outward; using or separated by force exerted from the center outward.

cen'trip'e-tal (sĕn-trĭp'ĕ-tāl; -t'ĭ), *adj.* Proceeding or directed toward the center; using, or acting by, force directed toward the center.

cen-tu'ri-on (sĕn-tū'rĭ-ŭn), *n.* In the Roman army, a captain of a century.

cen'tu-ry (sĕn'tū-rĭ), *n.* 1 A period of one hundred years. 2 In the Roman army, a unit composed originally of one hundred men.

ce-ram'ics (sĕ-rām'ĭks), *n.* Art of making pottery, tiles, etc.

ce're-al (sĕr'ĕ-āl), *n.* Any grass yielding grain used as food, as wheat; also, the grain.

cer'e-bel'lum (sĕr'ĕ-bĕl'ŭm), *n.* A large projecting part of the hindbrain. — **cer'e-bel'lar** (-ĕr), *adj.*

cer'e-brum (sĕr'ĕ-brŭm), *n.* In man, the rounded parts of the forebrain filling the upper portion of the skull. — **cer'e-bral** (-brāl), *adj.*

cer'e-ment (sĕr'mĕnt), *n.* A shroud for the dead.

cer'e-mo-ni-al (sĕr'ĕ-mō'nĭ-āl), *adj.* Relating to or of the nature of ceremonies or ceremony. — *n.* An established system of rules and ceremonies, as worship; rite. — *Syn.* Ritual, form.

cer'e-mo'ny (sĕr'ĕ-mō'nĭ; *esp. Brit.* -mŭn-ĭ), *n.* 1 A formal act or series of

acts prescribed by law or custom in matters of religion, of state, etc. 2 A mere outward form. 3 Formality. — **cer'e-mo-ni-ous** (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *adj.*

cer'tain (sŭr'tĭn; -t'ĭn), *adj.* 1 Fixed; settled. 2 Definite. 3 Reliable. 4 Assured in mind. 5 Indubitable; undeniable. — *Syn.* Inevitable; positive, sure. — *Ant.* Probable; supposed; uncertain. — **cer'tain-ly**, *adv.*

cer'tain-ty (sŭr'tĭn-tĭ; -t'ĭn-tĭ), *n.* 1 A fact established as certain. 2 The fact of being assured in mind. — *Syn.* Certitude, assurance, conviction. — *Ant.* Uncertainty.

cer'tif'i-cate (sĕr-tĭf'ĭ-kĭt), *n.* 1 A document testifying to the truth of a fact. 2 A document testifying that a student has fulfilled the requirements of a course or school.

cer'ti-fy (sŭr'tĭ-fĭ), *v. t.* 1 To verify. 2 To endorse officially. 3 *U. S.* To guarantee (a bank check) as good by a statement to that effect stamped on its face. — *Syn.* Attest, witness, vouch for; accredit, approve, sanction. — **cer'ti-fi-ca'tion** (sŭr-tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; sĕr-tĭf'ĭ-), *n.* — **cer'ti-fied** (sŭr'tĭ-fĭd), *adj.*

cer'ti-tude (sŭr'tĭ-tŭd), *n.* Certainty.

ce-ru'le-an (sĕ-rōō'lĕ-ān), *adj.* Azure.

ces-sa'tion (sĕ-sā'shŭn), *n.* Stoppage.

ces'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A yielding, as of property or rights, to another.

cess'pool' (sĕs'pōol'), *n.* A cistern to collect refuse matter from sinks, toilets, etc.

chafe (chāf), *v. t.* 1 To warm, esp. by rubbing. 2 To rub so as to wear away. 3 To annoy. — *v. i.* 1 To rub together, causing friction. 2 To be annoyed.

chaff (chāf), *n.* The husks of grain separated from the seed by threshing, winnowing, etc.; hence, anything light and worthless.

chaff (chāf), *v. t. & i. & n.* Banter.

chaf'fer (chāf'ĕr), *n. & v. i.* Bargain.

chaf'finch (chāf'ĭnch), *n.* A finch with a cheerful song, often kept as a cage bird.

cha-grin' (shā-grĭn'; *esp. Brit.* shā-grĕn', shāg'rĭn), *n.* Mental uneasiness or annoyance caused by failure, disappointment, etc.

chain (chān), *n.* 1 A series of connected links. 2 *pl.* Bonds; fetters; hence, bondage. 3 A series of things linked together. 4 A chainlike measuring instrument, as a surveyor's chain (66 ft. long). — *Syn.* Train, string, set, sequence, succession. — *v. t.* 1 To bind with a chain. 2 To restrain; fetter.

chair (chār), *n.* 1 A movable seat for one person. 2 A place of dignity and authority; specif., the office of a professor, judge, etc. 3 A chairman, as of a meeting.

chair'man (chār'mān), *n.* The presiding officer of a meeting. — **chair'man-ship**, *n.*

chaise (shāz), *n.* A two-wheeled carriage with a folding top.

chal-ced'o-ny (kāl-sĕd'ō-nĭ; kāl'sĕ-dō'nĭ; -dŭn-ĭ), *n.* A variety of quartz.

cha-let' (shā-lā'; shāl'ā), *n.* A herdsman's cabin in the Swiss mountains; hence, a building in the style of a Swiss cottage.

āle, chā, ic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ēnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

- chal'ice** (chāl'is), *n.* A cup; esp., the cup used in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
- chalk** (chōk), *n.* 1 A soft limestone. 2 A crayon. — *v. t.* 1 To mark with chalk. 2 To record (an account) with chalk. — **chalk'y** (chōk'y), *adj.*
- chal'enge** (chāl'enj; -lŋj), *n.* 1 An invitation to combat, as in a duel. 2 An exception taken to something as not being true or justified. 3 *Mil.* Action of a sentry in questioning, and demanding the countersign of, any person trying to pass the lines. — *v. t.* 1 To take exception to. 2 To summon to a duel. 3 *Mil.* To question and demand the countersign of. — **chal'lenger** (-lŋ-jēr; -lŋ-jēr), *n.*
- chal'lis** (shāl'is; *esp. Brit.*, chāl'is), *n.* Also **chal'lie** (shāl'ie). A lightweight fabric of wool or cotton and wool.
- cham** (kām). Variant of **CHAN**.
- cham'ber** (chām'bēr), *n.* 1 A room; esp., a bedroom. 2 A hall for meetings of a legislative body. 3 *pl.* Chiefly *Brit.* Rooms arranged for business offices, etc. 4 A legislative or judicial body; also, a council for a business purpose. 5 In a revolver, any compartment in the cylinder holding cartridges. — **cham'ber-maid'** (-māid'), *n.*
- cham'ber-lain** (chām'bēr-lŋn), *n.* 1 In Europe, a high court dignitary. 2 A steward. 3 In some cities, a treasurer.
- cham'bray** (shām'brā), *n.* A type ofingham fabric.
- cha-me'le-on** (kā-mē'lē-ŋn; kā-mē'l'yŋn), *n.* A small lizard whose skin changes color according to the surroundings.
- cham'ois** (shām'is; shā'mwā'), *n. sing. & pl.* 1 A small goatlike antelope of Europe and the Caucasus. 2 (*pron. usually shām'is*) A soft leather made from the skin of the sheep, goat, etc.
- champ** (chāmp), *v. t. & i.* To chew noisily.
- cham-pagne'** (shām-pān'), *n.* A white sparkling wine.
- cham-paign'** (shām-pān'; *esp. Brit.*, chām-pān), *n.* A stretch of flat open country.
- cham'pi-on** (chām'pī-ŋn), *n.* 1 A defender. 2 One who wins first place in a contest. — *v. t.* To defend as champion. — *Syn.* Back, advocate, uphold, support. — *Ant.* Combat. — **cham'pi-on-ship'**, *n.*
- chance** (chāns), *n.* 1 The way things happen; fortune; luck. 2 A happening. 3 Opportunity. 4 Gamble. — *v. i.* To happen. — *Syn.* Befall, occur. — *v. t.* To risk. — *adj.* Happening by chance. — *Syn.* Random, haphazard, casual.
- chan'cel** (chān'sēl), *n.* The part of a church reserved for clergy.
- chan'cel-lor** (chān'sē-lēr), *n.* 1 In certain European countries, a high state official. 2 *U. S.* In certain states, a judge in the equity court. 3 The head of certain universities. — **chan'cel-lor-ship'**, *n.*
- chan'cer-y** (chān'sēr-i), *n.* 1 Any of certain courts. 2 Position or office of chancellor. 3 In wrestling, any hold that imprisons the head.
- chan'de-lier'** (shān'dē-lēr'), *n.* A branched candlestick, lampstand, etc., esp. one hanging from the ceiling.
- chan'dler** (chān'dlēr), *n.* A dealer in groceries, small wares, etc.
- change** (chānj), *v. t.* 1 To alter. 2 To alter the clothes or covering of. 3 To exchange. — *v. i.* 1 To alter. 2 *Collog.* To change one's clothes. 3 To shift. — *n.* 1 Substitution of one thing for another. 2 Any variation. 3 An exchange. 4 A fresh set of clothes to replace those being worn. 5 Surplus money returned to a person who offers a note or coin exceeding the sum due. — **change'a-ble** (chān'jā-b'l), *adj.* — **change'ful**, *adj.* — **change-less**, *adj.*
- change'ling** (chānj'ling), *n.* A child secretly exchanged for another in infancy.
- chan'nel** (chān'el; -l), *n.* 1 The bed of a stream. 2 The deeper part of any waterway. 3 A duct; tube; also, a passageway. 4 A gutter. 5 A strait. 6 A narrow band of frequencies for a single radio communication. — *v. t.* 1 To make a channel in. 2 To convey through a channel.
- chan'son** (shān'sōn; *Fr.* shān'sōn'), *n.* A song.
- chant** (chānt), *n.* 1 A simple melody in which several words are sung to one tone. 2 Manner of singing or speaking in musical monotonies. — *v. i. & t.* To sing or speak in the manner of a chant.
- chan'ti-cleer** (chān'tī-klēr), *n.* A cock.
- chan'try** (chān'trī), *n.* A chapel or altar endowed for the chanting of masses and offering of prayers.
- cha'os** (kā'ōs), *n.* Complete disorder. — *Syn.* Confusion, jumble, snarl, muddle. — *Ant.* System. — **cha-ot'ic** (kā-ōt'ik), *adj.*
- chap** (chāp), *n.* *Collog.* Fellow.
- chap** (chāp), *v. t. & i.* To crack or roughen, as the skin from the effects of cold.
- chap** (chōp; chāp), **chop** (chōp), *n.* A jaw or its fleshy covering.
- chap'el** (chāp'el; -l), *n.* 1 A church, esp. one not a parish or cathedral church. 2 A recess in a church, with an altar. 3 *Brit.* A Nonconformist place of worship.
- chap'er-on** (shāp'ēr-ōn; -ōn), **chap'er-one** (-ōn), *n.* A matron who accompanies young unmarried women in public for propriety. — (-ōn), *v. t.* To accompany as a chaperon.
- chap'lain** (chāp'lŋn), *n.* A clergyman attached to some special group, as the army or navy. — **chap'lain-cy** (-sī), *n.*
- chap'let** (chāp'lēt; -līt), *n.* 1 A garland. 2 A necklace.
- chap'man** (chāp'mān), *n.* *Brit.* An itinerant peddler.
- chap'ter** (chāp'tēr), *n.* 1 A main division of a book. 2 A branch of a society, fraternity, etc.
- char** (chār), *v. t. & i.* To burn to charcoal; also, to scorch.
- char'ac-ter** (kā'rāk-tēr; kā'r'ik-), *n.* 1 A symbol used in recording language; a letter. 2 A quality or feature. 3 Position;

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

status. 4 The sum of all the qualities that distinguish a person or thing. 5 Reputation. 6 One of the persons in a play or a novel.

char'ac-ter-is'tic (kăr'ăk-tēr-īz'tīk; kăr'-īk-), *adj.* Indicating nature or character; distinctive. — *Syn.* Individual, peculiar. — **char'ac-ter-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

char'ac-ter-ize (kăr'ăk-tēr-īz; kăr'tk-), *v. t.* 1 To describe. 2 To be a quality or feature of. — **char'ac-ter-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

cha-rade' (shā-rād'; *esp. Brit., -rād'*), *n.* A guessing game in which contestants act the syllables of a word to be guessed.

char'coal' (chăr'kōl'), *n.* A dark substance made by partly burning wood in such a way that no air gets to it during the burning.

chard (chărd), *n.* A variety of beet whose leaves and stalks are cooked as a potherb.

charge (chărj), *v. t.* 1 To load. 2 To command; order. 3 To accuse. 4 To attack. 5 To make liable for payment. 6 To fix as a price. 7 *Elec.* To restore to renewed force (a battery). — *n.* 1 A load. 2 A duty or task. 3 An order. 4 Accusation. 5 Care; custody. 6 Expense; cost. 7 Attack; assault; also, signal for attack. — **charge'a-ble** (chăr'-jā-b'l), *adj.*

charg'er (chăr'jēr), *n.* A war horse.

charg'er (chăr'jēr), *n.* A large platter.

char'i-ly (chăr'ī-lī), *adv.* Carefully; cautiously.

char'i-ot (chăr'ī-ūt), *n.* In ancient times, a two-wheeled vehicle used in war, in races, etc. — **char'i-ot-er'** (-ēr'), *n.*

char'i-ta-ble (chăr'ī-tā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Liberal in giving to the poor. 2 Broad-minded in judging others. — *Syn.* Benevolent, philanthropic. — *Ant.* Uncharitable.

char'i-ty (chăr'ī-tī), *n.* 1 Christian love for God and men. 2 An act or feeling of generosity. 3 The giving of aid to the poor; also, alms. 4 Leniency in judging others. — *Syn.* Mercy, clemency; philanthropy. — *Ant.* Malice, ill will.

char'la-tan (shăr'lā-tān), *n.* A quack.

charm (chărm), *n.* 1 A talisman; amulet. 2 Any small object, as a locket, worn on a watch chain. 3 Pleasing trait or characteristic; fascination. — *v. t.* 1 To affect as by a magic spell. 2 To fascinate. 3 To protect by or as by charms. — *Syn.* Allure, captivate, bewitch, attract. — *Ant.* Disgust. — **charm'er**, *n.* — **charm'ing**, *adj.* — **charm'ing-ly**, *adv.*

char'nol (chăr'nēl; -n'l), *n.* A burial place.

chart (chărt), *n.* 1 A map. 2 A sheet of tables, graphs, or the like. — *v. t.* 1 To map. 2 To draw or show in a chart.

char'ter (chăr'tēr), *n.* 1 An official document granting: a Privileges to a colony, state, etc. b Permission to a society, fraternity, etc., to form a branch. 2 A mercantile lease of a vessel. — *v. t.* 1 To grant a charter to. 2 To hire or lease (a vessel) by charter. 3 To hire for one's sole use.

char'y (chăr'ī), *adj.* Cautious; circumspect.

chase (chās), *v. t.* 1 To pursue. 2 To hunt. — *n.* 1 Hunting. 2 The animal hunted.

chase (chās), *n.* Furrow; groove. — *v. t.* To groove or indent.

chase (chās), *v. t.* To decorate (a metal surface) by embossing, cutting away parts, etc.

chasm (kăz'm), *n.* Abyss; gorge.

chas'sis (shăs'ī; -īs), *n.* A supporting framework, as for the body of an automobile.

chaste (chăst), *adj.* 1 Virtuous; pure. 2 Simple in design. — *Syn.* Modest, decent. — *Ant.* Lewd, wanton, immoral, bizarre.

chas'ten (chăs'n), *v. t.* To punish; discipline. — *Ant.* Pamper, mollify.

chas-tise' (chăs-tīz'), *v. t.* To whip; thrash; beat. — *Syn.* Punish, discipline. — **chas'tise-ment** (chăs'tīz-mēnt), *n.*

chas'ti-ty (chăs'tī-tī), *n.* Virtue; moral purity.

chas'u-ble (chăz'ū-b'l; chăs'-), *n.* Outer vestment of the celebrant at Mass.

chat (chăt), *n.* Light, familiar, informal talk. — **chat**, *v. i.*

châ-teau' (shă-tō'; *Fr.* shă'tō'), *n.*; *pl.* -TEAUX (-tōz'; *Fr.* -tō'). 1 A feudal castle in France. 2 A large pretentious country house.

chat'e-laine (shăt'ē-lān), *n.* A broochlike clasp worn by women for holding a watch, a purse, etc.

chat'tel (chăt'tl), *n.* In law, any piece of property except real estate.

chat'ter (chăt'tēr), *n.* 1 Rapid thoughtless talk; babble; prattle. 2 Noise of, or like that of, teeth striking together, as from a chill. — **chat'ter**, *v. i.* — **chat'ter-er**, *n.*

chat'ty (chăt'tī), *adj.* Talkative.

chauf-feur' (shō-fūr'; shō'fēr), *n.* Driver of an automobile.

chaunt. Variant of **CHANT**.

cheap (chēp), *adj.* 1 Inexpensive. 2 Costing little effort to obtain. 3 Worth little. — **cheap'ly**, *adv.* — **cheap'ness**, *n.*

cheap'en (chēp'ēn), *v. t. & i.* To beat down the price of; to depreciate.

cheat (chēt), *n.* A swindle or a swindler. — *v. t. & i.* To swindle; defraud. — **cheat'er**, *n.*

check (chēk), *n.* 1 A rebuff; repulse. 2 A pattern in squares, like that of a checkerboard; also, a square in such a pattern, or a fabric having such a pattern. 3 A curb or restraint. 4 Supervision to determine accuracy; also, a guide or standard for this purpose. 5 A mark [✓] to show something has been tested for accuracy. 6 A ticket or slip to identify a person or thing. 7 *Brit.* **cheque** (chēk). In banking, a written order to a bank to pay money as directed in the order. — *v. t.* 1 To stop. 2 To curb; restrain. 3 To test for accuracy. 4 To mark with a check. 5 To deposit for safekeeping, receiving a ticket or slip in return. — *Syn.* Arrest, interrupt;

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

bridle. — *Ant.* Accelerate; advance; release. — *v. i.* To correspond item for item. — **check'er**, *n.* — **check'ered**, **cheq'uered** (chĕk'ĕrd), *adj.*
check'ers, **cheq'uers** (chĕk'ĕrz), *n.* A game played by two persons on a board of 64 squares of alternate colors (**check'er-board'**, **cheq'uer-board'** [chĕk'ĕr-bōrd']). In England the game is called *draughts*.
check'mate' (chĕk'māt'), *v. t.* 1 In chess, to attack (an opponent's king) so that escape is impossible. 2 To defeat; frustrate. — **check'mate'**, *n.*
cheek (chĕk), *n.* 1 The fleshy side of the face. 2 *Colloq.* Impudence; boldness; audacity. — *Ant.* Diffidence. — **cheek'-bone'** (-bōn'), *n.*
cheep (chĕp), *v. i. & t.* To peep, as a young bird. — **cheep**, *n.*
cheer (chĕr), *n.* 1 Gaiety; mirth. 2 Viands; food. 3 That which gladdens or pleases. 4 A shout of applause, approval, etc. — *v. t.* 1 To comfort; enliven. 2 To urge on by shouts; to applaud. — *v. i.* 1 To become cheerful. 2 To shout applause, etc. — **cheer'er**, *n.* — **cheer'less**, *adj.*
cheer'ful (chĕr'fōl; -f'l), *adj.* Joyous; glad; happy. — *Ant.* Glum, gloomy. — **cheer'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **cheer'ful-ness**, *n.*
cheer'y (chĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Cheerful; joyous. — **cheer'i-ly** (chĕr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*
cheese (chĕz), *n.* The curd of milk; also, a cake of this material.
cheese'cloth' (chĕz'klōth'), *n.* Coarse cotton gauze.
chef (shĕf), *n.* A head cook.
chef'-d'oeu'vre (shĕ'dū'vr'), *n.*; *pl.* **CHEFS** (shĕf-). A masterpiece in art, literature, etc.
chem'i-cal (kĕm'ĭ-kāl), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to chemistry. 2 Acting or performed by the use of chemicals. — *n.* A substance obtained by a process involving the use of chemistry; also, a substance used for producing a chemical effect.
che-mise' (shĕ-mĕz'; shĕ-), *n.* A woman's shirtlike undergarment.
chem'ist (kĕm'ĭst), *n.* 1 One who knows chemistry. 2 *Brit.* A druggist.
chem'is-try (kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* The science which studies and explains facts about substances, their composition, and changes they undergo.
cheque (chĕk), *n.* *Brit.* A check on a bank.
cheq'uer, **cheq'uer-board'**, **cheq'uers**. Variants of **CHECKER**, etc.
cher'ish (chĕr'ĭsh), *v. t.* 1 To treat with care and affection. 2 To keep in mind, as a memory. — *Ant.* Neglect; abandon.
cher'ry (chĕr'ĭ), *n.* 1 The small fleshy fruit of a tree of the peach family. 2 A bright-red color.
cher'ub (chĕr'ūb), *n.*; *pl.* **CHER'U-BIM** (-ū-bīm; -ōō-bīm), **CHER'UBS** (-ūbz). 1 An angel of high rank. 2 *pl.* **CHERUBS**. A chubby rosy child. — **che-ru'bic** (chĕ-rōō-bĭk), *adj.*
chess (chĕs), *n.* A game of skill for two

persons, played on a board (**chess'board'** [-bōrd']) like a checkerboard, with pieces called **chess'men** (-mĕn).
chest (chĕst), *n.* 1 A box, case, or boxlike receptacle. 2 The part of the body enclosed by the ribs and breastbone.
chest'nut (chĕs'nūt; chĕst'-; -nūt), *n.* 1 The edible nut of a tree related to the beech and the oak; also, the tree. 2 A reddish-brown color.
chev'a-lier' (shĕv'ā-lĕr'), *n.* A member of certain orders of knighthood or of merit.
chev'i-ot (shĕv'ĭ-ūt; chĕv'ĭ-ūt), *n.* 1 A twilled fabric with a nap, used for coats and suits. 2 A heavy cotton fabric, used for shirts, etc.
chev'ron (shĕv'rŭn), *n.* A bar or stripe to indicate rank or service, as in the army.
chew (chō; chū), *v. t. & i.* To bite and grind with the teeth. — *n.* A chewing; also, the thing chewed.
chi-can'er-y (shĭ-kān'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Trickery.
chick (chĭk), *n.* A young chicken or a young bird.
chick'a-dee (chĭk'ā-dē), *n.* A small bird with fluffy grayish feathers and a black cap.
chick'en (chĭk'ĕn; -ĭn), *n.* A young cock or hen of the domestic fowl; also, the flesh of one of these used as food.
chick'weed' (chĭk'wēd'), *n.* A low weed of the pink family, yielding seeds relished by birds.
chic'o-ry (chĭk'ō-rĭ), *n.* An herb related to the thistle, used as a salad; also, its root, roasted for mixing with coffee.
chide (chĭd), *v. i. & t.*; **CHID** (chĭd), **CHID'ED** (chĭd'ĕd; -ĭd); **CHID'ING** (chĭd'ĭng). To scold; rebuke. — *Syn.* Reproach, reprove, reprimand, admonish. — *Ant.* Commend.
chief (chĕf), *adj.* 1 Highest in rank. 2 Most eminent, important, etc. — *Syn.* Principal, main, leading. — *n.* The head of any group. — **chief'ly**, *adv.*
chief'tain (chĕf'tĭn; -tĕn), *n.* A chief of a band, a tribe, etc.
chif'fon (shĭf'ōn; shĭ-fōn'), *n.* A sheer silk fabric.
chif'fo-nier', **chif'fon-nier'** (shĭf'ō-nĕr'), *n.* A chest of drawers, often with a mirror.
chil'blain' (chĭl'blān'), *n.* A sore on the feet or hands, produced by cold.
child (chĭld), *n.*; *pl.* **CHIL'DREN** (chĭl'drĕn). 1 A baby. 2 A young person between the periods of infancy and youth. — **child'-hood**, *n.* — **child'ish**, *adj.* — **child'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **child'ish-ness**, *n.* — **child'-less**, *adj.* — **child'like**, *adj.*
child'birth' (chĭld'bŭrth'), *n.* The bringing forth of a baby; travail; labor.
chill (chĭl), *n.* 1 A feeling of coldness, with shivering. 2 Moderate coldness. — *adj.* 1 Moderately cold. 2 Shivering with cold. 3 Showing no warmth of feeling. — *v. i. & t.* To cool. — **chill'y**, *adj.*
chi-mae'ra (kĭ-mĕr'ā; kĭ-), *n.* Chimera.
chime (chĭm), *n.* 1 A set of bells musically tuned; also, *pl.*, music played on such bells. 2 Melody; harmony. — *v. i. & t.* To sound in harmony.

foot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnĭte, ūrn, ūp, oīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

chi-me'ra, **chi-mae'ra** (kī-mēr'ā; kī-), *n.* A frightful or foolish fancy.
chi-mer'i-cal (kī-mēr'ī-kāl; kī-), *adj.* Fantastic; imaginary.
chim'ney (chīm'nī), *n.* 1 A passage for smoke, made of bricks, stone, etc., and often rising above the roof of a building. 2 A glass tube around a lamp flame.
chim'pan-zee' (chīm'pān-zē'; chīm'pān'zē), *n.* An African manlike ape.
chin (chīn), *n.* The part of the face below the mouth; the front point of the under jaw.
chi'na (chī'nā), *n.* Porcelain ware.
chinch bug (chīnch), *n.* A small insect which damages grain.
chin-chil'la (chīn-chīl'ā), *n.* 1 A small South American rodent with soft pearl-gray fur; also, the fur. 2 A long-napped woolen cloth.
chink (chīngk), *n.* A small crack or fissure.
chintz (chīnts), *n.* Printed cotton cloth, often glazed.
chip (chīp), *n.* 1 A small piece, as of wood, cut or broken off. 2 In cookery, a thin crisp morsel of food. 3 A counter used in poker and other games. — *v. t. & i.* To cut or break off in small pieces.
chip'munk (chīp'mūngk), *n.* A small striped American rodent of the squirrel family.
chip'per (chīp'ēr), *adj.* Colloq., U.S. Lively and cheerful. — *Ant.* Languid.
chirp (chīrp), *n.* Also **chir'rup** (chīr'ūp). A short sharp sound, like that made by small birds or by crickets.
chis'el (chīz'ēl), *n.* A sharp-edged metal tool used in cutting away and shaping timber, stone, etc. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To work with or as with a chisel. 2 *Slang.* To cheat; to obtain by shrewd, often unfair, methods.
chit (chīt), *n.* A signed voucher for a small debt, as for food or drink.
chit'chat' (chīt'chāt'), *n.* Familiar or trifling conversation.
chiv'al-rous (shīv'āl-rūs), *adj.* Also **chiv'al-ric** (shīv'āl-rīk; shī-vāl'rīk). 1 Of or relating to chivalry. 2 Brave and noble; loosely, courteous. — *Syn.* Gallant, polite, civil. — *Ant.* Churlish.
chiv'al-ry (shīv'āl-rī), *n.* 1 A body of knights. 2 The spirit or practices of knighthood.
chive (chīv), *n.* An herb related to the onion, with leaves used for flavoring soups and omelets.
chlo'ral (klō'rāl; klō-rāl'), *n.* A white crystalline compound (chloral hydrate [hī'drāt]) used as a narcotic.
chlo'ride (klō'rīd; -rīd), *n.* Also **chlo'rid**. A compound of chlorine with another element or radical.
chlo'rine (klō'rēn; -rīn), *n.* Also **chlo'rin**. A chemical element, isolated as a greenish-yellow gas with a suffocating odor.
chlo'ro-form (klō'rō-fōrm), *n.* A colorless heavy fluid, with etherlike odor, used as an anesthetic. — *v. t.* To place under the influence of chloroform.

chlo'ro-phyll, **chlo'ro-phyl** (klō'rō-fīl), *n.* The green coloring matter of plants.
choc'o-late (chōk'ō-līt; chōk'īt), *n.* 1 Ground and roasted cacao beans; also, a drink prepared from these. 2 A candy made of, or with a coating of, this chocolate. 3 A dark-brown color.
choice (chois), *n.* 1 Selection. 2 The most excellent. 3 A person or thing selected. 4 An opportunity to choose. 5 A variety offered for selection. 6 An alternative. — *adj.* 1 Worthy of being chosen; select. 2 Well-chosen.
choir (kwīr), *n.* Also **quire** (kwīr). 1 A group of singers, esp. in a church service. 2 The part of the church reserved for such a group.
choke (chōk), *v. t.* 1 To stifle; strangle; suffocate. 2 To check the growth or action of. 3 To clog; obstruct. 4 In internal-combustion engines, to shut off the air intake of the carburetor of (a motor). — *n.* 1 A choking, or sound of choking. 2 A narrowing in size, as the narrowing toward the muzzle in the bore of a gun. 3 A valve used in choking a motor, or the like.
chol'er (kōl'ēr), *n.* *Archaic.* Anger; temper.
chol'era (kōl'ēr-ā), *n.* Also **Asiatic cholera**. A disease which causes vomiting, cramps, weakness, and often death.
chol'er-ic (kōl'ēr-īk), *adj.* Irrascible; hot-tempered. — *Ant.* Placid; imperturbable.
choose (chōoz), *v. t. & i.*; *past* **CHOSE** (chōz); *past part.* **CHO'SEN** (chō'z'n); *pres. part.* **CHOOS'ING** (chōoz'īng). 1 To select. 2 To think proper; to see fit; to please. — *Ant.* Reject.
chop (chōp), *v. t.* 1 To cut, as by blows of an ax. 2 To cut into small pieces; to mince. — *n.* 1 A chopping; a sharp slicing stroke. 2 A small slice of meat. 3 A short abrupt motion, as of waves. — **chop'per**, *n.* — **chop'py**, *adj.*
chops (chōps), *n. pl.* Jaws; chops.
cho'ral (kō'rāl), *adj.* 1 Of, relating to, or sung by, a choir. 2 Sung, or composed to be sung, by a choir or chorus.
cho-ral', **cho-rale'** (kō-rāl'; kō-rāl'), *n.* A simple sacred tune, sung in unison.
chord (kōrd), *n.* A string or cord; esp., a string of a musical instrument, as a harp.
chord (kōrd), *n.* In music, a combination of tones which blend harmoniously when sounded together.
chore (chōr), *n.* U.S. A small job; in *pl.*, the light work of a household or farm. — *Syn.* Duty, task, assignment.
chor'is-ter (kōr'īs-tēr), *n.* A singer in a choir.
cho'rus (kō'rūs), *n.* 1 In a play, a group of dancers and usually singers trained to perform certain numbers. 2 Group singing. 3 A part of a song recurring at regular intervals. — *v. i. & t.* To sing or exclaim as a group.
chose (chōz), *past tense* of **CHOOSE**.
cho'sen (chō'z'n), *past part.* of **CHOOSE**.
chow'der (chou'dēr), *n.* A soup or stew

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

made from fish or clams, usually stewed in milk with pork, onions, crackers, etc.

Christ (krīst), *n.* Jesus, in his character as the Messiah.

chris'ten (krī's'n), *v. t.* To baptize; often, to name at baptism. — **chris'ten-ing**, *n.*

Chris'ten-dom (krī's'n-dūm), *n.* 1 The entire body of Christians. 2 The part of the world in which Christianity prevails.

Chris'tian (krī's'chān; krīst'yān), *adj.* 1 Professing a belief in Christ. 2 Of or relating to the religion based on the teachings of Christ. 3 Characteristic of Christianity; kindly. — *n.* A person who professes the teachings of Christ.

Chris'ti-an'i-ty (krī's'chī-ān'ī-tī; -tī-ān'ī-tī), *n.* 1 The body of believers in Christ. 2 The religion of Christians. 3 The condition of being a Christian.

Chris'tian-ize (krī's'chān-īz; krīst'yān-), *v. t.* To convert to Christianity.

Christ'mas (krī's'mās; krīst'-), *n.* A church festival (Dec. 25) commemorating the birth of Christ.

chro-mat'ic (krō-māt'ik), *adj.* In music, proceeding by half steps. The **chromatic scale** consists wholly of half steps.

chrome (krōm), *n.* Chromium.

chro-mi-um (krō'mī-ūm), *n.* A grayish-white hard brittle metal, resistant to corrosion.

chron'ic (krōn'ik), *adj.* 1 Of a disease, continuing for a long time. 2 Of a person, having had a disease, habit, etc., for a long time. — *Ant.* Acute. — **chron'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

chron'i-cle (krōn'ī-k'l), *n.* A history. — *v. t.* To record in or as in a chronicle. — **chron'i-cler** (-klēr), *n.*

chro-nol'o-gy (krō-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* 1 Science which treats of measuring time and dating events. 2 Arrangement of events in the order of their occurrence. — **chron'o-log'i-cal** (krōn'ō-lōj'ī-kāl), *adj.*

chro-nom'e-ter (krō-nōm'ē-tēr), *n.* A timepiece.

chrys'a-lis (krī's'ā-līs), *n.* The pupa of insects.

chrys-an'the-mum (krī's-ān'thē-mūm; krīz-), *n.* A plant of the aster family; also, its large red, yellow, or white flower head.

chrys'o-lite (krī's'ō-līt), *n.* An olive-green mineral, sometimes used as a gem.

chub (chūb), *n.* A small fish of the carp family.

chub-by (chūb'ī), *adj.* Plump and round. — *Ant.* Slim.

chuck (chūk), *v. t.* To toss or throw with a short motion of the arms. — *n.* A toss or easy throw.

chuck (chūk), *n.* 1 A part of a side of dressed beef. 2 A device for holding work or a tool in a lathe.

chuck'le (chūk'l), *n.* A quiet, hardly audible laugh. — **chuck'le**, *v. i.*

chum (chūm), *n.* A roommate, as at college; also, an intimate friend. — **chum'-my**, *adj.*

chump (chūmp), *n.* Colloq. Blockhead.

chunk (chūngk), *n.* Colloq. A hunk.

church (chūrč), *n.* 1 A building for public worship, esp. Christian worship. 2 A service in such a building. 3 [often cap.] An organized body of Christians. — **church'yard** (-yārd'), *n.*

church'man (chūrč'mān), *n.* 1 An ecclesiastic. 2 [often cap.] A church member.

church'war'den (-wōr'd'n), *n.* A church officer with duties relating chiefly to the care of church property.

churl (chūrl), *n.* 1 A peasant. 2 A surly fellow; a boor. — *Ant.* Gentleman, aristocrat. — **churl'ish**, *adj.* — **churl'-ish-ness**, *n.*

churn (chūrn), *n.* A container in which milk or cream is violently stirred in making butter. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To stir in a churn; to make (butter) by such stirring. 2 To shake around violently.

ci-ca'da (sī-kā'dā; -kā'dā), *n.* A locust.

ci-ce-ro-ne (chē'chē-rō'nā; sīs'ē-rō'nē), *n.* A guide.

ci'der (sī'dēr), *n.* Juice pressed from apples, used as a drink and in making vinegar.

ci-gar (sī-gār'), *n.* A roll of tobacco leaf for smoking.

ci-g'a-rette (sīg'ā-rēt'), *n.* A roll of cut tobacco enclosed in paper for smoking.

cinch (sīnch), *n.* U.S. 1 A strong strap for holding a saddle or a pack on a horse. 2 Slang. A sure or easy thing.

cin-cho'na (sīn-kō'nā), *n.* A bitter bark from a South American tree of the madder family, containing quinine.

cinc'ture (sīngk'tūr), *n.* A belt; girdle.

cin'der (sīn'dēr), *n.* 1 A hot piece of partly burned wood, coal, etc. 2 pl. Ashes.

cin'e-ma (sīn'ē-mā), **kin'e-ma** (kīn'ē-mā), *n.* A motion-picture theater.

cin'e-mat'o-graph (sīn'ē-māt'ō-grāf), **kin'e-mat'o-graph** (kīn'ē-), *n.* A motion-picture projector or camera.

cin'na-mon (sīn'ā-mūn), *n.* The aromatic inner bark of a tropical Asiatic tree, used as a spice.

ci'pher (sī'fēr), *n.* 1 Zero; naught. 2 A method of secret writing; code. — *v. i.* To do sums in arithmetic.

cir'cle (sūr'k'l), *n.* 1 A closed curve, every point of which is equally distant from a point within it, called the *center*. 2 Something rounded in form. 3 A cycle; round. 4 A group of people with common interests. 5 Scope of influence. — *v. t.*

1 To enclose by a circle. 2 To revolve around. — *v. i.* To move in a circle.

cir'cle (sūr'klēt; -klīt), *n.* A small circle; specif., a finger ring.

cir'cuit (sūr'kīt), *n.* 1 Circumference. 2 A moving around, as in a circle. 3 Regular traveling from place to place in the course of one's duties. 4 A chain of theaters. 5 In electricity, the path of an electric current.

cir-cu'i-tous (sēr-kū'ī-tūs), *adj.* Round about; indirect. — *Ant.* Straight.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīrou̯s, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

cir'cu-lar (sûr'kû-lër), *adj.* 1 Bounded by a circle. 2 Moving in or around a circle. 3 Circuitous. 4 Addressed to a number of persons. — *Ant.* Linear. — *n.* A circular letter or notice.

cir'cu-late (sûr'kû-lât), *v. i. & t.* 1 To move around in a regular course, as the blood in the body. 2 To pass from place to place or from person to person. — **cir'cu-la'tion** (-lâ'shûn), *n.* — **cir'cu-la-to'ry** (-lâ-tô'rî; *esp. Brit., -tēr-ī*), *adj.*

cir'cum-cise (sûr'kûm-sîz), *v. t.* To cut off the foreskin of. — **cir'cum-ci'sion** (-sîzh'ûn), *n.*

cir'cum-fer-ence (sēr-kûm'fēr-ēns), *n.* The perimeter of a circle; hence, the distance around something.

cir'cum-lo-cu'tion (sûr'kûm-lô-kû'shûn), *n.* Use of many words to express an idea that might be briefly expressed.

cir'cum-nav'i-gate (sûr'kûm-năv'î-gât), *v. t.* To sail around. — **cir'cum-nav'i-ga'tion** (-gâ'shûn), *n.*

cir'cum-scribe' (sûr'kûm-skrīb'), *v. t.* 1 To draw a line around. 2 To limit narrowly. — *Ant.* Expand, dilate. — **cir'cum-scrip'tion** (-skrîp'shûn), *n.*

cir'cum-spect (sûr'kûm-spēkt), *adj.* Wary; cautious. — *Ant.* Audacious. — **cir'cum-spec'tion** (-spēk'shûn), *n.*

cir'cum-stance (sûr'kûm-stāns; *esp. Brit., -stāns*), *n.* 1 Any fact or event associated as a detail with another fact or event. 2 *pl.* Surroundings; environment. 3 Formality; ceremony.

cir'cum-stan'tial (sûr'kûm-stān'shāl), *adj.* 1 Consisting of or depending on circumstances. 2 Containing full details. — *Ant.* Abridged.

cir'cum-vent' (sûr'kûm-vēnt'), *v. t.* To get the best of by trickery; to get around.

cir'cus (sûr'kûs), *n.* 1 A tent-covered enclosure for exhibition of feats of horsemanship, acrobatic performances, etc. 2 The group of performers in such an exhibition. 3 The exhibition.

cis'tern (sîs'tērn), *n.* An artificial tank, often underground, for holding or storing water.

cit'a-del (sî't'â-dēl; -d'î), *n.* Fortress; stronghold.

ci-ta'tion (sî-tā'shûn; sî-), *n.* 1 An official order to appear, as before a court. 2 Quotation. 3 *Mil.* Specific mention in orders or dispatches.

cite (sî), *v. t.* 1 To summon officially, as before a court. 2 To quote. 3 To mention in orders or dispatches.

cit'i-zen (sî't'î-zēn; -z'î), *n.* A person who owes allegiance to a government and is entitled to protection by it. — *Ant.* Alien. — **cit'i-zen-ry** (-rî), *n.* — **cit'i-zen-ship'**, *n.*

cit'ric ac'id (sî't'rîk). A sour acid substance extracted from lemons, currants, etc.

cit'ron (sî't'rûn), *n.* 1 The oval lemonlike fruit of an Asiatic citrus tree. 2 A type of watermelon whose hard flesh is preserved and used in fruitcake, etc.

cit'rus, cit'rous (sî't'rûs), *adj.* Belonging

to a genus of trees or shrubs which bear the orange, lemon, lime, citron, grapefruit.

cit'y (sî't'î), *n.* 1 A large or important town. 2 *U. S.* A legal body chartered by and subject to a State, and serving as a unit of local government. 3 *Canada.* A municipality of the highest class.

civ'et (sîv'ēt; -î), *n.* A yellowish strong-smelling substance, obtained from a catlike wild animal (civet cat) of Africa, and used in making perfumes.

civ'ic (sîv'îk), *adj.* Relating to a citizen, a city, citizenship, or civil affairs.

civ'ics (sîv'îks), *n.* The science which deals with the rights and duties of citizens.

civ'il (sîv'îl), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to citizens or to the state as a political body. 2 Of or relating to the usual business of citizens; not military, ecclesiastical, or the like. 3 Courteous; polite. — *Ant.* Uncivil, rude.

ci-vil'ian (sî-vîl'yân), *n.* A person not serving professionally in the army or navy.

ci-vil'i-ty (sî-vîl'î-tî), *n.* Politeness; courtesy.

civ'il-iz-a'tion (sîv'îl-y-zâ'shûn; -î-zâ'-), *n.* Stage of cultural development; culture. — *Ant.* Barbarism.

civ'il-ize (sîv'îl-îz), *v. t.* To raise from a barbarous or savage condition of living to a higher degree of culture. — **civ'il-ized** (-îzēd), *adj.*

clad (klād), *past tense & past part. of CLOTHE.*

claim (klām), *v. t.* 1 To demand as rightfully one's own. 2 To assert as a fact which ought to be acknowledged by others. 3 To require; call for. — *Ant.* Disclaim; renounce. — *n.* 1 A demand for something due oneself. 2 A title to something in another's possession. 3 That which one claims. — **claim'ant** (-ānt), *n.*

clair-voy'ant (klâr-voi'ānt), *adj.* Having the power to see objects not present to the senses but regarded as having objective reality. — **clair-voy'ant**, *n.*

clam (klām), *n.* A shellfish with a hinged double shell, somewhat like an oyster. Many varieties are edible.

clam'ber (klām'bēr), *v. i.* To climb.

clam'my (klām'î), *adj.* Damp, soft, sticky, and cool.

clam'or, clam'our (klām'ēr), *n.* Any loud and continued noise or outcry. — **clam'orous** (-ūs), *adj.*

clamp (klāmp), *n.* A device for holding things together. — *v. t.* To fasten with or as with a clamp.

clan (klān), *n.* A social group, as in the Scottish Highlands, whose members claim descent from a common ancestor. — **clan'nish**, *adj.* — **clans'man** (klānz'mān), *n.*

clan-des'tine (klān-dēs'tî), *adj.* Secret; underhand. — *Ant.* Open.

clang (klāng), *n.* A loud ringing sound. — **clang**, *v. t. & i.*

clang'or, clang'our (klāng'ēr; klāng'gēr), *n.* A harsh ringing sound; clang.

clank (klāngk), *n.* A heavy, dull, metallic

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

ringing sound, as of chains. — **clank**, *v. i. & t.*

clap (klăp), *v. i. & t.* To applaud by striking the hands together. — *n.* 1 A noise like that made by striking two hard surfaces together; esp., a peal, as of thunder. 2 Sound made by striking the hands together, as in applause.

clapboard (klăb'ôrd; klăb'ôrd; klăp'bôrd), *n.* U.S. A narrow board, thicker at one edge than the other, used for covering wooden buildings.

clapper (klăp'êr), *n.* Something that makes a clapping noise, as the tongue of a bell.

claptrap (klăp'trăp'), *n.* Showy but insincere sentiment, expression, etc., designed to gain applause.

clar'et (klăr'êt), *n.* 1 A red table wine. 2 A purplish red.

clar'ify (klăr'fī), *v. t. & i.* To make or become pure and clear.

clar'inet (klăr'ī-nêt; klăr'ī-nêt; -nīt), *n.* A musical instrument, a long wooden tube with holes and keys along its side.

clar'ion (klăr'ī-ŭn), *adj.* Loud and clear.

clar'ity (klăr'ī-tī), *n.* Clearness; lucidity.

clash (klăsh), *v. i.* To collide; conflict. — *n.* 1 A loud noise resulting from collision; also, a collision. 2 Conflict; opposition.

clasp (klăsp), *v. t.* 1 To bind with or as with a clasp. 2 To entwine about; specif., to embrace. 3 To seize with the hand. — *n.* 1 Any of various forms of catch or hook. 2 An embrace.

class (klăs), *n.* 1 A group ranked together as of the same general nature. 2 Social rank. 3 A group of students meeting together for study and instruction; also, a group due to graduate at the same time. 4 A division or distinction based on grade or quality. — *v. t.* To classify. — **class'mate** (klăs'măt'), *n.* — **class'room** (-rôom'), *n.*

clas'sic (klăs'īk), *adj.* 1 Also **clas'si-cal** (-ī-kăl). Of highest class or rank; standard. 2 Also **classical**. Relating to the ancient Greeks or Romans or their culture. 3 Noted for its literary or historical associations.

clas'sic (klăs'īk), *n.* A work of the highest class; also, the author of such a work.

clas'si-cal (klăs'ī-kăl), *adj.* 1 Classic. 2 Versed in or devoted to the classics. 3 In music, conforming to an established form.

clas'si-fy (klăs'fī), *v. t.* To group in classes; to arrange systematically. — **clas'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kă'shūn), *n.*

clat'ter (klăt'êr), *n.* A confused rattling noise. — **clat'ter**, *v. i.*

clause (klôz), *n.* 1 A separate portion or article in a writing or document. 2 In grammar, a word group having a subject and predicate but forming only a part of a sentence.

clav'icle (klăv'ī-k'ī), *n.* Collarbone.

claw (klô), *n.* 1 A nail on the finger or toe of an animal. 2 A pincer of a lobster, crab, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To scratch, seize, etc., with or as with claws. — **claw'like** (klô'īk'), *adj.*

clay (klā), *n.* 1 Earthy material used in making pottery, clay, etc. 2 Earth; mud. 3 The human body. — **clay'ey** (klā'ī), *adj.*

clean (klēn), *adj.* 1 Free from dirt. 2 Pure. 3 Free from obstructions. 4 Trim; neat. 5 Cleanly in habits. — **Ant.**

Dirty. — *v. t.* To make clean; cleanse. — **clean'er**, *n.* — **clean'ness**, *n.*

clean'ly (klēn'ī), *adj.* 1 Careful to keep clean. 2 Habitually kept clean. — **Ant.** Uncleanly. — **clean'li-ness** (klēn'ī-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

cleanse (klēnz), *v. t.* To clean. — **Ant.** Defile, besmirch.

clear (klēr), *adj.* 1 Bright; unclouded; hence, serene. 2 Clean. 3 Audible. 4 Plain. 5 Discriminating; understanding.

6 Free from doubt; sure. 7 Innocent. 8 Net, as profit over expenses. 9 Free from debt. 10 Free from any entanglement. — **Ant.** Turbid; confused; unintelligible. — *v. t.* 1 To make clear, as of dirt or obstruction. 2 To enlighten. 3 To free from guilt, blame, etc. 4 To open for passage, use, etc. 5 To disentangle. 6 To remove, as dirt or snow. 7 To leap or pass over, by, or around. 8 To net (a profit, etc.). — *v. i.* To become clear and bright. — *n.* A clear space or part. — **clear'ly**, *adv.* — **clear'ness**, *n.*

clear'ance (klēr'āns), *n.* 1 The distance by which one object clears another. 2 **Banking**. Passage of checks through the clearinghouse.

clear'ing (klēr'īng), *n.* 1 A tract of land cleared of wood. 2 **Banking**. Clearance.

clear'ing-house (-hous'), *n.* In banking, an institution maintained by banks for making an exchange of checks held by each bank against other banks.

cleat (klēt), *n.* A strip of wood or metal fastened on or projecting from something to give strength, prevent slipping, etc.

cleav'age (klēv'ij), *n.* A splitting apart; a split.

cleave (klēv), *v. i.; past & past part. CLEAVED (klēvd); *pres. part.* CLEAV'ING (klēv'īng). To cling; adhere closely.*

cleave (klēv), *v. t. & i.; past CLEFT (klēft), CLEAVED (klēvd), CLOVE (klôv); *past part.* CLEFT, CLEAVED, CLO'VEN (klô'ven); *pres. part.* CLEAV'ING. To divide by force; to split asunder.*

cleav'er (klēv'êr), *n.* A heavy chopping knife used by butchers in cutting up carcasses.

clef (klēf), *n.* In music, a sign placed on the staff to determine the pitches represented by the lines and spaces.

cleft (klēft), *n.* Fissure; crack.

clem'a-tis (klēm'ā-tīs; *Brit. also* klēm'ā-tīs), *n.* A vine of the crowfoot family, with white or purple flowers.

clem'en-cy (klēm'ēn-sī), *n.* 1 Mercy. 2 Mildness, as of weather. — *Ant.* Harshness.
clem'ent (klēm'ēnt), *adj.* 1 Lenient; merciful. 2 Of weather, mild.
clench (klēnch), *v. t.* 1 To clinch. 2 To interlock or close tightly, as the fist. 3 To grasp firmly.
cler'gy (klūr'jī), *n.* Clergymen as a group.
cler'gy-man (-mān), *n.* A priest or minister.
cler'ic (klēr'ik), *n.* Clergyman.
cler'i-cal (klēr'ī-kāl), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to the clergy. 2 Of or relating to clerks, or office workers.
clerk (klūr'k; *Brit. usually* klār'k), *n.* 1 In some churches, a layman with minor parish duties. 2 A person employed to keep accounts, files, etc. 3 *U. S.* A salesman or saleswoman in a store. — **clerk'ship**, *n.*
clever (klēv'ēr), *adj.* Skillful; expert; smart. — *Ant.* Dull. — **clever-ly**, *adv.* — **clever-ness**, *n.*
claw, clue (klō), *n.* 1 Usually clue. An indication which guides one in solving any difficult problem, mystery, etc. 2 A metal loop on a lower corner of a sail to hold ropes for hauling the sail up or down. — *v. t.* To haul (a sail) up to a yard or mast.
cl-chē' (klē-shā'), *n.* A trite phrase or expression.
click (klīk), *n.* 1 A slight noise, as of the cocking of a pistol. 2 A pawl; detent. — **click**, *v. t. & i.*
cli'ent (klī'ēnt), *n.* 1 One who consults a doctor, lawyer, etc., for advice and aid. 2 Customer; patron.
cli'en-tele' (klī'ēn-tēl'), *n.* Clients collectively.
cliff (klīf), *n.* A high steep face of rock.
cli'mate (klī'mīt), *n.* Average weather conditions at a place over a period of years. — **cli-mat'ic** (klī-māt'ik), *adj.*
cli'max (klī'māks), *n.* 1 An arrangement of ideas so that each rises above its predecessor in force; also, the top member in such an arrangement. 2 The highest point; culmination. — *v. t. & i.* To bring or come to a climax.
climb (klīm), *v. i. & t.* 1 To ascend (or, with *down*, descend) esp. by use of hands and feet. 2 To rise to a higher point. — *n.* Ascent by climbing; also, a place where climbing is necessary. — *Ant.* Descend. — **climb'er** (klīm'ēr), *n.*
clime (klīm), *n.* *Poetic.* Climate; also, region.
clinch (klīnch), *v. t.* 1 To fasten securely, as by driving a nail through boards and bending its point over. 2 To confirm. 3 To grasp tightly. — *n.* 1 A grasp; grip. 2 In boxing, a position in which the boxers hold one another about the body.
cling (klīng), *v. i.; CLUNG (klūng); **CLING'-ING.** 1 To stick together. 2 To hold fast, as in an embrace. 3 To remain in one's memory.
clin'ic (klīn'ik), *n.* *Med.* 1 Instruction of a class by treatment of patients in the pres-*

ence of the students. 2 An institution connected with a hospital, for treatment of outpatients.
clin'i-cal (klīn'ī-kāl), *adj.* Of or relating to a sickbed; esp., occupied with investigation of disease in a patient by observation.
clink (klīngk), *n.* A slight sharp tinkling sound. — **clink**, *v. i. & t.*
clink'er (klīngk'ēr), *n.* Stony matter fused by fire, as in a furnace.
clip (klīp), *n.* A clasp or fastener.
clip (klīp), *v. t.* 1 To snip off. 2 To cut short. 3 *Collog.* To punch. — *n.* 1 The product of a single shearing of sheep; also, a season's crop of wool. 2 *Collog.* A blow. 3 A rapid gait.
clip'per (klīp'ēr), *n.* 1 Shears. 2 A fast sailing vessel.
clip'ping (klīp'ing), *n.* A piece clipped from something, as from a newspaper.
clique (klēk), *n.* A small group of persons; coterie.
cloak (klōk), *n.* 1 A loose outer garment. 2 A disguise; mask. — *v. t.* 1 To cover with a cloak. 2 To conceal. — *Ant.* Uncloak.
clock (klōk), *n.* A timepiece. — *v. t.* *Collog.* To time (one) in a race. — **clock'-mak'er** (-māk'ēr), *n.* — **clock'work'** (-wūr'k'), *n.*
clock'wise' (klōk'wīz'), *adv.* As the hands of a clock move; — said of direction of rotation about an axis.
clod (klōd), *n.* 1 A lump, esp. of earth. 2 A stupid fellow.
clod'dop'per (klōd'hōp'ēr), *n.* 1 A plowman. 2 *pl.* Heavy shoes.
clog (klōg), *n.* 1 A weight so attached as to impede motion. 2 A thick-soled shoe. — *v. t.* 1 To hamper or impede, as by a clog. 2 To choke up. — *Syn.* Hinder, block; frustrate; check, curb. — *Ant.* Expedite, facilitate. — *v. i.* To become choked up.
clois'ter (klois'tēr), *n.* A monastery or convent. — *v. t.* To seclude from the world, as in a cloister. — **clois'tral** (-trāl), *adj.*
close (klōs), *adj.* 1 Shut fast. 2 Enclosed. 3 Secluded. 4 Secretive. 5 Narrow; confined. 6 Stuffy; stifling. 7 Stingy. 8 Compact; dense. 9 Fitting tightly; also, short. 10 Intimate. 11 Near. 12 Strict; rigorous. 13 Accurate. 14 Nearly equal. — *Ant.* Open; liberal; aloof; remote. — **close'-fit'ting**, *adj.* — **close'ly**, *adv.* — **close'ness**, *n.*
close (klōz), *v. t.* 1 To shut. 2 To enclose. 3 To conclude. — *v. i.* 1 To come together or shut; also, to unite. 2 To grapple (with). 3 To end. 4 To agree (upon, with). — *n.* Conclusion; end.
close (klōs), *n.* An enclosed place, as land around a cathedral.
clos'et (klōz'ēt; -It), *n.* 1 A small room for privacy. 2 A small compartment for household utensils, clothing, etc. 3 A water closet. — *v. t.* To take into a small private room for an interview.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

clo'sure (klō'zhēr), *n.* 1 Conclusion; end.

2 In parliamentary practice, a method of ending debate and forcing an immediate vote on a bill under consideration.

clot (klōt), *n.* A mass formed by some substance, as blood or cream, thickening and sticking together. — **clot**, *v. i. & t.*

cloth (klōth), *n.* 1 A fabric of woven cotton, linen, silk, etc. 2 A tablecloth. 3 The distinctive dress of any profession, esp. of the clergy; hence, the clergy.

clothe (klōth), *v. t.*; **CLOTHED** (klōthd), **CLAD** (klād); **CLOTH'ING** (klōth'ing). 1 To dress. 2 To cover as with a garment. — **Ant.** Unclothe.

clothes (klōthz; *colloq.* klōz), *n. pl.* 1 Garments; dress. 2 Bedclothes. — **clothes'line'** (-līn'), *n.* — **clothes'pin'** (-pīn'), *n.*

cloth'ier (klōth'yēr), *n.* One who makes or sells cloths or clothing.

cloth'ing (klōth'ing), *n.* Garments in general; dress.

clo'ture (klō'tūr), *n.* Closure, as of a debate.

cloud (kloud), *n.* 1 A visible mass of fog or haze suspended in the air. 2 Any visible mass of particles, as of dust, in the air. 3 A crowd. 4 Anything having a dark or threatening look. — **v. t.** 1 To darken or obscure with or as with a cloud. 2 To sully. — **cloud'less**, *adj.* — **cloud'let**, *n.* — **cloud'y**, *adj.*

cloud'burst' (kloud'būrst'), *n.* A sudden heavy rainfall.

clout (klout), *n. & v. t.* Slap; hit.

clove, **clo'ven**. See **CLEAVE**.

clove (klōv), *n.* The dried flower bud of an East Indian tree, used as a spice.

clove pink. A plant of the pink family, with a rich clovelike fragrance.

clo'ver (klō'vēr), *n.* A low herb of the pea family, with three-parted leaves and dense flower heads.

clown (kloun), *n.* 1 An ill-bred person. 2 A buffoon. — **v. i.** To act like a clown. — **clown'ish**, *adj.*

cloy (kloi), *v. t.* To glut; satiate. — **Ant.** Whet.

club (klüb), *n.* 1 A cudgel. 2 A special stick or bat used in various games. 3 A group of persons associated for a common purpose; also, the room or rooms occupied by such a group. 4 A playing card of a suit marked with a black figure in the shape of a trefoil; also, the suit. — **v. t. & i.** 1 To strike with a club. 2 To associate for a common purpose. — **club'house'** (-hous'), *n.* — **club'man** (-mān), *n.* — **club'room'** (-rōom'), *n.*

cluck (klūk), *n.* The call of a hen to her chicks. — **cluck**, *v. i.*

clue (klō), *n.* See **CLEW**.

clump (klūmp), *n.* 1 A cluster, as of trees. 2 A heavy, dull, tramping sound. — **v. i.** To tread clumsily and heavily.

clum'sy (klūm'zī), *adj.* Without skill or grace; awkward. — **Ant.** Dexterous, adroit; facile. — **clum'si-ly** (-zī-lī), *adv.*

clung (klūng), *past tense & past part.* of **CLING**.

clus'ter (klūs'tēr), *n.* A group or bunch. — **v. i. & t.** To grow or gather in a cluster.

clutch (klūch), *v. t. & i.* To grasp; grip. — **n.** 1 A claw or hand in the act of grasping; hence, control; power. 2 Seizure; grasp. 3 A device for gripping an object, as a coupling for connecting two working parts in machinery.

clut'ter (klūt'tēr), *n.* Crowded confusion; disorder. — **v. t. & i.** To disarrange.

coach (kōch), *n.* 1 A type of carriage or automobile. 2 A railroad passenger car. 3 A tutor, as in studies, debating, athletics, etc. — **v. t.** To assist (students) by private instruction; to prepare (athletes) for a contest; in baseball, to direct (a base runner). — **coach'man** (-mān), *n.*

co-ad'ju-tor (kō-ā-jōō-tēr; kō-ā-jōō'tēr), *n.* An assistant.

co-ag'u-late (kō-āg'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To clot. — **co-ag'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

coal (kōl), *n.* 1 An ember. 2 A black solid combustible mineral used as fuel. — **v. t.** To supply with coal. — **v. i.** To take in coal.

co'a-lesce' (kō-ā-lēs'), *v. i.* To grow together into one body. — **Syn.** Merge, fuse, blend, mingle, mix. — **co'a-les'cence** (-lēs'-ēns; -ns), *n.*

co'a-li'tion (kō-ā-līsh'ūn), *n.* A union; alliance for joint action.

coal oil. Kerosene.

coal tar. Tar distilled from bituminous coal, used in dyes, explosives, drugs, etc.

coarse (kōrs), *adj.* 1 Of inferior quality. 2 Made up of large particles; not fine. 3 Harsh; rough. 4 Vulgar. — **Ant.** Fine; refined. — **coarse'ly**, *adv.* — **coarse'ness**, *n.*

coars'en (kōr's'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become coarse.

coast (kōst), *n.* 1 Seashore. 2 A slide down a slope. — **v. i.** 1 To sail by or near the shore. 2 U. S. & Canada. To glide along without effort. — **coast'al** (kōs'tāl), *adj.* — **coast'er**, *n.* — **coast line**.

coast guard. Any force, esp. a military or naval force, employed in guarding a coast line.

coat (kōt), *n.* 1 An outer garment fitting the upper part of the body. 2 The external growth on animals, as of fur, feathers, etc. 3 Any covering layer. — **v. t.** To cover with some protecting layer.

coat'ing (kōt'ing), *n.* A coat or covering.

coat of arms. The emblems which a nobleman has a right to display, as on his shield.

coat of mail. A defensive garment of metal scales or rings joined together.

coax (kōks), *v. t.* To wheedle; cajole.

cob (kōb), *n.* 1 A short-legged stocky horse. 2 A corn cob.

co'balt (kō'bōlt; -bōlt), *n.* A tough shiny silver-white metal found with iron and nickel.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

cob/ble (kōb'bl), *v. t.* To patch; esp., to repair (shoes).
cob/bler (kōb'blēr), *n.* One who repairs shoes.
cob/ble-stone' (kōb'bl-stōn'), *n.* A naturally rounded stone larger than a pebble.
co/bra (kō'brā), *n.* A poisonous snake of Asia and Africa which, when excited, expands the skin around the neck into a broad hood.
cob/web' (kōb'wēb'), *n.* The web spun by a spider; hence, anything flimsy or entangling.
co-caine', co-cain' (kō-kān'; kō'kān; *by some, kō'kā-ēn, -īn*), *n.* A narcotic substance obtained from the leaves of a South American shrub called **co'ca** (kō'kā).
coch/i-neal' (kōch'ī-nēl'; kōch'ī-nēl), *n.* A dye made from the dried bodies of a Central American insect.
coch/le-a (kōk'lē-ā), *n.* A shell-shaped division of the inner ear.
cock (kōk), *n.* 1 The male of various birds, esp. of the common barnyard fowl; rooster. 2 A leader. 3 A valve or faucet. 4 The hammer of a firearm; also, the position of the hammer when drawn back ready for firing. — *v. i. & t.* To draw back the hammer of (a firearm).
cock (kōk), *n.* A small conical pile of hay, etc.
cock-ade' (kōk-ād'), *n.* A device, as a rosette, worn upon the hat as a badge.
cock/a-too' (kōk'ā-tōō'; kōk'ā-tōō'), *n.* A brilliantly colored Australian parrot.
cock/a-trice (kōk'ā-trīs; *esp. Brit., -trīs*), *n.* A fabulous serpent said to kill with a glance of its eyes.
cock'er-el (kōk'ēr-ēl), *n.* A young cock.
cock/eye' (kōk'ī'), *n.* A squinting eye. — **cock-eyed'** (-īd'), *adj.*
cock/le (kōk'lē), *n.* Any of several weeds growing in grainfields.
cock/le (kōk'lē), *n.* A shellfish with a heart-shaped double shell.
cock/le-shell' (-shēl'), *n.* 1 The shell of a cockle. 2 A small shallow boat.
cock/ney (kōk'nē), *n.* A native of the East End of London, speaking with the dialect common in that district; also, this dialect.
cock/pit' (kōk'pīt'), *n.* 1 A pit for fighting gamecocks. 2 In airplanes, a space in the body for the seating of pilots, passengers, etc.
cock/roach' (kōk'rōch'), *n.* A dark leathery insect infesting houses and ships.
cock/tail' (kōk'tāl'), *n.* 1 A short drink of liquor mixed with flavoring ingredients. 2 An appetizer, as of chilled fruit juice, oysters with tomato sauce, etc.
cock'y (kōk'ī), *adj.* *Colloq.* Conceited; also, jaunty.
co/co (kō'kō), *n.* The coconut or coconut palm.
co/coa (kō'kō), *n.* 1 Cacao. 2 Chocolate deprived of some of its fat and powdered; also, a drink made of this powder dissolved in hot water or milk.
co/co-nut', co/coa-nut' (kō'kō-nūt'), *n.*

The fruit of the **coconut palm**, a tall tropical palm.
co-coon' (kō-kōōn'), *n.* The case which the larvae of many insects spin about themselves and in which they pass the pupa stage.
cod (kōd), *n.* A soft-finned largemouthed food fish of the North Atlantic.
cod/dle (kōd'lē), *v. t.* 1 To cook slowly in hot, but not boiling, water. 2 To pamper.
code (kōd), *n.* 1 Any systematic body of law. 2 Any system of principles. 3 A system of signals. 4 A system of symbols used in ciphers, secret messages, etc.
co/dex (kō'dēks), *n.*; *pl.* **co/di-cēs** (kō'dī-sēs; kōd'ī-). A manuscript book, as of the Scriptures.
cod/fish' (kōd'fīsh'), *n.* The cod.
codg'er (kōj'ēr), *n.* *Colloq.* An odd, cranky, or uncouth fellow.
cod/i-cil (kōd'ī-sīl), *n.* An addition to a will, changing the will in some respect.
cod/i-fy (kōd'ī-fī; kōd'ī-), *v. t.* To reduce to a code; to systematize. — **cod/i-fi-ca-tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*
cod/ling (kōd'līng), or **cod/lin** (-līn), *moth.* A small moth whose larva infests apples, pears, etc.
co/ed'u-ca-tion (kō'ēd'ū-kā'shūn), *n.* Education of students of both sexes at the same institution. — **co/ed'u-ca-tion-al** (-āl), *adj.*
co/ef-fi-cient (kō'ē-fīsh'ēnt; kō'ī-), *n.* In mathematics, any symbol placed before another as a multiplier.
co-erce' (kō-ōrs'), *v. t.* 1 To repress. 2 To compel; force. — **co-er/cion** (-ōr'shūn), *n.* — **co-er/cive** (-sīv), *adj.*
co-e-val (kō-ē-vāl), *adj.* Of the same age.
co/ex-ist' (kō'ēg-zīst'; -īg-), *v. i.* To exist together or at the same time. — **co/ex-ist-ence** (-zīs'tēns), *n.*
cof/fee (kōf'ī), *n.* A drink made from the roasted and ground seeds of a berrylike fruit of a tropical shrub of the madder family; also, the seeds (**coffee beans**) or the shrub. — **cof/fee-house'** (-hous'), *n.* — **cof/fee-pot'** (-pōt'), *n.*
cof/fer (kōf'ēr), *n.* A casket or chest, esp. for valuables.
cof/in (kōf'īn), *n.* A chest or case to hold a corpse.
oog (kōg), *n.* A tooth on the rim of a wheel in a machine.
co/gent (kō'jēnt), *adj.* Forcible; convincing. — **co/gen-cy** (-jēn-sī), *n.*
cog/i-tate (kōj'ī-tāt), *v. t. & i.* To think; ponder. — **cog/i-ta-tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.*
co/gnac (kō'nyāk; kōn'yāk), *n.* French brandy.
cog/nate (kōg'nāt), *adj.* 1 Related; from the same stock. 2 Of the same or similar nature. — **Ant.** Various.
cog-ni-tion (kōg-nīsh'ūn), *n.* The process of knowing; knowledge.
cog-ni-zance (kōg-nī-zāns; *esp. Law, kōn'ī-zāns*), *n.* Apprehension by the mind; awareness; hence, notice; heed. — **cog-ni-zant** (-zānt), *adj.*
co-heir' (kō-ār'), *n.* A joint heir.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

co-here' (kō-hēr'), *v. i.* To stick together.
co-her'ent (kō-hēr'ent), *adj.* 1 Sticking together. 2 Composed of parts depending upon or related to each other. 3 Logically consistent. — **co-her'ence** (-ēns), *n.*
co-he'sion (kō-hē'zhūn), *n.* 1 A sticking together; coherence. 2 The molecular attraction by which the particles of a body are united. — **co-he'sive** (-sīv), *adj.*
cohort (kō'hōrt), *n.* A company or band, esp. of warriors.
coif (koif), *n.* A small close-fitting hat.
coif'feur (kwā'fūr'), *n.* Hairdresser.
coif'fure (kwā'fūr'), *n.* Headdress.
coil (koil), *v. t. & i.* To wind in a spiral shape. — *n.* A ring, or a series of rings, of coiled rope, wire, pipe, etc.
coin (koin), *n.* A piece of metal marked and issued by government authority for use as money. — *v. t.* 1 To mint (coins). 2 To invent (a word, etc.). — **coin'er**, *n.*
coin'age (koin'ij), *n.* A coining, or minting, as of money; also, that which is coined; money.
co'in-cide' (kō'in-sīd'), *v. i.* To correspond exactly (*with*); to agree (*with*). — **Ant.** Differ (*from*). — **co-in'ci-dence** (kō'in'sīdēns), *n.*
co-in'ci-dent (kō'in'sīdēnt), *adj.* Occurring at the same time as something else; exhibiting coincidence. — **co-in'ci-den'tal** (-dēn'tāl; -t'l), *adj.*
coke (kōk), *n.* The substance left from the distillation of coal, used as fuel.
col'an-der (kūl'ān-dēr; kōl'), *n.* Also **cul'-len-der** (kūl'ēn-dēr; kūl'In-). A bowl-shaped sieve or strainer.
cold (kōld), *adj.* 1 Frigid; chilly. 2 Not cordial or friendly. 3 Suffering from lack of warmth. — **Ant.** Hot. — *n.* 1 A condition marked by low temperature. 2 A chilly feeling. 3 A disordered bodily condition affecting esp. the respiratory tract. 4 Chilly weather. — **cold'blood'ed** (-blūd'ēd; -īd), *adj.* — **cold'heart'ed** (-hār'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* — **cold'ly**, *adv.* — **cold'ness**, *n.*
cole (kōl), *n.* A vegetable related to the cabbage.
col'ic (kōl'ik), *n.* Abdominal pain caused by spasm, obstruction, or distention of part of the viscera.
col-lab'o-rate (kō-lāb'ō-rāt), *v. i.* To work together; act jointly. — **col-lab'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shūn), *n.* — **col-lab'o-ra'tor** (-rā'tēr), *n.*
col-lapse' (kō-lāps'), *v. i.* 1 To go to pieces; to cave in. 2 To suffer a physical breakdown. — *n.* A breakdown.
col'lar (kōl'ēr), *n.* 1 Something worn around the neck, as a band forming part of one's clothing. 2 Anything like or likened to such a band in shape or use. — *v. t.* To seize by the collar.
col'lar-bone' (-bōn'), *n.* The bone of the shoulder, joining the breastbone and the shoulder blade; the clavicle.
col-late' (kō-lāt'), *v. t.* To compare critically, as two texts.
col-lat'er-al (kō-lāt'ēr-āl), *adj.* 1 Associ-

ated, but secondary in importance. 2 Parallel. 3 Occurring at the same time; coincident. 4 Belonging to the same ancestral stock, but not in the direct line of descent. 5 Designating security attached to a promissory note to ensure that the note will be paid when due. — *n.* 1 A collateral relative. 2 Something used as collateral security.
col-la'tion (kō-lā'shūn), *n.* 1 Critical comparison, as of texts. 2 A light meal.
col'league (kōl'ēg), *n.* An associate.
col'lect (kōl'ēkt), *n.* The opening prayer before the Epistle of the Mass or of the Anglican Communion service.
col-lect' (kō-lēkt'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To gather. 2 To regain control of (oneself). 3 To obtain payment of (a bill, etc.). — **Syn.** Assemble, congregate. — **Ant.** Disperse; distribute. — *adj. & adv.* Payable by the person who receives it. — **col-lec'tion** (kō-lēk'shūn), *n.* — **col-lec'tor** (-tēr), *n.*
col-lec'tive (kō-lēk'tiv), *adj.* 1 Gathered; accumulated. 2 Relating to a group; done or shared by a number working together. 3 Treating a number of objects as a group. — *n.* A collective noun. — **col-lec'tive-ly**, *adv.*
col'lege (kōl'ēj; -ij), *n.* 1 A body of persons having certain common interests, duties, and rights, as the group of cardinals or of electors. 2 An educational institution higher than an academy or high school. 3 An institution for professional instruction. — **col-le'gi-an** (kō-lē'jī-ān; -lān), *n.* — **col-le'gi-ate** (-ij-āt; -līt), *adj.*
col-lide' (kō-līd'), *v. i.* To come together with a clash; to clash. — **col-li'sion** (kō-līzh'ūn), *n.*
col'lie (kōl'ī), *n.* A dog of a Scottish breed used in herding sheep.
col'lier (kōl'yēr), *n.* 1 A coal dealer or coal miner. 2 A vessel for transporting coal.
col'lier-y (kōl'yēr-ī), *n.* A coal mine.
col-lo-ca'tion (kōl'ō-kā'shūn), *n.* Arrangement of objects with reference to each other; disposition in place.
col-lo'di-on (kō-lō'dī-ūn), *n.* A sticky substance which hardens in the air, used to cover wounds, coat photographic films, etc.
col-lo'qui-al (kō-lō'kwī-āl), *adj.* Used in ordinary or familiar conversation; hence, informal.
col-lo-quy (kōl'ō-kwī), *n.* Mutual discourse; conference.
col-lu'sion (kō-lū'zhūn), *n.* A secret co-operation for a fraudulent purpose; fraud. — **col-lu'sive** (-sīv), *adj.*
co-logne' (kō-lōn'), *n.* A perfumed toilet water.
co'lon (kō'lōn), *n.* The part of the large intestine extending from the caecum to the rectum.
co'lon (kō'lōn), *n.* A punctuation mark [:] that introduces a quotation, explanation, or enumeration, or that follows the salutation of a business letter, or that separates numerical expressions.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīrois, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

colo'nel (kŭl'nəl; -nəl), *n.* *Mil.* An officer ranking above a lieutenant colonel and below a brigadier general. — **colo'nel-cy** (-sē), *n.*

co-lo'ni-al (kŭ-lŏ'nī-əl), *adj.* Of, relating to, or living in, a colony. — *n.* An inhabitant of a colony.

col'o-nist (kŏl'ŏ-nīst), *n.* One engaged in founding a colony; also, a colonial.

col'o-nize (kŏl'ŏ-nīz), *v. t. & i.* To establish a colony (in); to settle in a colony. — **col'o-ni-za'tion** (-nī-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'-), *n.*

col'on-nade' (kŏl'ŏ-nād'), *n.* In architecture, a row of columns, usually carrying an architrave.

col'o-ny (kŏl'ŏ-nī), *n.* 1 A group of people who leave their native land to settle elsewhere but remain subject to the parent state. 2 A region settled by such a group.

col'or, col'our (kŭl'ēr), *n.* 1 A quality, apart from shape, size, and solidity, which any visible object possesses when light falls upon it. 2 Hue; tint. 3 *pl.* A flag. 4 Picturesqueness. — *v. t. & i.* To dye, tint, paint, or stain; to acquire or change color. — **col'or-ful, col'our-ful**, *adj.* — **col'or-less, col'our-less**, *adj.*

col'or-a'tion, col'our-a'tion (kŭl'ēr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Use or combination of colors.

col'ored, col'oured (kŭl'ērd), *adj.* 1 Having color. 2 Of some other race than the Caucasian, or white.

col'or-ist, col'our-ist (kŭl'ēr-īst), *n.* An artist skilled in the use of colors.

co-lōs'sal (kŏ-lŏs'āl; -l), *adj.* Huge; enormous.

co-lōs'sus (kŏ-lŏs'ŭs), *n.* Any huge person or thing.

colt (kŏlt), *n.* A young horse, ass, or zebra.

col'um-bine (kŏl'ŭm-bīn), *n.* A plant of the crowfoot family, with showy flowers.

col'umn (kŏl'ŭm), *n.* 1 A pillar supporting a roof or gallery. 2 Anything like or likened to such a pillar. 3 A military or naval formation in which the units are arranged one behind another. 4 One of two or more upright sections of printed matter, as in a book or newspaper. — **co-lum'nar** (kŏ-lŭm'nēr), *adj.*

col'um-nist (kŏl'ŭm-nīst; -ŭm-īst), *n.* A special writer who writes matter for a newspaper column.

co'ma (kŏmā), *n.* A sleeplike state caused by disease, injury, or poison. — **com'a-tose** (kŏm'ā-tōs; -tōz; kŏ'mā-), *adj.*

comb (kŏm), *n.* 1 A toothed instrument for arranging the hair, or for separating and cleaning the fibers of wool, flax, etc. 2 A fleshy crest on the head of a fowl. 3 Honeycomb. — **comb**, *v. t.*

com'bat (kŏm'bāt; kŭm'bāt; kŏm-bāt'), *v. i. & t.* To fight; struggle; resist. — *Ant.* Champion; defend. — (kŏm'bāt; kŭm'-), *n.* A fight; contest. — **com'bat-ant** (kŏm'bā-tānt; kŭm'-), *n.* — **com'ba-tive** (kŏm'bā-tīv; kŭm'-; kŏm-bāt'iv), *adj.*

comb'er (kŏm'ēr), *n.* 1 One that combs wool, flax, etc. 2 A long curling wave.

com'bi-na'tion (kŏm'bī-nā'shŭn; -nā'-), *n.* 1 A

combining or being combined. 2 A union or aggregation made by combining. 3 A series of symbols which, when dialed by a disk on a lock (**combination lock**), will open the lock.

com'bine' (kŏm-bīn'), *v. t. & i.* To unite; join. — *Ant.* Separate.

com'bine (kŏm'bīn; kŏm-bīn'), *n.* 1 A combination; esp., *Colloq., U. S.*, one made to secure business or political advantage. 2 (*pron. kŏm'bīn*) A machine which harvests and threshes grain while moving over the field.

com-bus'ti-ble (kŏm-bŭs'tī-b'l), *adj.* Apt to catch fire; inflammable.

com-bus'tion (kŏm-bŭs'chŭn), *n.* Act or instance of burning.

come (kŭm), *v. i.*; *past* CAME (kām); *past part.* COME; *pres. part.* COM'ING (kŭm'ing). 1 To approach. 2 To arrive. 3 To reach the point of being, getting, etc. 4 To have place in a series, calendar, scale, etc. 5 To issue as by birth, development, etc. 6 To be obtainable. 7 To reach; extend. — *Ant.* Go.

co-me'di-an (kŏ-mē'dī-ān), *n.* An actor in comedy. — **co-me'di-enne'** (kŏ-mē'dī-ēn'), *n. fem.*

com'e-dy (kŏm'ē-dī), *n.* 1 A light amusing play. 2 A literary work treating its subject matter in one or more ways characteristic of comedy.

come'ly (kŭm'li), *adj.* Good-looking. — *Ant.* Homely. — **come'li-ness**, *n.*

co-mes'ti-ble (kŏ-mēs'tī-b'l), *adj.* Eatable. — *n.* Often *pl.* Food.

com'et (kŏm'ēt; -īt), *n.* A bright heavenly body, usually with a long cloudy tail and moving in an orbit around the sun.

com'fit (kŭm'fīt; kŏm'-), *n.* A candied fruit, nut, etc.; a confection.

com'fort (kŭm'fērt), *v. t.* To console. — *Ant.* Afflict; bother. — *n.* 1 Consolation. 2 Freedom from pain or trouble, or something which gives such freedom. — **com'fort-less**, *adj.*

com'fort-a-ble (kŭm'fērt-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 *Colloq.* Adequate; sufficient. 2 At ease; enjoying comfort. — *Ant.* Uncomfortable; miserable. — *n.* *U. S.* A quilted cover for a bed. — **com'fort-a-bly** (-blī), *adv.*

com'fort-er (kŭm'fērt-ēr), *n.* 1 One that comforts. 2 [*cap.*] The Holy Spirit. 3 *U. S.* A comfortable.

com'ic (kŏm'ik), *adj.* Provoking laughter; ludicrous. — *Syn.* Laughable, funny. — *Ant.* Tragic. — *n.* The element in art or nature which provokes laughter. — **com'i-cal**, *adj.*

com'ing (kŭm'ing), *adj.* 1 Approaching. 2 *Colloq.* Gaining success; giving promise for the future. — *n.* 1 Approach or arrival. 2 Advent; esp. [*usually cap.*], the Second Advent of Christ.

com'i-ty (kŏm'ī-tī), *n.* Courtesy; civility. — *Ant.* Dissension; antagonism.

com'ma (kŏm'ā), *n.* The punctuation mark [,] separating sentence elements with least distinctness.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

com-mand' (kǒ-mǎnd'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To order. 2 To dominate; control; govern. — *Ant.* Comply, obey. — *n.* 1 A commanding; order. 2 Authority to command. 3 Domination; control; mastery. 4 *Mil. & Nav.* A body of troops under a commander; also, a military position which one commands. 5 A military order.

com-man-dant' (kǒm'ǎn-dǎnt'; -dǎnt'), *n.* Commander.

com-man-deer' (kǒm'ǎn-dēr'), *v. t.* To seize for military purposes.

com-mand'er (kǒ-mǎn'dēr), *n.* 1 Chief; leader. 2 Officer commanding an army, or a subdivision of an army. 3 *Nav.* An officer ranking next below a captain.

commander in chief. The officer or official who holds supreme command of the military or naval forces of a nation.

com-mand'ment (kǒ-mǎnd'měnt), *n.* Command; order; specif., *Bib.*, one of the Ten Commandments.

com-man'do (kǒ-mǎn'dō), *n.* See **RANGER**.

com-mem'o-rate (kǒ-mēm'ō-rāt), *v. t.* To call or recall to mind; to serve as a memorial of. — **com-mem'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shūn), *n.*

com-mence' (kǒ-měns'), *v. i. & t.* To start; begin.

com-mence'ment (-mēnt), *n.* 1 A beginning. 2 The graduation exercises of a school or college.

com-mend' (kǒ-měnd'), *v. t.* 1 To commit to one's care. 2 To recommend. 3 To praise. — *Ant.* Censure; admonish. — **com-mend'a-ble** (-mēn'dā-b'l), *adj.* — **com-men-da'tion** (kǒm'ēn-dā'shūn), *n.*

com-men'su-rate (kǒ-mēn'shōō-rīt), *adj.* Equal in measure or extent; also, proportionate; corresponding.

com'ment (kǒm'ēnt), *n.* An expression of opinion; a remark; an explanatory, illustrative, or critical note or observation. — **com'ment**, *v. i.*

com'men-tar'y (kǒm'ēn-tēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *n.* A series of comments.

com'men-ta'tor (kǒm'ēn-tā'tēr), *n.* One who comments; *esp.*, one who gives talks on news events over the radio.

com'merce (kǒm'ōrs; -ērs), *n.* Business dealings; trade.

com-mer'cial (kǒ-mōr'shāl), *adj.* Having to do with commerce; mercantile. — **com-mer'cial-ly**, *adv.*

com-mer'cial-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To treat in a business way, *esp.* so as to yield profit.

com-min'gle (kǒ-mīng'g'l), *v. t. & i.* To mingle.

com-mis'er-ate (kǒ-mīz'ēr-āt), *v. t. & i.* To feel or express pity (for). — **com-mis'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

com-mis-sar' (kǒm'ī-sār'), *n.* A commissioner; specif., one of the People's Commissars, or heads of governmental departments, in the republics of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

com-mis-sar'i-at (kǒm'ī-sār'ī-āt), *n.* 1 *Mil.* The system by which troops are supplied; also, the body of officers in charge of

this system. 2 A body of commissioners; specif., any of the governmental departments within the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

com'mis-sar'y (kǒm'ī-sēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -sēr-ī), *n.* 1 A department or store supplying provisions, as in a camp. 2 A commissar.

com-mis'sion (kǒ-mīsh'ūn), *n.* 1 A warrant granting certain powers and imposing certain duties. 2 Authority to act as agent for another; also, anything to be done by an agent. 3 A body of commissioners. 4 The doing of some act; also, the thing done. 5 In business, the allowance made to an agent for transacting business for another. 6 *Mil. & Nav.* A certificate conferring rank and authority. — *v. t.* 1 To give a commission to. 2 To equip and man (a vessel) for service. — *Syn.* Authorize, accredit, license. — **com-mis'sioned** (-ūnd), *adj.*

com-mis'sion-er (kǒ-mīsh'ūn-ēr), *n.* 1 A person given a commission; a member of a commission. 2 An official in charge of some department of public service. — **com-mis'sion-er-ship**, *n.*

com-mit' (kǒ-mīt'), *v. t.* 1 To give in trust. 2 To transfer; consign. 3 To imprison. 4 To perpetrate, as a crime. 5 To pledge; bind. — **com-mit'ment**, *n.* — **com-mit'tal**, *n.*

com-mit'tee (kǒ-mīt'tī), *n.* A body of persons selected to consider and act on some matter. — **com-mit'tee-man** (-mān), *n.*

com-mode' (kǒ-mōd'), *n.* A movable washstand with cupboard underneath.

com-mo'di-ous (kǒ-mō'dī-ūs), *adj.* Spacious and comfortable.

com-mod'i-ty (kǒ-mōd'ī-tī), *n.* Any article of trade or commerce; in *pl.*, goods; wares.

com-mo-dore' (kǒm'ō-dōr'), *n.* A naval officer ranking above a captain and below a rear admiral.

com'mon (kǒm'ūn), *adj.* 1 Belonging to or serving the community; public. 2 Shared by a number in a group. 3 Widely or generally known, met, observed, etc.; familiar. 4 Ordinary; usual. — *Syn.* Universal; mutual; popular, vulgar. — *Ant.* Individual; uncommon; exceptional. — *n.* Also *pl.* Land held in common. — **com'mon-ly**, *adv.*

com'mon-al-ty (kǒm'ūn-āl-tī), *n.* The common people; the public.

com'mon-er (kǒm'ūn-ēr), *n.* One of the common people; one having no rank of nobility.

com'mon-place' (kǒm'ūn-plās'), *adj.* Common; ordinary. — *n.* Anything ordinary; *esp.*, a trite remark.

com'mons (kǒm'ūnz), *n. pl.* 1 The mass of the people, as distinguished from the nobility. 2 [*cap.*] The House of Commons. 3 A dining hall, as in a college.

com'mon-weal' (kǒm'ūn-wēl'), *n.* 1 The general welfare. 2 *Archaic.* Commonwealth.

com'mon-wealth' (kŏm'ŭn-wĕlth'), *n.* The body of people politically organized into a state; hence, a state.

com-mo'tion (kŏ-mŏ'shŭn), *n.* 1 Agitation. 2 A disturbance; uprising.

com'mu-nal (kŏm'ŭ-nāl; kŏ-mŭ'nāl; -n'l), *adj.* 1 Relating to a commune, or to organization in communes. 2 Of or belonging to the common people.

com-mune' (kŏ-mŭn'; *in verse often* kŏm'ŭn), *v. i.* To talk together; confer. — *Syn.* Consult, negotiate. — (kŏm'ŭn), *n.* Communion; intercourse.

com'mune (kŏm'ŭn), *n.* 1 The common people. 2 In France, the smallest administrative district or its government.

com-mu'ni-cant (kŏ-mŭ'nĭ-kānt), *n.* 1 One entitled to partake of the Lord's Supper. 2 A person who communicates.

com-mu'ni-cate (kŏ-mŭ'nĭ-kāt), *v. t.* 1 To impart. 2 To make known. — *v. i.* 1 To partake of the Lord's Supper. 2 To converse. 3 To be connected. — **com-mu'ni-ca-ble** (-kā-b'l), *adj.*

com-mu'ni-ca'tion (kŏ-mŭ'nĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* 1 Act of communicating. 2 Exchange of opinions. 3 A message. 4 A means of communicating. — **com-mu'ni-ca'tive** (kŏ-mŭ'nĭ-kā'tĭv; -kā'tĭv), *adj.*

com-mun'ion (kŏ-mŭn'yŭn), *n.* 1 A sharing of something with others. 2 Mutual intercourse. 3 A body of Christians having a common faith or discipline. 4 [*cap.*] The sacrament of the Eucharist.

com-mu'ni-qué' (kŏ-mŭ'nĭ-kā'; *esp. Brit.*, kŏ-mŭ'nĭ-kā), *n.* An official communication.

com'mu-nism (kŏm'ŭ-nĭz'm), *n.* 1 Social organization in which goods are held in common. 2 A theory of social organization advocating common ownership of means of production and an equal distribution of products of industry. — **com'mu-nist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **com'mu-nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

com-mu'ni-ty (kŏ-mŭ'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1 A body of people living in the same place under the same laws. 2 The public. 3 Joint ownership.

com-mu-ta'tion (kŏm'ŭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Substitution of one form of payment or penalty for another.

com-mu-ta'tor (kŏm'ŭ-tā'tēr), *n.* *Elec.* A device, as on a generator or motor, for changing an electric current.

com-mute' (kŏ-mŭt'), *v. t.* 1 To exchange. 2 To substitute a less severe penalty for (one more severe). — *v. i.* To travel by use of a **com-mu-ta'tion tick-et** (kŏm'ŭ-tā'shŭn), issued by a railroad at a reduced rate for a number of trips between designated places. — **com-mut'er** (kŏ-mŭt'ēr), *n.*

com-pact' (kŏm-pākt'), *adj.* 1 Solid; dense. 2 Brief; succinct. — *v. t.* To pack together.

com'pact (kŏm'pākt), *n.* A small case carried in a woman's purse and containing face powder and rouge.

com'pact (kŏm'pākt), *n.* An agreement.

com-pan'ion (kŏm-pān'yŭn), *n.* An associate; comrade. — **com-pan'ion-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **com-pan'ion-less**, *adj.* — **com-pan'ion-ship**, *n.*

com-pan'ion (kŏm-pān'yŭn), *n.* Companionway.

com-pan'ion-way' (-wā'), *n.* Stairway leading from the deck of a ship to a cabin or saloon below.

com'pa-ny (kŭm'pā-nĭ), *n.* 1 Fellowship; also, companions. 2 A retinue. 3 An association of persons to carry on a business. 4 A group of musical or dramatic performers. 5 *Colloq.* Guests. 6 *Mil.* An infantry unit normally commanded by a captain. 7 The crew of a vessel. — *Syn.* Party, band, troop, troupe.

com'pa-ra-ble (kŏm'pā-rā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being compared. — *Syn.* Parallel, similar, like, alike. — *Ant.* Disparate.

com-par'a-tive (kŏm-pār'ā-tĭv), *adj.* 1 Of, proceeding from, or by, comparison; relative. 2 In grammar, expressing a higher degree or greater amount of what is denoted by the simple form; thus, "bigger" is the comparative degree of "big." — *n.* The comparative degree or a form denoting it. — **com-par'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

com-pare' (kŏm-pār'), *v. t.* 1 To liken. 2 To examine for likenesses and differences. 3 In grammar, to state the positive, comparative, and superlative forms of. — *n.* Comparison.

com-par'i-son (kŏm-pār'ĭ-sŭn; -s'n), *n.* 1 A relative estimate. 2 In grammar, the change in an adjective or adverb to denote degrees of quality, quantity, or relation.

com-part'ment (kŏm-pärt'mĕnt), *n.* A section of an enclosed space; room.

com'pass (kŭm'pās), *n.* 1 Boundary of any area. 2 An enclosed space; hence, range, as of tones, notes, etc. 3 Usually *pl.* An instrument for drawing circles, transferring measurements, etc. It has two legs joined at the top by a pivot. 4 A device for determining direction by means of a magnetic needle swinging freely and always pointing to the magnetic north. — *v. t.* 1 To plot; also, to bring about. 2 To make a circuit of; also, to surround.

com-pas'sion (kŏm-pāsh'ŭn), *n.* Pity; mercy; condolence. — **com-pas'sion-ate** (-ĭt), *adj.*

com-pat'i-ble (kŏm-pāt'ĭ-b'l), *adj.* Existing or getting along together harmoniously. — *Syn.* Consonant, congenial, sympathetic. — *Ant.* Incompatible. — **com-pat'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

com-pa'tri-ot (kŏm-pā'trĭ-ŭt; -pāt'rĭ-ŭt), *n.* A fellow countryman.

com-peer' (kŏm-pēr'; kŏm'pēr), *n.* An equal; a peer.

com-pel' (kŏm-pĕl'), *v. t.* To force; oblige.

com'pen-sate (kŏm'pĕn-sāt; -pĕn-), *v. t.* 1 To make up for. 2 To pay; remunerate. — *Syn.* Balance, offset; recompense, repay, satisfy. — **com'pen-sa'tion** (-sā'shŭn), *n.* — **com-pen'sa-to'ry** (kŏm-pĕn'-

sá-tō/rī; esp. Brit., -tēr-ī or kōm'pēn-sā-tēr-ī), *adj.*

com-pete' (kōm-pēt'), *v. i.* To contend; vie.

com-pe-tence (kōm-pē-tēns), **com-pe-ten-cy** (-tēn-sī), *n.* 1 Adequate means for subsistence. 2 Fitness; ability.

com-pe-tent (kōm-pē-tēnt), *adj.* Capable; fit; qualified. — **Ant.** Incompetent.

com-pe-ti-tion (kōm-pē-tīsh'ūn), *n.* 1

Rivalry. 2 A contest; match. — **com-pet'i-tive** (kōm-pēt'ī-tīv), *adj.*

com-pet'i-tor (kōm-pēt'ī-tēr), *n.* A rival contestant.

com-pile' (kōm-pīl'), *v. t.* 1 To collect (literary materials) into a volume. 2 To

compose out of materials from other documents. — **com-pi-la-tion** (kōm-pī-lā'shūn; esp. Brit., -pī-), *n.* — **com-pil'er** (kōm-pīl'ēr), *n.*

com-pla'cence (kōm-plā'sēns; -s'ns), **com-pla'cen-cy** (-sēn-sī; -s'n-sī), *n.* Satisfac-

tion; esp., self-satisfaction. — **com-pla-cent**, *adj.* — **com-pla-cent-ly**, *adv.*

com-plain' (kōm-plān'), *v. i.* 1 To give utterance to grief, discontent, etc. 2 To

make a formal accusation. — **com-plain'-ant** (-ānt), *n.*

com-plaint' (kōm-plānt'), *n.* 1 Expres-

sion of grief, discontent, etc. 2 An ailment; sickness. 3 In law, a formal accu-

sation against a person.

com-plai'sance (kōm-plā'zāns; -sāns; kōm-plā-zāns'), *n.* Disposition to please; civility. — **com-plai'sant**, *adj.*

com-ple-ment (kōm-plē-mēnt), *n.* 1

Quantity needed to make a thing complete. 2 Full quantity, number, or amount. 3

In grammar, any added word by which a predication is made complete. — (-mēnt), *v. t.* To supply a lack in; supplement. —

com-ple-men'ta-ry (-mēn'tā-rī), *adj.*

com-plete' (kōm-plēt'), *adj.* 1 Having no

part lacking. 2 Ended. 3 Thorough; entire. — **Ant.** Incomplete. — *v. t.* To

make whole; to finish. — **com-plete-ly**, *adv.* — **com-plete-ness**, *n.* — **com-ple-tion** (kōm-plē'shūn), *n.*

com-plex' (kōm-plēks'; kōm-plēks), *adj.*

1 Composed of two or more parts, as a sen-

tence (**complex sentence**) with one prin-

cipal clause and one or more subordinate

clauses. 2 Complicated; intricate. —

Ant. Simple. — **com-plex'i-ty** (kōm-plēk'sī-tī), *n.*

com-plex'ion (kōm-plēk'shūn), *n.* 1 Hue

or appearance of the skin, esp. of the face.

2 General appearance; aspect.

com-pli'ance (kōm-plī'āns), **com-pli'an-cy** (-ān-sī), *n.* 1 A complying; a yielding to a

demand or proposal. 2 A disposition to

yield. — **com-pli'ant** (-ānt), *adj.*

com-pli-cate (kōm-plī-kāt), *v. t. & i.* To

make or become complex or intricate. —

com-pli-cat'ed (-kāt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* —

com-pli-ca'tion (-kā'shūn), *n.*

com-pli-c'i-ty (kōm-plī-s'ī-tī), *n.* State of

being an accomplice; participation.

com-pli-ment (kōm-plī-mēnt), *n.* 1 An

expression of approval or courtesy. 2

Usually *pl.* Formal greeting. — **Ant.** Taunt. — (-mēnt), *v. t.* To pay a compli-

ment to.

com-pli-men'ta-ry (-mēn'tā-rī), *adj.* 1

Of the nature of a compliment. 2 Given

to compliment.

com-ply' (kōm-plī'), *v. i.* To acquiesce; yield.

com-po'nent (kōm-pō'nēnt), *adj.* Serving

to form a part of; constituent. — *n.* A

component part. — **Syn.** Ingredient, ele-

ment. — **Ant.** Composite.

com-port' (kōm-pōrt'), *v. t.* To carry; con-

duct; — used reflexively. — **Syn.** Behave.

— *v. i.* To agree; accord.

com-pose' (kōm-pōz'), *v. t.* 1 To fashion;

make. 2 To adjust; arrange. 3 To

calm; quiet. 4 To set (type). — *v. i.* To

practice composition, as of music. — **com-**

posed' (-pōzd'), *adj.* — **com-pos'ed-ly** (-pōz'ēd-lī; -īd-lī), *adv.* — **com-pos'er** (-pōz'ēr), *n.*

com-pos'ite (kōm-pōz'īt; Brit. usually

kōm-pō-zīt), *adj.* 1 Made up of distinct

parts or elements. 2 Bearing small flow-

ers united into compact heads, as in the

daisy. — *n.* 1 Something composite.

2 A plant of a family characterized by com-

posite flowers. — **Syn.** Blend, compound,

mixture.

com-po-si'tion (kōm-pō-zīsh'ūn), *n.* 1 A

composing. 2 Art or practice of writing.

3 Make-up; constitution. 4 Combina-

tion. 5 Agreement. 6 A literary, mu-

sical, or artistic product; esp., an essay.

7 The setting of type.

com-pos'i-tor (kōm-pōz'ī-tēr), *n.* One

who sets type.

com-post (kōm-pōst; Brit. -pōst or -pōst),

n. A fertilizing mixture of decayed leaves,

etc., in a pile.

com-po'sure (kōm-pō'zhēr), *n.* Calmness.

com-pound' (kōm-pōund'), *v. t.* 1 To com-

bine. 2 To settle, as a dispute. 3 To in-

crease, as interest, by an amount that itself

increases. 4 To forbear prosecution of

(an offense) in return for some reward.

com-pound (kōm-pōund; kōm-pōund'), *adj.*

1 Made up of two or more parts. 2 In

grammar, formed by the combination of

two or more otherwise independent ele-

ments.

com-pound (kōm-pōund), *n.* 1 A com-

ound substance. 2 In grammar, a solid

or hyphenated word made up of two or more

distinct words. — **Syn.** Mixture, compos-

ite, blend. — **Ant.** Element.

com-pre-hend' (kōm-prē-hēnd'), *v. t.* 1

To understand. 2 To include. — **com'-**

pre-hen'si-ble (-hēn'sī-b'l), *adj.* — **com'-**

pre-hen'sion (-hēn'shūn), *n.* — **com'-pre-**

hen'sive (-sīv), *adj.*

com-press' (kōm-prēs'), *v. t.* To squeeze

together; condense. — **Syn.** Constrict, con-

tract, shrink. — **Ant.** Stretch; spread. —

com-pressed' (-prēst'), *adj.* — **com-**

pres'sion (-prēsh'ūn), *n.* — **com-pres'sor**

(-prēs'ēr), *n.*

com-prise', **com-prize'** (kōm-prīz'), *v. t.*

con-cre'tion (kõn·krē'shũn), *n.* A solid mass.

con-cu-bine (kõng'kũ·bĩn), *n.* Among some peoples, a woman who, though not legally a wife, lives with a man and has a recognized position in his household. — **con-cu'bi-nage** (kõn·kũ'bĩ·nĩj), *n.*

con-cu'pis-cence (kõn·kũ'pĩ·sẽns; -s'ns), *n.* Ardent desire; hence, lust.

con-cur' (kõn·kũr'), *v. i.* 1 To coincide. 2 To act together. 3 To agree; accord. — **Syn.** Unite, combine, co-operate. — **Ant.** Contend.

con-cur'ence (kõn·kũr'ẽns), *n.* Agreement.

con-cur'rent (-ẽnt), *adj.* 1 Happening at the same time. 2 In law, joint and equal in authority.

con-cus'sion (kõn·kũsh'ũn), *n.* 1 A shaking; a shock. 2 *Med.* An abnormal physical condition produced by a blow or by a shock.

con-demn' (kõn·dẽm'), *v. t.* 1 To pronounce to be wrong. 2 To convict of guilt. 3 To sentence judicially. 4 To pronounce unfit for use, as a building. 5 To declare forfeited or taken for public use. — **Syn.** Denounce, censure, blame, criticize; doom, damn. — **con'dem-na'tion** (kõn'dẽm·nã'shũn), *n.*

con-dense' (kõn·dẽns'), *v. t. & i.* To make or become more compact or dense; to compress; concentrate. — **Syn.** Contract, shrink, deflate. — **Ant.** Amplify. — **con'den-sa'tion** (kõn'dẽn·sã'shũn), *n.* — **con-dens'er** (kõn·dẽn'sẽr), *n.*

con'de-scend' (kõn'dẽ·sẽnd'), *v. i.* To bestow courtesies with an air of superiority. — **Syn.** Stoop, deign. — **Ant.** Presume. — **con'de-scen'sion** (-sẽn'shũn), *n.*

con-dign' (kõn·dĩn'), *adj.* Adequate; suitable, as punishment.

con'di-ment (kõn'dĩ·mẽnt), *n.* Seasoning, as pepper, mustard, etc.

con'dĩ'tion (kõn·dĩsh'ũn), *n.* 1 Something essential to the occurrence of some other thing; provision. 2 In *pl.* State of affairs; circumstances. 3 State of being. 4 Station in life; social rank. 5 Fitness for action, use, etc. 6 In education, special requirement imposed upon a student deficient in a subject or subjects. — *v. t.* 1 To limit by, or subject to, a condition. 2 To put in a proper condition for action or use.

con'dĩ'tion-al (-ãl), *adj.* Containing, implying, or depending upon, a condition. — **Ant.** Unconditional.

con-dole' (kõn·dõl'), *v. i.* To grieve in sympathy (with another). — **con-dõ'lence** (kõn·dõ'lẽns; kũn'dõ'lẽns), *n.*

con-done' (kõn·dõn'), *v. t.* To overlook or forgive (an offense) by treating the offender as if he had done nothing wrong. — **Syn.** Excuse, pardon.

con'dor (kõn'dẽr; -dõr), *n.* A large vulture of the Andes Mountains.

con-duce' (kõn·dũs'), *v. i.* To tend or contribute, esp. with reference to a desirable

result. — **Ant.** Ward (off). — **con-du'cive** (-dũ'sĩv), *adj.*

con'duct (kõn'dũkt), *n.* 1 Management; direction. 2 Behavior.

con-duct' (kõn·dũkt'), *v. t.* 1 To guide; escort. 2 To manage; direct. 3 To serve as a channel for; convey. 4 To behave (oneself). — **con-duc'tion** (-dũk'shũn), *n.* — **con-duc'tor** (-tẽr), *n.*

con-duc'tive (kõn·dũk'tĩv), *adj.* Possessing the power to conduct, or convey, as heat or electricity. — **con-duc'tiv'i-ty** (kõn'dũk'tĩv'ĩ·tĩ), *n.* — **con-duc'tance** (kõn·dũk'tãns), *n.*

con'duit (kõn'dĩt; -dõd·ĩt; kũn'dĩt), *n.* 1 A pipe or similar passage for carrying a fluid. 2 A tube or trough for carrying electric cables.

cone (kõn), *n.* 1 The scaly fruit of trees of the pine family. 2 A solid figure whose base is a circle and whose sides taper evenly up to an apex; also, anything having a similar shape.

con-fab'u-la'tion (kõn·fãb'ũ·lã'shũn), *n.* Familiar talk; chat.

con-fec'tion (kõn·fẽk'shũn), *n.* A sweetmeat, candy, etc.

con-fec'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* A maker of or dealer in confections, as candies.

con-fec'tion-er'y (-ẽr'ĩ; esp. *Brit.*, -ẽr·ĩ), *n.* 1 Sweetmeats; candies. 2 A confectioner's place of business.

con-fed'er-a-cy (kõn·fẽd'ẽr·ã·sĩ), *n.* 1 A league; alliance. 2 [*cap.*] The eleven southern states that seceded from the United States in 1860 and 1861.

con-fed'er-ate (kõn·fẽd'ẽr·ĩt), *adj.* 1 United in a league; allied. 2 [*cap.*] Of or relating to the Confederacy. — *n.* 1 An ally; in a bad sense, an accomplice. 2 [*cap.*] An adherent of the Confederacy. — (kõn·fẽd'ẽr·ãt), *v. t. & i.* To unite in a league, confederacy, or conspiracy.

con-fed'er-a'tion (kõn·fẽd'ẽr·ã'shũn), *n.* 1 Alliance; league. 2 [*cap.*] With *the*. The union of the American colonies (1781-89) under a compact called **Articles of Confederation**.

con-fer' (kõn·fũr'), *v. t.* To grant; bestow. — *v. i.* To converse; consult; exchange views. — **con-fer-ee'** (kõn'fẽr·ẽ'), *n.*

con-fer-ence (kõn'fẽr·ẽns), *n.* Interchange of views; also, a meeting for this purpose.

con-fess' (kõn·fẽs'), *v. t.* 1 To acknowledge, as a fault. 2 To make known (one's sins) to a priest in the sacrament of penance; also, to hear (a penitent) in this sacrament. — **Syn.** Renounce. — *v. i.* To acknowledge one's sins, faults, faith, etc.

con-fes'sion (kõn·fẽsh'ũn), *n.* 1 A confessing or what is confessed; esp., acknowledgment of one's sins to a priest to obtain absolution. 2 A creed. 3 A body of Christians who accept a particular creed.

con-fes'sion-al (-ãl; -'ĩ), *n.* The place where a priest sits and hears confessions.

con-fes'sor (kõn·fẽs'ẽr), *n.* 1 One who confesses. 2 A priest with authority to hear confessions.

con-fet'ti (kǒn-fèt'ti), *n. pl.* Bits of paper, ribbon, etc., thrown broadcast, as at festivals.

con-fi-dant' (kǒn'fī-dānt'; kǒn'fī-dānt'), *n.* A person to whom secrets are confided.

con-fide' (kǒn-fīd'), *v. i.* To put or have faith or trust (in). — *v. t.* 1 To tell confidentially. 2 To entrust or commit (to).

con-fi-dence (kǒn'fī-děns), *n.* 1 Trust; reliance. 2 Assurance; boldness. 3 A state of trust or intimacy. — *Ant.* Doubt; apprehension; diffidence. — **con-fi-dent** (-dēnt), *adj.* — **con-fi-dent-ly**, *adv.*

con-fi-den'tial (kǒn'fī-dēn'shāl), *adj.* 1 Secret; private; also, intimate. 2 Enjoying, or treated with, confidence. — **con-fi-den'tial-ly**, *adv.*

con-fig'u-ra'tion (kǒn-fīg'ū-rā'shūn), *n.* Shape; form.

con-fine' (kǒn-fīn'), *v. t.* 1 To keep within limits; to restrain; also, to imprison. 2 To keep within doors, esp. by sickness, as from childbirth. — **con-fine-ment**, *n.* — **con-fin'er** (-fīn'ēr), *n.*

con-firm' (kǒn-fūrm'), *v. t.* 1 To strengthen, as in a habit, in faith, etc. 2 To ratify (a treaty, etc.). 3 To verify; corroborate. 4 To administer confirmation to. — *Ant.* Contradict. — **con-firm'a-to'ry** (-fūrm'ā-tō'rī; esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.* — **con-firmed'** (-fūrm'd'), *adj.*

con-fir-ma'tion (kǒn'fēr-mā'shūn), *n.* 1 A ratifying or corroborating; also, proof. 2 A religious ceremony admitting a baptized person to full church privileges.

con-fis-cate (kǒn'fīs-kāt; kǒn'fīs'-), *v. t.* To take possession of by, or as if by, public authority. — **con-fis-ca'tion** (kǒn'fīs-kā'shūn), *n.* — **con-fis-ca-to'ry** (kǒn'fīs-kā-tō'rī; esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-ī, kǒn'fīs-kā'tēr-ī), *adj.*

con-fla-gra'tion (kǒn'flā-grā'shūn), *n.* A destructive fire.

con-lict' (kǒn-flīkt'), *v. i.* To clash; to be at variance. — (kǒn'flīkt), *n.* 1 War. 2 Clash between opposing elements, ideas, etc. — *Ant.* Harmony.

con-flu-ence (kǒn'flū-ěns), *n.* 1 The meeting or place of meeting of two or more streams. 2 A flocking together in one place; hence, a crowd. — **con-flu-ent** (-ēnt), *adj.*

con-flux (kǒn'flūks), *n.* Confluence.

con-form' (kǒn-fōrm'), *v. t. & i.* To make or be like; to agree; accord. — *Ant.* Diverge. — **con-form'a-ble** (-fōrm'ā-b'l), *adj.*

con-for-ma'tion (kǒn'fōr-mā'shūn; -fōr-), *n.* Structure; arrangement of parts; form.

con-form'i-ty (kǒn-fōr'mī-tī), *n.* 1 Harmony; agreement. 2 Compliance; obedience.

con-found' (kǒn-found'; kǒn-), *v. t.* To throw into disorder or confusion; to dismay; confuse; mix up. — *Syn.* Bewilder, puzzle, perplex; mistake. — *Ant.* Distinguish, discriminate.

con-front' (kǒn-frūnt'), *v. t.* 1 To face, esp. hostilely; to oppose. 2 To cause to face or meet.

con-fuse' (kǒn-fūz'), *v. t.* To perplex; disconcert; mix up. — *Syn.* Muddle, bemuddle, befuddle; mistake, confound. — *Ant.* Enlighten; differentiate.

con-fu'sion (kǒn-fū'zhūn), *n.* 1 Turmoil of mind; agitation. 2 Disorder; jumble.

con-fute' (kǒn-fūt'), *v. t.* To overwhelm by argument; to refute. — **con-fu-ta'tion** (kǒn'fū-tā'shūn), *n.*

con-geal' (kǒn-jēl'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To freeze. 2 To make or become hard or thick, as if by freezing.

con-gen'ial (kǒn-jēn'yāl; -jē'nī-āl), *adj.* Suited to one's taste or nature; agreeable; sympathetic; kindred. — *Ant.* Uncongenial; antipathetic.

con-gen'i-tal (kǒn-jēn'ī-tāl; -t'l), *adj.* Existing at, or dating from, birth. — *Syn.* Inborn, innate, inherited.

con'ger eel' (kǒng'gēr). A large edible marine eel.

con-gest' (kǒn-jěst'), *v. t.* 1 To cause the blood vessels of (a part of the body) to become too full. 2 To obstruct by overcrowding. — **con-ges'tion** (-jěs'chūn), *n.*

con-glom'er-ate (kǒn-glōm'ēr-īt), *adj.* Gathered into a mass; also, made up of parts gathered from various sources. — *n.* A mass formed of fragments from various sources; specif., a rock formed from gravel, pebbles, etc., held together by a cementing material. — (-āt), *v. t. & i.* To form into a ball or mass. — **con-glom'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

con-grat'u-late (kǒn-grāt'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To express sympathetic pleasure to (a person) on his success, good fortune, etc.; to felicitate. — **con-grat'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* — **con-grat'u-la-to'ry** (kǒn-grāt'ū-lā-tō'rī; esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-ī, -lā'tēr-ī), *adj.*

con-gre-gate (kǒng'grē-gāt), *v. t. & i.* To assemble. — *Ant.* Disperse.

con-gre-ga'tion (kǒng'grē-gā'shūn), *n.* 1 Assembly; gathering. 2 An assembly of persons for religious worship.

con-gre-ga'tion-al (-āl), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to a congregation. 2 [*cap.*] Observing the faith and practice of certain Protestant churches which recognize the independence of each congregation in church matters.

con-gress (kǒng'grēs; -grīs), *n.* 1 An assembly; gathering. 2 The body of senators and representatives constituting a nation's legislature. — **con-gres'sion-al** (kǒn-grēs'hūn-āl), *adj.* — **con-gress-man** (kǒng'grēs-mān; -grīs-), *n.*

con-gru-ence (kǒng'grō-ěns), *n.* Harmony; congruity. — **con-gru-ent** (-ēnt), *adj.*

con-gru'i-ty (kǒn-grō'ī-tī), *n.* Correspondence between things; agreement; harmony. — **con-gru-ous** (kǒng'grō-ūs), *adj.*

con'ic (kǒn'īk), *adj.* Relating to or like a cone. — **con'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.*

co-ni-fer (kō'nī-fēr; kǒn'ī-fēr), *n.* Any cone-bearing tree or shrub, as the pine. — **co-ni-fer-ous** (kō'nī-fēr-ūs), *adj.*

con-jec'ture (kǒn-jěk'tūr), *n. & v. t. & i.*

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

Guess; surmise. — **con-jec'tur-al** (-tŭr-əl), *adj.*

con-join' (kŏn-join'), *v. t. & i.* To join; unite. — **con-joint'** (kŏn-joint'; kŏn'-joint), *adj.*

con'ju-gal (kŏn'-jŏo-gəl), *adj.* Of or relating to marriage; matrimonial. — **Ant.** Single.

con'ju-gate (kŏn'-jŏo-gāt), *adj.* 1 United, esp. in pairs. 2 Of kindred origin and meaning. — (-gāt), *v. t. & i.* 1 To couple. 2 In grammar, to give in order the forms of (a verb); to inflect. — **con'ju-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

con-junc'tion (kŏn-jŭngk'shŭn), *n.* 1 Union; combination. 2 Occurrence at the same time. 3 In grammar, a word that joins two words or two statements. — **con-junc'tive** (-tŭv), *adj.*

con'jure (see each def.), *v. i. & t.* 1 (kŭn'-jēr; kŏn'-) To practice magic; to summon (a devil) by sorcery; to practice sleight of hand. 2 (kŏn-jŏor') To implore earnestly or solemnly. — **con'ju-ra'tion** (kŏn'-jŏo-rā'shŭn), *n.* — **con'jur-er**, **con'jur-or** (see verb), *n.*

con-nect' (kŏ-nĕkt'), *v. t.* 1 To join; link. 2 To associate in one's mind. — **Ant.** Disconnect. — *v. i.* To join. — **con-nec'tor** (-nĕk'tĕr), *n.*

con-nec'tion, **con-nex'ion** (kŏ-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1 Junction; union. 2 Logical relationship; coherence; specif., relation of a word to other words with which it is joined in a sentence. 3 A thing that connects; bond; link. 4 Family relationship; also, relationship in social affairs, business, etc. 5 A person related by blood or marriage. 6 A religious sect. 7 Means of communication or of continuing transportation.

con-nec'tive (kŏ-nĕk'tŭv), *adj.* Connecting; joining. — *n.* That which connects; in grammar, a word, as a conjunction, that connects.

con-nive' (kŏ-nĭv'), *v. i.* 1 To pretend not to see (something wrong); to pretend ignorance. 2 To co-operate (with) secretly; to give secret aid. — **con-niv'ance** (kŏ-nĭv'-āns), *n.*

con'nois-seur' (kŏn'f-sŭr'; -sŭr'), *n.* A critical judge in matters of art, taste, etc.

con-nu'bi-al (kŏ-nŭ'bĭ-əl), *adj.* Of or relating to marriage; conjugal.

con'quer (kŏng'kĕr), *v. t. & i.* To vanquish; subdue; win. — **con'quer-or** (-ĕr), *n.*

con'quest (kŏng'kwĕst; kŏn'-), *n.* 1 A conquering; victory. 2 That which is conquered.

con'san-guin'i-ty (kŏn'sāng-gwĭn'i-tŭ), *n.* Blood relationship.

con'science (kŏn'shĕns), *n.* Consciousness of right and wrong of one's own acts or motives. — **con'science-less**, *adj.*

con'sci-en'tious (kŏn'shĭ-ĕn'shŭs), *adj.* Guided by one's own sense of right and wrong. — **Syn.** Scrupulous, honorable, honest, upright, just. — **Ant.** Unconscientious, unscrupulous. — **con'sci-en'tious-ly**, *adv.*

con'scious (kŏn'shŭs), *adj.* 1 Aware. 2 Mentally awake or active. 3 Known or felt by one's inner self. 4 Intentional. — **Ant.** Unconscious. — **con'scious-ly**, *adv.* — **con'scious-ness**, *n.*

con'script' (kŏn-skrĭpt'), *v. t.* To enroll by compulsion for military or naval service. — **con'script** (kŏn'skrĭpt), *n.* — **con'scrip'tion** (kŏn-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.*

con'se-crate (kŏn'sĕ-krāt), *v. t.* To make or declare sacred or holy; to dedicate, as a church, to the service of God. — **con'se-cra'tion** (-krā'shŭn), *n.*

con'sec'u-tive (kŏn-sĕk'ŭ-tŭv), *adj.* Following in regular order; successive.

con-sen'sus (kŏn-sĕn'sŭs), *n.* Agreement in opinion, testimony, etc.; loosely, trend (of opinion).

con-sent' (kŏn-sĕnt'), *v. i.* To assent; approve. — **Ant.** Dissent. — *n.* Voluntary acceptance of what is done or proposed by another person.

con'se-quence (kŏn'sĕ-kwĕns; -kwĕns), *n.* 1 A result. 2 Importance; distinction. — **Syn.** Effect, aftereffect, outcome; significance. — **Ant.** Antecedent.

con'se-quent (-kwĕnt; -kwĕnt), *adj.* Following as a consequence, or result. — **con'se-quent-ly**, *adv.*

con'se-quen'tial (kŏn'sĕ-kwĕn'shĕl), *adj.* Showing self-importance.

con'ser-va'tion (kŏn'sĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* 1 Preservation; protection. 2 Official care and supervision.

con'serv'a-tism (kŏn-sŭr'vā-tĭz'm), *n.* Disposition to keep to old familiar ways; opposition to change.

con'serv'a-tive (kŏn-sŭr'vā-tŭv), *adj.* 1 Preservative. 2 Disposed to keep things as they are; opposed to change. — *n.* A person who holds conservative views.

con'ser-va'tor (kŏn'sĕr-vā'tĕr; kŏn-sŭr'vā-tĕr), *n.* A protector; guardian; one named by a court to protect the interests of somebody unable to care for himself, as a child.

con'serv'a-to'ry (kŏn-sŭr'vā-tŏ'rĭ; esp. Brit., -tĕr-ĭ), *n.* 1 A greenhouse. 2 A place of instruction in some special subject, as music.

con'serve' (kŏn-sŭrv'), *v. t.* To preserve. — **Ant.** Waste, squander.

con-sid'er (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr), *v. t. & i.* 1 To think; ponder. 2 To heed or regard. 3 To judge; believe. — **con-sid'ered** (-ĕrd), *adj.*

con-sid'er-a-ble (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Important. 2 Of large extent and, *Col-log.*, amount. — **con-sid'er-a-bly** (-b'l), *adv.*

con-sid'er-ate (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ĭt), *adj.* Observant of the rights and feelings of others. — **Syn.** Thoughtful, attentive. — **Ant.** Inconsiderate.

con-sid'er-a'tion (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* 1 Careful thought; deliberation. 2 Thoughtful attention. 3 Motive; reason. 4 Judgment; opinion. 5 Importance. 6 Recompense.

con-sid'er-ing, *prep.* Taking into account.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīroŭs, meniū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

con-sign' (kŏn-sīn'), *v. t.* 1 To deliver formally. 2 To entrust; commit. 3 To allot. 4 To send (wares) to an agent for sale. — **con-sign-ee'** (kŏn-sī-nē'; -sī-nē'), *n.* — **con-sign'or** (kŏn-sīn'ēr; kŏn-sī-nŏr', -sī-), *n.*
con-sign'ment (kŏn-sīn'mēnt), *n.* A shipment of goods consigned to an agent for sale.
con-sist' (kŏn-sīst'), *v. i.* To be composed or made up (of).
con-sist'en-cy (kŏn-sīs'tēn-sī), *n.* Also **con-sist'ence** (-tēns). 1 Cohesiveness; firmness. 2 Agreement or harmony in parts of different things. 3 Uniformity, as of practice. — **con-sist'ent** (-tēnt), *adj.* — **con-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.*
con-sis'to-ry (kŏn-sīs'tō-rī; kŏn-sīs-tēr-ī), *n.* A council chamber; hence, a council; specif., a meeting of cardinals with the pope.
con-sole' (kŏn-sōl'), *v. t. & i.* To soothe; comfort; solace. — **con-so-la'tion** (kŏn'sō-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **con-sol'a-to-ry** (kŏn-sōl'ā-tō-rī; esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.*
con'sole (kŏn'sōl), *n.* 1 The desklike part of an organ at which the organist sits. 2 A cabinet for a radio receiving set.
con-sol'i-date (kŏn-sōl'ī-dāt), *v. t.* To unite into one mass or body; to combine. — **con-sol'i-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.*
con'som-mé' (kŏn'sŏ-mā'), *n.* A clear soup made from a combination of meats.
con'so-nance (kŏn'sŏ-nāns), *n.* Agreement; harmony, esp. of sounds. — **Ant.** Dissonance; discord.
con'so-nant (kŏn'sŏ-nānt), *adj.* Having consonance, harmony, or agreement. — **Syn.** Consistent, compatible, congruous, congenial, sympathetic. — **Ant.** Inconsonant; dissonant. — *n.* A letter, as *p, q, h, s*, representing a speech sound characterized by squeezing or stoppage at one or more points in the breath channel.
con'sort (kŏn'sŏrt), *n.* 1 A wife or husband; a mate. 2 A ship accompanying another for protection. — (kŏn-sŏrt'), *v. i.* To associate.
con-spic'u-ous (kŏn-spīk'ū-ŭs), *adj.* Attracting attention; prominent; striking. — **Syn.** Noticeable, remarkable, outstanding. — **Ant.** Inconspicuous. — **con-spic'u-ously**, *adv.*
con-spir'a-cy (kŏn-spīr'ā-sī), *n.* Plot; intrigue.
con-spire' (kŏn-spīr'), *v. i. & t.* To plot; intrigue. — **con-spir'a-tor** (kŏn-spīr'ā-tēr), *n.*
con'sta-ble (kŭn'stā-b'l; kŏn'-), *n.* A policeman.
con'stan-cy (kŏn'stān-sī), *n.* 1 Firmness of mind; steadfastness. 2 Stability.
con'stant (kŏn'stānt), *adj.* 1 Steadfast; faithful. 2 Fixed; unchanging. 3 Continually recurring; regular. — **Ant.** Inconstant, fickle; variable; fitful. — *n.* Anything not subject to change. — **con'stant-ly**, *adv.*
con'stel-la'tion (kŏn'stē-lā'shŭn), *n.* A group of fixed stars.

con'ster-na'tion (kŏn'stēr-nā'shŭn), *n.* Amazed terror; dismay.
con'sti-pa'tion (kŏn'stī-pā'shŭn), *n.* A condition of the bowels in which movements are infrequent and difficult.
con-stit'u-en-cy (kŏn-stīt'ū-ēn-sī), *n.* A body of constituents.
con-stit'u-ent (-ēnt), *adj.* 1 Component. 2 Having power to elect. 3 Having power to frame or revise a constitution. — *n.* 1 A component part. 2 One who has a part in electing a representative for a district. — **Syn.** Element, factor.
con'sti-tute (kŏn'stī-tūt), *v. t.* 1 To appoint or ordain to an office or duty. 2 To establish, as a law. 3 To make up; compose.
con'sti-tu'tion (kŏn'stī-tū'shŭn), *n.* 1 An established law or custom. 2 The sum of one's physical powers; also, temperament. 3 Natural structure. 4 The basic law in a politically organized body; also, a document containing such law. — **con'sti-tu'tion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.*
con'sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty (-āl'ī-tī), *n.* The condition of being in accordance with the constitution of a nation or state.
con-strain' (kŏn-strān'), *v. t.* 1 To compel; force. 2 To confine. 3 To restrain.
con-straint' (kŏn-strānt'), *n.* 1 Compulsion; also, restraint. 2 Unnaturalness of manner, as reflecting a repression of one's natural feelings.
con-strict' (kŏn-strīkt'), *v. t.* To draw together; contract. — **con-stric'tion** (-strīk'shŭn), *n.* — **con-stric'tive** (-tīv), *adj.*
con-struct' (kŏn-strūkt'), *v. t.* To build; make. — **con-struc'tor** (-strūk'tēr), *n.*
con-struc'tion (kŏn-strūk'shŭn), *n.* 1 Art of building; also, something built; structure. 2 Interpretation. 3 Form or manner of building. 4 In grammar, syntactical arrangement of words in a sentence. — **con-struc'tive** (-tīv), *adj.*
con-strue' (kŏn-strōō'; kŏn'strōō), *v. t. & i.* 1 To explain the mutual relations of words in a sentence; also, to translate. 2 To explain.
con'sul (kŏn'sŭl), *n.* 1 A chief magistrate of the Roman republic. 2 An official appointed by a government to reside in a foreign country to care for the commercial interests of citizens of his own country. — **con'su-lar** (kŏn'sŭ-lēr), *adj.* — **con'su-late** (-lāt), *n.* — **con'sul-ship**, *n.*
con-sult' (kŏn-sŭlt'), *v. i. & t.* To seek advice (from); to confer (with). — **con-sult'-ant** (-sŭlt'ānt), *n.* — **con'sul-ta'tion** (kŏn'sŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.*
con-sume' (kŏn-sŭm'), *v. t.* 1 To destroy, as by fire. 2 To spend wastefully. 3 To eat up; devour. 4 To absorb the attention of; engross. — **con-sum'er** (-sŭm'ēr), *n.*
con-sum'mate (kŏn-sŭm'īt), *adj.* Complete; perfect. — **Syn.** Finished, accomplished. — **Ant.** Crude.
con-sum-mate (kŏn'sŭ-māt), *v. t. & i.* To complete; finish; achieve. — **con-sum-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.*

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

- con-sump'tion** (kŏn-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* 1 A consuming; a using up of anything. 2 In economics, the use of goods. 3 Pulmonary tuberculosis.
- con-sump'tive** (kŏn-sŭmp'tiv), *adj.* 1 Destructive; wasteful. 2 Relating to or affected with pulmonary tuberculosis. — *n.* A consumptive person.
- con-tact** (kŏn'tăkt), *n.* A touching or meeting of bodies. — *v. t. & i.* To come or bring into contact; touch.
- con-ta'gion** (kŏn-tă'jŭn), *n.* 1 Transmission of disease by contact; also, a disease thus transmitted. 2 Transmission of any influence on the mind. — **con-ta'gious** (-jŭs), *adj.*
- con-tain'** (kŏn-tān'), *v. t.* 1 To enclose; include. 2 To hold. 3 To restrain.
- con-tain'er** (-ēr), *n.* Any receptacle.
- con-tam'i-nate** (kŏn-tă'm'i-nāt), *v. t.* To soil, stain, or corrupt by contact; pollute. — **con-tam'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*
- con-temn'** (kŏn-tēm'), *v. t.* To view or treat with contempt.
- con-tem-plate** (kŏn'tēm-plāt; kŏn-tēm-plāt), *v. t. & i.* To meditate; ponder; also, to intend. — **con-tem-pla'tion** (kŏn'tēm-plā'shŭn), *n.* — **con-tem-pla-tive** (kŏn-tēm-plā'tiv; kŏn'tēm-plā'tiv), *adj.*
- con-tem-po-ra'ne-ous** (kŏn-tēm-pŏ-rā'nē-ŭs), *adj.* Contemporary.
- con-tem-po-rar'y** (kŏn-tēm-pŏ-rēr'y; *esp. Brit., -rēr-ŭ*), *adj.* 1 Occurring or existing at the same time. 2 Of the same age. — **con-tem-po-rar'y**, *n.*
- con-tempt'** (kŏn-tēmt'), *n.* 1 Disdain; scorn. 2 Disgrace. 3 In law, disobedience to or disrespect of a court or legislative body. — *Ant.* Respect.
- con-tempt'i-ble** (kŏn-tēmp'ti-b'l), *adj.* Deserving contempt; despicable. — *Ant.* Admirable, estimable; formidable.
- con-temp-tu-ous** (-tēmp'tŭ-ŭs), *adj.* Expressing contempt or scorn. — **con-temp-tu-ous-ly**, *adv.*
- con-tend'** (kŏn-tēnd'), *v. i.* To compete.
- con'tent** (kŏn'tēnt; kŏn-tēnt'), *n.* 1 The thing or things contained in a receptacle. 2 Subject matter or topics treated in a book, document, etc. 3 Essential meaning. 4 Extent; size.
- con-tent'** (kŏn-tēnt'), *adj.* 1 Satisfied. 2 Assenting. — *v. t.* To satisfy. — *n.* 1 Contentment. 2 *Brit.* Assent.
- con-tent'ed** (kŏn-tēnt'ēd; -tīd), *adj.* Satisfied. — **con-tent'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tent'ed-ness**, *n.*
- con-ten'tion** (kŏn-tēnt'shŭn), *n.* Contest; strife. — **con-ten'tious** (-shŭs), *adj.*
- con-tent'ment** (kŏn-tēnt'mēnt), *n.* Ease of mind; satisfaction.
- con-test'** (kŏn-tēst'), *v. t. & i.* To engage in strife; to fight. — (kŏn'tēst'), *n.* Struggle; fight; encounter. — **con-test'ant** (kŏn-tēs'tănt), *n.*
- con-text** (kŏn'tēkst), *n.* The passage in a discourse in which a word or group of words occurs and which helps to explain the meaning of the word or word group.
- con-tig'u-ous** (kŏn-tīg'ŭ-ŭs), *adj.* In contact; touching; also, near; adjoining. — **con-ti-gu'i-ty** (kŏn-ti-gŭ'i-ti), *n.*
- con'ti-nence** (kŏn'ti-nēns), *n.* Self-restraint, esp. in refraining from sexual intercourse. — *Ant.* Incontinence. — **con'ti-nent** (-nēnt), *adj.*
- con'ti-nent** (kŏn'ti-nēnt), *n.* One of the grand divisions of land on the globe.
- con'ti-nen'tal** (-nēnt'ăl; -t'ăl), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to a continent; specif. [usually *cap.*], the Continent of Europe. 2 [*cap.*] Designating or belonging to the American colonies at the time of the American Revolution. — *n.* [*cap.*] A soldier in the Continental army.
- con-tin'gen-cy** (kŏn-tin'jēn-si), *n.* A chance event; a possible event.
- con-tin'gent** (-jēnt), *adj.* 1 Liable, but not certain, to happen; possible. 2 Chance; not planned. 3 Conditional. 4 Dependent on something that may or may not occur. *Syn.* — Accidental, casual, incidental. — *n.* 1 A contingent event. 2 A quota, as of troops.
- con-tin'u-al** (kŏn-tin'ŭ-ăl), *adj.* Continuous; unbroken. — *Ant.* Intermittent. — **con-tin'u-al-ly**, *adv.*
- con-tin'u-ance** (-āns), *n.* 1 A continuing; duration. 2 Unbroken succession. 3 In law, adjournment of proceedings.
- con-tin'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* 1 Extension, prolongation, or the like. 2 A continuing, esp. after an interruption; resumption; also, that which carries on. — *Ant.* Cessation.
- con-tin'ue** (kŏn-tin'ŭ), *v. i.* 1 To abide; stay. 2 To endure; last. 3 To persevere. 4 To resume a story, speech, etc. — *v. t.* 1 To extend; also, to persist in. 2 To resume, as a story. 3 To allow to remain. 4 In law, to keep on the calendar or undecided.
- con'ti-nu'i-ty** (kŏn'ti-nŭ'i-ti), *n.* 1 Condition of being continuous. 2 Something which continues without a break; specif., a motion picture scenario.
- con-tin'u-ous** (kŏn-tin'ŭ-ŭs), *adj.* Continuing without interruption; unbroken. — *Ant.* Interrupted. — **con-tin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*
- con-tort'** (kŏn-tŏrt'), *v. t.* To twist, wrench, or distort. — **con-tor'tion** (-tŏr'shŭn), *n.*
- con'tour** (kŏn'tŏor; kŏn-tŏor'), *n.* Outline.
- con'tra-band** (kŏn'trā-bănd), *n.* Goods legally prohibited in trade; also, smuggled goods.
- con'tract** (kŏn'trăkt), *n.* 1 A legal agreement; covenant. 2 *Cards.* A variety of bridge; also, the number of tricks named by the bidder in this game. — **con-trac'tu-al** (kŏn-trăkt'ŭ-ăl), *adj.*
- con-tract'** (kŏn-trăkt'; *in sense 1, often kŏn'trăkt*), *v. t.* 1 To establish or undertake by contract. 2 To incur or get, as a fever. 3 To shrink or lessen. 4 To shorten (words) by omitting letters or sounds in the middle. — *v. i.* 1 To make a contract. 2 To be drawn together.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

shrunk, or otherwise lessened. — **Ant.** Expand. — **con-trac'tion** (kŏn-trăk'shŭn), *n.* — **con-trac'tor** (kŏn-trăk'tēr; kŏn'trăk'tēr), *n.* — **con-trac'tile** (kŏn-trăk'tīl), *adj.* Having the power of contracting. — **con'trac-til-i-ty** (kŏn'trăk'tīl'ī-tī), *n.* — **con'tra-dict'** (kŏn'tră-dīkt'), *v. t.* To state the contrary of; to deny the truth of. — **Ant.** Confirm. — **con'tra-dic'tion** (-dīk'shŭn), *n.* — **con'tra-dic'to-ry** (-dīk'tō-rī), *adj.* — **con-tral'to** (kŏn-trăl'tō), *n.* The lowest female voice; also, a singer having such a voice. — **con'tra-ri'e-ty** (kŏn'tră-rī'ē-tī), *n.* Condition of being contrary; disagreement; inconsistency. — **con'tra-ri-wise'** (kŏn'trēr-ī-wīz'; -tră-rī; often accented **con'tra'ri-wise'**), *adv.* On the contrary; oppositely; conversely. — **con'tra-ry** (kŏn'trēr-ī; -tră-rī; sometimes kŏn-trăr'ī in sense 4), *adj.* 1. Opposite in nature, position, etc. 2. Unfavorable. 3. Counter; opposed. 4. Tending to oppose or find fault; perverse. — **Ant.** Good-natured. — **con-trast'** (kŏn-trăst'), *v. i.* To show differences when compared. — *v. t.* To place in such a way as to show differences. — **con'trast** (kŏn'trăst), *n.* Unlikeness as shown when things are compared; difference. — **con-trib'ute** (kŏn-trīb'ūt), *v. t.* To give along with others, as to some fund; to supply; furnish; help; assist. — **con'tri-bu-tion** (kŏn'trīb-ū'shŭn), *n.* — **con-trib'u-tor** (kŏn-trīb'ūt-ēr), *n.* — **con-trib'u-to-ry** (-ūtō-rī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.* — **con'trite** (kŏn'trīt; kŏn-trīt'), *adj.* Penitent; repentant. — **con-tri'tion** (kŏn-trīsh'ŭn), *n.* — **con-triv'ance** (kŏn-trīv'āns), *n.* 1. A scheme; plan. 2. A mechanical device; appliance. — **con-trive'** (kŏn-trīv'), *v. t.* 1. To plan; devise. 2. To frame or make. 3. To bring about; effect. — **con-triv'er** (-trīv'ēr), *n.* — **con-trol'** (kŏn-trōl'), *v. t.* 1. To keep within limits. 2. To direct or restrain; to dominate; regulate; curb. — *n.* 1. Power to direct or regulate. 2. Reserve or restraint. 3. Apparatus for regulating a mechanism. — **con-trol'ler** (kŏn-trōl'ēr), *n.* 1. An official whose duty it is to check expenditures. 2. A device for regulating power, speed, etc. — **con'tro-ver'sy** (kŏn'trō-vŭr'sī), *n.* Dispute; altercation. — **con'tro-ver'sial** (kŏn'trō-vŭr'shāl), *adj.* — **con'tro-vert** (kŏn'trō-vŭrt; kŏn'trō-vŭrt'), *v. t.* To deny; contradict. — **Ant.** Assert. — **con'tro-vert'i-ble** (kŏn'trō-vŭrt'ī-b'l), *adj.* — **con'tu-ma'cious** (kŏn'tū-mă'shŭs), *adj.* Stubbornly resisting or disobeying authority. — **Syn.** Rebel; insubordinate. — **Ant.** Obedient. — **con'tu-ma-cy** (kŏn'tū-mă-sī; kŏn'tū-), *n.*

con'tu-me'ly (kŏn'tū-mē'lī; kŏn-tū'mă-lī), *n.* Contemptuous treatment; also, an insult. — **con-tu'sion** (kŏn-tū'zhŭn), *n.* A bruise. — **co-nun'drum** (kŏ-nŭn'drŭm), *n.* A riddle. — **con'va-lesce'** (kŏn'vă-lēs'), *v. i.* To recover health gradually. — **con'va-les'cence** (-lēs'ēns; -'ns), *n.* — **con'va-les'cent**, *adj.* & *n.* — **con-vene'** (kŏn-vēn'), *v. i. & t.* To assemble; meet. — **Ant.** Adjourn. — **con-ven'ience** (kŏn-vēn'yēns), *n.* 1. Suitableness. 2. Personal comfort; ease; hence, any labor-saving device. 3. A suitable time. — **con-ven'ient** (-yēnt), *adj.* 1. Suited to one's comfort or ease. 2. *Colloq.* Near at hand. — **con-ven'ient-ly**, *adv.* — **con'vent** (kŏn'vēnt; *esp. Brit.*, -vēnt), *n.* A group of nuns devoted to a religious life under a superior; also, the buildings occupied by such a group. — **con-ven'tu-al** (kŏn-vēnt'ū-āl), *adj.* — **con-ven'ti-cle** (kŏn-vēnt'ī-k'l), *n.* An assembly for religious worship. — **con-ven'tion** (kŏn-vēn'shŭn), *n.* 1. A meeting; assembly. 2. A body of delegates convened for some purpose. 3. An agreement; covenant. 4. Fixed usage; accepted way of acting. 5. Any practice or form sanctioned by general custom. — **con-ven'tion-al** (kŏn-vēn'shŭn-āl; -l), *adj.* 1. Sanctioned by general custom. 2. Commonplace; ordinary. — **Syn.** Formal, ceremonial. — **Ant.** Unconventional. — **con-ven'tion-al'i-ty** (-āl'ī-tī), *n.* — **con-verge'** (kŏn-vŭrj'), *v. i.* To approach one common center. — **con-ver'gence** (-vŭr'jēns), **con-ver'gen-cy** (-jēn-sī), *n.* — **con-ver'gent**, *adj.* — **con-ver-sant** (kŏn'vēr-sănt; -s'nt; kŏn-vŭr'sănt), *adj.* Intimately acquainted; familiar. — **Ant.** Ignorant. — **con-ver-sa'tion** (kŏn'vēr-să'shŭn), *n.* Friendly informal talk. — **con-ver-sa'tion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.* — **con-verse'** (kŏn-vŭrs'), *v. i.* To talk in a friendly informal manner. — **con'verse** (kŏn'vŭrs), *n.* — **con'verse** (kŏn'vŭrs; kŏn-vŭrs', kŏn-), *adj.* Reversed in order or relation. — (kŏn'vŭrs), *n.* 1. A statement related to another statement by having parts interchanged in order or position. 2. Loosely, opposite; reverse. — **con-verse'ly** (kŏn-vŭrs'lī; kŏn-), *adv.* — **con-ver'sion** (kŏn-vŭr'shŭn; -zhŭn), *n.* 1. Change in nature or form. 2. Spiritual or moral change attending the adoption of religion. 3. In law, illegal seizure and use of property of another person as if it were one's own. — **con-vert'** (kŏn-vŭrt'), *v. t.* 1. To turn from one belief or course to another. 2. To cause spiritual conversion of. 3. To transform; change. 4. To misappropriate. 5. To exchange. — **con-vert'er**, **con-ver'tor** (kŏn-vŭrt'ēr), *n.* — **con-vert'i-ble** (kŏn-vŭrt'ī-b'l), *adj.*

āle, chāotic, cūre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

con'vert (kɔn'vɜrt), *n.* A person who undergoes religious conversion.
con'vex (kɔn'veks; kɔn'veks'), *adj.* Curved or rounded; — said of the outside of a curved surface or line. — **con-ve'x-i-ty** (kɔn'vek'si-ti), *n.*
con-vey' (kɔn-vā'), *v. t.* 1 To carry; transport. 2 To transmit; transfer. — **con-vey'er, con-vey'or** (-ēr), *n.*
con-vey'ance (kɔn-vā'āns), *n.* 1 A vehicle. 2 A legal paper transferring ownership of property.
con-vict' (kɔn-vɪkt'), *v. t.* To prove or find guilty.
con'vict (kɔn'vɪkt), *n.* A person convicted of crime.
con-vic'tion (kɔn-vɪk'shūn), *n.* 1 A convicting or being convicted. 2 A being convinced; strong belief; positive opinion.
con-vince' (kɔn-vɪns'), *v. t.* To persuade by argument to a sure belief. — **con-vinc'ing** (-vɪn'sɪŋ), *adj.* — **con-vinc'ing-ly**, *adv.*
con-viv'i-al (kɔn-vɪv'i-əl; -vɪv'y-əl), *adj.* Enjoying companionship and the pleasures of the table; jovial; festive; gay. — *Ant.* Taciturn; staid. — **con-viv'i-al-i-ty** (-vɪv'i-əl'i-ti), *n.*
con-vo-ca'tion (kɔn'vɔ-kā'shūn), *n.* 1 A convoking. 2 An assembly; meeting.
con-voke' (kɔn-vɔk'), *v. t.* To summon to meet. — *Ant.* Prorogue, dissolve.
con-vo-lu'tion (kɔn'vɔ-lū'shūn), *n.* 1 A winding or coiling together. 2 A coil, whorl, or the like.
con-vo'y' (kɔn-voi'; kɔn-), *v. t.* To accompany for protection. — (kɔn'voi), *n.* 1 One that convoys another. 2 A convoyed vessel, fleet, etc.
con-vulse' (kɔn-vuls'), *v. t.* To agitate violently.
con-vul'sion (kɔn-vul'shūn), *n.* 1 A violent spasm or series of spasms, such as occur in some diseases. 2 A violent disturbance, as an earthquake. — **con-vul'sive** (-sɪv), *adj.* — **con-vul'sive-ly**, *adv.*
co'ny (kɔ'nɪ; kɔnɪ), *n.* A rabbit or its fur.
coo (koo), *n.* A soft low sound made by doves or pigeons; also, any sound like this. — **coo**, *v. i.*
cook (kook), *n.* One who prepares food for the table. — *v. t. & i.* To prepare (food) for the table, as by boiling, frying, or roasting. — **cook'er** (-ēr), *n.*
cook'er-y (kook'er-i), *n.* Art, process, or work of cooking food.
cook'y, cook'le (kookɪ), *n.* A type of small thin flat cake.
cool (kool), *adj.* 1 Moderately cold. 2 Protecting a person from heat. 3 Calm; not excited. 4 Not ardent. 5 Indicating dislike. 6 Impudent. 7 Stated without exaggeration. — *Syn.* Chilly; composed, collected, unruffled, nonchalant. — *Ant.* Warm; ardent; agitated. — *n.* A cool time, place, etc. — *v. i. & t.* 1 To make or become cool. 2 To calm; allay. — **cool'ly** (kool'i), *adv.* — **cool'ness**, *n.*
cool'er (kool'er), *n.* 1 A refrigerator. 2 *Slang.* A prison.

coo'lie (koo'li), *n.* In India, China, etc., a native unskilled laborer.
coon (koon), *n.* A raccoon.
coop (koop), *n.* A small enclosure, as for hens; a pen. — *v. t.* To confine in or as in a coop.
coop'er (koop'er), *n.* One who makes or repairs barrels or casks. — **coop'er, v. t. & i.** — **coop'er-age** (-li), *n.*
co-op'er-ate (koo'p'er-āt), *v. i.* To act jointly with another or others. — *Ant.* Counteract. — **co-op'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* — **co-op'er-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.*
co-op'er-a'tive (koo'p'er-ā'tiv; -ā'tiv), *adj.* 1 Co-operating. 2 Designating or relating to any association formed to enable its members to buy or sell to better advantage by eliminating middlemen's profits. — *n.* A co-operative association.
co-or'di-nate (koo'rdi-nāt), *adj.* 1 Equal in rank or order. 2 Of like rank in a compound sentence; — said of clauses. 3 Joining words or word groups of like rank. — (-nāt), *v. t. & i.* 1 To make or become co-ordinate. 2 To work together harmoniously. — **co-or'di-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*
coot (koot), *n.* A dark-colored ducklike bird of the rail family.
cope (kōp), *v. i.* To struggle; contend.
cop'ing (kōp'ɪŋ), *n.* The top layer of a wall.
cop'i-ous (kō'pi-ʊs), *adj.* Plentiful; abundant. — *Ant.* Meager. — **cop'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **cop'i-ous-ness**, *n.*
cop'per (kōp'er), *n.* 1 A malleable tough reddish metal, one of the best conductors of heat and electricity. 2 Something made of copper; esp., a penny. — **cop'per-smith'** (-smith'), *n.* — **cop'per-y** (-i), *adj.*
cop'per-as (kōp'er-ās), *n.* A green saltlike substance, used in dyeing, in making inks, etc.
cop'pice (kōp'pɪs), *n.* A thicket.
cop'ra (kōp'rā; kō'prā), *n.* Dried coconut meat. It yields coconut oil.
copse (kōps), *n.* A thicket.
cop'y (kōp'i), *n.* 1 An imitation or reproduction. 2 A pattern. 3 Material, as manuscript, to be set up in type. — *Syn.* Duplicate. — *Ant.* Original. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To make a copy of. 2 To imitate. — **cop'y-ist** (-ist), *n.*
cop'y-right' (kōp'i-rīt'), *n.* The sole right to reproduce, publish, and sell a literary or artistic work. — *v. t.* To secure a copy-right on.
co-quet', co-quette' (kō-kēt'), *v. i.* To flirt. — **co'quet-ry** (kō'kē-trɪ; kō-kēt'rɪ), *n.*
co-quette' (kō-kēt'), *n.* A flirt. — **co-quet'-tish**, *adj.*
cor'a-cle (kōr'ā-k'l), *n.* A boat made of hoops covered with horsehide or tarpaulin.
cor'al (kōr'āl), *n.* 1 A stony substance of various colors, composed of the skeletons of minute sea creatures deposited on the bottom in warm seas. 2 A piece of coral. 3 A reddish color, like that of red coral.
cord (kōrd), *n.* 1 String. 2 A tendon or

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīroūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

nerve. **3** A cubic measure (8 ft. X 4 ft. X 4 ft.) used esp. for firewood. **4** A rib or ridge on cloth. — *v. t.* **1** To tie up with cord. **2** To pile (wood) in cords.

cord'age (kôr'dj), *n.* Ropes collectively, esp. ropes in the rigging of a ship.

cor'dial (kôr'dj; kôrd'yäl; *esp. Brit.*, kôr'dj-äl), *adj.* Warm and friendly; hearty. — *n.* A stimulating preparation, as of liquor or medicine. — **cor'dial'i-ty** (kôr-jäl'i-tj; kôr'dj-äl'-), *n.* — **cor'dial-ly**, *adv.*

cor'dil-le'ra (kôr'dj-lj-är-ä; kôr-dj-lj-er-ä), *n.* A mountain range.

cor'don (kôr'dôn), *n.* **1** An ornamental cord. **2** Any encircling line composed of individual units.

cor'do-van (kôr'dô-vän), *n.* A type of fine leather.

cor'du-roy (kôr'dj-roi; -dô-roi; -dô-roi'), *n.* A heavy ribbed fabric; also, *pl.*, trousers of this material.

core (kôr), *n.* **1** The central part of certain fruits, esp. of the apple. **2** The gist or essence of anything. — *v. t.* To take out the core of.

cork (kôr), *n.* **1** The bark of the cork oak, used for stoppers, life preservers, etc. **2** A stopper of this material. — *v. t.* **1** To provide with a cork. **2** To restrain; hold back.

cork'screw' (kôr'k'skrô'), *n.* A device for drawing corks from bottles.

cor'mo-rant (kôr'mô-ränt), *n.* A greedy sea bird related to the pelican.

corn (kôr), *n.* **1** Any small hard seed, esp. of the cereal grasses. **2** In England, wheat. **3** In the United States, Canada, and Australia, maize, or Indian corn. — *v. t.* To salt, as beef, in brine and preservatives.

corn (kôr), *n.* A hardening of the skin at some point, as on the toes.

cor'ne-a (kôr'nê-ä), *n.* The transparent part of the coating of the eyeball, covering the iris and the pupil.

cor'ner (kôr'nêr), *n.* **1** The point or angle formed by the meeting of two sides of a thing. **2** The place where two streets come together. **3** A quiet secluded place. — *v. t.* To drive into a position from which escape is difficult. — *adj.* Situated at a corner.

cor'ner-stone' (-stôn'), *n.* **1** A stone forming part of a corner in a wall; esp., such a stone laid with special ceremonies as a building is begun. **2** Something of basic importance.

cor'net (kôr'nê; -nît; *now often* kôr'nê't in the U. S.), *n.* A brass-wind instrument resembling the trumpet.

corn flour. *Brit.* Cornstarch.

corn'flow'er (kôr'nflou-er), *n.* A plant of the aster family.

cor'nice (kôr'nj), *n.* The horizontal projecting part forming the top edge of the wall of a building.

corn pone (pôn). *Southern U. S.* Corn bread.

corn'starch' (kôr'n'stärch'), *n.* U. S. A

starch made from Indian corn, used in cookery.

cor'nu-co'pl-a (kôr'nû-kô'pl-ä), *n.* A horn-shaped container filled with fruits and flowers, used as an emblem of abundance.

co-rol'la (kô-rô'l-ä), *n.* The whorl of petals in a flower.

cor'ol-lar'y (kôr'ô-lj-er-j; *esp. Brit.*, kôr'ô-l-ä-rj), *n.* **1** A deduction from a proposition already proved true. **2** A consequence; result.

co-ro'na (kô-rô'nä), *n.* A shining ring around the sun, seen during eclipses.

cor'o-na'tion (kôr'ô-nä'shün), *n.* Ceremony attending the crowning of a king.

cor'o-ner (kôr'ô-nêr), *n.* A public official whose chief duty is to investigate any death which there is reason to suppose is not due to natural causes.

cor'o-net (kôr'ô-nê; -nît), *n.* **1** A small crown indicating rank lower than sovereignty. **2** An ornamental band worn around the temples.

cor'po-ral (kôr'pô-räl), *adj.* Bodily.

cor'po-ral (kôr'pô-räl), *n.* *Mil.* A non-commissioned officer, next below a sergeant.

cor'po-rate (kôr'pô-rät), *adj.* **1** Combined into one body. **2** Incorporated; also, belonging to an incorporated body.

cor'po-ra'tion (kôr'pô-rä'shün), *n.* **1** A political body legally authorized to act as a person; as, a city corporation. **2** A legal creation authorized to act with the rights and liabilities of a person; as, a business corporation.

cor-po're-al (kôr-pô-rê-äl), *adj.* **1** Physical; material. **2** Bodily; corporal.

corps (kôr; *as pl.*, kôr-z), *n. sing. & pl.* *Mil.* **1** An organized division of a country's military forces; as, the Marine Corps. **2** An army unit comprising two or more divisions.

corpse (kôrps), *n.* A dead body.

cor'pu-lence (kôr'pû-léns), *n.* Excessive fatness. — **cor'pu-lent**, *adj.*

cor'pus (kôr'pûs), *n.*; *pl.* **cor'po-ra** (-pô-rä). **1** A body; esp., a corpse. **2** A body of writings.

cor'pus-cle (kôr'pûs-l), *n.* **1** A minute particle. **2** One of the minute cells which float in the blood.

cor-ral' (kôr-räl'; kôr-räl'), *n.* An enclosure for confining or capturing animals; also, an enclosure for defense. — **cor-ral'**, *v. t.*

cor-rect' (kôr-rêkt'), *v. t.* **1** To make right. **2** To reprove; chastise. — *adj.* Agreeing with fact or truth. — **cor-rec'tion** (-rêk'shün), *n.* — **cor-rec'tive** (-rêk'tiv), *adj.* & *n.* — **cor-rect'ly**, *adv.* — **cor-rect'ness**, *n.*

cor're-late (kôr'rê-lät; kôr'rê-lät'), *v. t.* To connect in a systematic way; to establish the mutual relations existing between. — **cor're-la'tion** (-lâ'shün), *n.*

cor-rel'a-tive (kôr-rêl-ä-tiv), *adj.* **1** Mutually related. **2** In grammar, regularly used together, as *either* and *or*. — *n.* Either of two correlative words.

äle, chäotic, câre, ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; êve, hêre, êvent, ênd, silênt, makêr; îce, îll, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cönnect; fôod,

cor're-spond' (kôr'ê-spônd'), *v. i.* 1 To suit, agree, fit, or match. 2 To communicate by letter.

cor're-spond'ence (kôr'ê-spôn'dëns), *n.* 1 Agreement between certain things. 2 Communication by letters; also, the letters.

cor're-spond'ent (-spôn'dënt), *adj.* Corresponding; answering (to something) in fitness, etc. — *n.* 1 Something that corresponds to some other thing. 2 A person with whom one communicates by letter. 3 A person employed to contribute news regularly from a place.

cor're-spond'ing, *adj.* 1 Answering; correspondent. 2 Communicating by letters. — **cor're-spond'ing-ly**, *adv.*

cor'ri-dor (kôr'î-dôr; -dër), *n.* A hallway.

cor-rob'o-rate (kôr-rôb'ô-rât), *v. t.* To confirm. — **cor-rob'o-ra'tion** (-râ'shün), *n.*

cor-rode' (kôr-rôd'), *v. t. & i.* To eat or wear away gradually, as by action of rust or of a chemical. — **cor-ro'sion** (kôr-rô'zhün), *n.* — **cor-ro'sive** (-rô'siv), *adj. & n.*

cor'ru-gate (kôr'û-gât; kôr'ô-), *v. t. & i.* To form into wrinkles or folds. — **cor'ru-gat'ed** (-gât'ed; -id), *adj.* — **cor'ru-ga'tion** (-gâ'shün), *n.*

cor-rupt' (kôr-rûpt'), *adj.* Depraved. — *v. t.* 1 To taint. 2 To debase. — **cor-rupt'er**, *n.* — **cor-rupt'i-ble** (-rûpt'î-b'l), *adj.*

cor-rup'tion (kôr-rûp'shün), *n.* 1 Taint. 2 Depravity. 3 Bribery.

cor-sage' (kôr-sâzh'; kôr'sî), *n.* 1 The waist of a woman's dress. 2 A bouquet worn or carried by a woman.

cor'sair (kôr'sâr), *n.* 1 A pirate. 2 A pirate's ship.

cor'set (kôr'sët; -sît), *n.* A stiffened undergarment worn by women to give shape to the waist and hips.

cor-tege' (kôr-tëzh'; -tâzh'), *n.* Procession; as, a funeral cortege.

cor'tex (kôr'tëks), *n.*; *pl.* **cor'ti-ces** (-tî-sëz). 1 The bark of a tree. 2 The outer layer of gray matter of the brain. — **cor'ti-cal** (-tî-kål), *adj.*

co-run'dum (kô-rûn'düm), *n.* A hard stone used in making grinding and polishing material.

cor-vette' (kôr-vët'), *n.* 1 Also **cor'vet** (kôr'vët). A naval sailing vessel with flush deck, smaller than a frigate. 2 A lightly armed escort vessel used in World War II by Canadian, British, and U. S. navies.

cos-met'ic (kôz-mët'îk), *n.* Any external application intended to beautify the complexion.

cos'mic (kôz'mîk), *adj.* Of or relating to the cosmos; hence, vast; grand.

cos-mog'o-ny (kôz-môg'ô-nî), *n.* The origin or creation of the universe.

cos'mo-pol'i-tan (kôz'mô-pôl'î-tân), *adj.* Belonging to all the world; not local. — *Syn.* Universal. — *Ant.* Provincial. — **cos'mo-pol'i-tan**, *n.*

cos'mos (kôz'môs or, *esp. in sense* 2, -mûs), *n.* 1 The universe. 2 A tall garden herb of the aster family.

cost (kôst), *n.* 1 The amount paid or asked for a thing; price. 2 Damage. 3 Outlay. — *v. i. & t.*; **COST**; **COST'ING**. To require to be paid for something, as in purchase or sacrifice.

cost'ly (kôst'li), *adj.* Expensive; not cheap. — *Syn.* Dear, valuable. — *Ant.* Cheap. — **cost'li-ness** (-li-nëss; -nîs), *n.*

cos'tume (kôs'tüm; *esp. Brit.*, kôs-tüm'), *n.* Clothes; attire; also, a suit or dress. — **cos-tum'er** (kôs-tüm'ër; kôs'tüm-ër), *n.* — **cos-tum'ler** (kôs-tüm'î-ër), *n.*

co'sy (kô'zî), *Variant of cozy.*

cot (kôt), *n.* A small bed, often of canvas stretched on a frame.

cote (kôt; *also kôt in compounds*), *n.* A shed or coop for sheep, doves, etc.

co'te-rie (kô'të-rî; -rë), *n.* A group of persons who meet familiarly, as for social purposes.

cot'tage (kôt'tî), *n.* A small house. — **cot'tag-er** (-î-ër), *n.*

cot'ter, cot'tar (kôt'ër), *n.* *Scot.* A countryman occupying a small holding.

cot'ton (kôt'n), *n.* 1 A soft white fibrous substance composed of hairs attached to the seeds (**cot'ton-seed'**) of a plant of the mallow family. 2 Thread spun from this substance. — **cot'ton-y**, *adj.*

cot'ton-tail' (kôt'n-tâl'), *n.* The rabbit.

cot'ton-wood' (-wôd'), *n.* A softwood tree of the poplar family.

cot'y-le'don (kôt'î-lë'dün), *n.* The first leaf, or one of the first pair of leaves, which develops in a seed plant.

couch (kouch), *n.* A bed or lounge. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To lie or place on a couch. 2 To express in words.

couch'ant (kouch'ânt), *adj.* In heraldry, lying down with the head raised.

cou'gar (kô'gër; -gär), *n.* A large tawny wild animal of the cat family.

cough (kôf), *v. i.* To expel air from the lungs with harsh explosive noises. — **cough**, *n.*

could (kôod), *past tense of CAN, auxiliary verb.*

coun'cil (koun'sîl; -s'î), *n.* 1 An assembly; meeting. 2 An official body of law-makers, as in a city government. — **coun'ci-lor, coun'cil-lor** (koun'sî-lër), *n.* — **coun'cil-man** (koun'sîl-mân), *n.*

coun'sel (koun'sël), *n.* 1 Advice. 2 Deliberation together. 3 Purpose; intent. 4 A lawyer. — *v. t. & i.* To advise; recommend.

coun'se-lor, coun'sel-lor (koun'së-lër), *n.* 1 An adviser. 2 A lawyer.

count (kount), *v. t.* 1 To name one by one in order to find the total number. 2 To consider; esteem. — *v. i.* 1 To name individuals or items one by one. 2 To rely; reckon. 3 To be of value or account. — *n.* 1 The act of numbering; also, the number ascertained by counting. 2 A reckoning. 3 In law, a particular charge, as in an indictment.

count (kount), *n.* A nobleman corresponding in rank to an English earl.

foot; out, oil; cube, finite, firm, ūp, oircûs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; Z=zh in azure.

coun'te-nance (koun'tē-nāns), *n.* 1 The face; visage. 2 Favor; aid. — *Ant.* Disapproval. — *v. t.* To favor.

count'er (koun'tēr), *n.* 1 A device used in counting. 2 A table or board over which business is transacted.

coun'ter (koun'tēr), *adv.* Contrary. — *adj.* Contrary; opposite. — *n.* The contrary or opposite. — *v. t. & i.* To go, act, speak, fight, etc., counter to; to oppose.

coun'ter-act' (koun'tēr-ākt'), *v. t.* To act in opposition to. — *Ant.* Co-operate.

coun'ter-bal'ance (koun'tēr-bāl'āns), *n.* A weight or influence that balances another; counterpoise. — (koun'tēr-bāl'āns), *v. t. & i.* To oppose with equal weight or influence.

coun'ter-clock'wise' (-klōk'wīz'), *adj. & adv.* Rotating in a direction opposite to that in which the hands of a clock rotate.

coun'ter-felt (koun'tēr-felt; *Brit. also -fēt*), *adj.* Spurious. — *n.* Something made to imitate another thing, with a view to defraud. — *Syn.* Fraud, sham, fake, imposture, deceit, deception. — **coun'ter-felt**, *v. t. & i.* — **coun'ter-felt'er** (-fēlt'ēr; -fēt'ēr), *n.*

coun'ter-mand' (koun'tēr-mānd'; koun'tēr-mānd), *v. t.* To withdraw (an order already given); also, to recall by a later contrary order.

coun'ter-pane' (koun'tēr-pān'; -pān), *n.* A bedspread.

coun'ter-part' (-pārt'), *n.* A person or thing very closely like or corresponding to another person or thing.

coun'ter-point' (-point'), *n.* The art of composing music in which one melody is accompanied by one or more other melodies, all woven into a harmonious whole.

coun'ter-poise' (-poiz'), *n.* A weight, power, influence, etc., that balances or offsets another.

coun'ter-rev'o-lu'tion (-rēv'ō-lū'shūn), *n.* A revolution opposed to a former revolution.

coun'ter-sign' (koun'tēr-sīn'), *n.* 1 A confirmatory signature added to a writing already signed by another person. 2 *Mil.* A secret signal which must be given by a person who wishes to pass a sentry. — (koun'tēr-sīn'; koun'tēr-sīn'), *v. t.* To add one's confirmatory signature to.

coun'ter-sink' (koun'tēr-sīngk'; koun'tēr-sīngk'), *v. t.* To form a flaring depression around the top of (a hole in wood or metal made to receive a screw, bolt, etc.); also, to sink (a screw, bolt, etc.) in such a depression.

coun'ter-weight' (koun'tēr-wāt'), *n.* A counterpoise.

count'ess (koun'tēs; -tīs), *n.* The wife or widow of a count or (in great Britain) of an earl.

count'ing-house' (kount'īng-hous'), *n.* The building or office in which a businessman conducts his business.

count'less (kount'lēs; -līs), *adj.* Innumerable.

coun'try (kūn'trī), *n.* 1 Region; district. 2 The territory of a nation. 3 Fatherland. 4 Nation. 5 Rural regions as opposed to towns and cities.

coun'try-man (-mān), *n.* 1 An inhabitant of a certain country; also, a compatriot. 2 A rustic.

coun'try-side' (-sīd'), *n.* A rural district or its people.

coun'ty (koun'tī), *n.* 1 The domain of a count or earl. 2 A territorial division of a country for purposes of local government.

coup (kōō), *n.* A blow; a brilliant sudden stroke or stratagem.

cou'pé' (kōō'pā'; *often incorrectly, kōōp*), *n.* 1 A closed carriage for two persons inside with an outside seat for the driver. 2 A two-door automobile with an enclosed body.

cou'ple (kūp'l), *n.* 1 A bond; tie. 2 A pair. 3 Two persons closely associated, as partners in a dance. — *v. t. & i.* To link; tie; pair.

cou'plet (kūp'lēt; -līt), *n.* Two successive verses that rhyme.

cou'pling (kūp'līng), *n.* 1 A connection. 2 A device to join, or couple, two parts or things.

cou'pon (kōō'pōn; *in U. S. often kū'pōn*), *n.* 1 A certificate attached to bonds showing interest due at a certain date and designed to be cut off and presented for payment. 2 A stub, as of a theater ticket. 3 A certificate given to a purchaser of goods and redeemable in merchandise or cash.

cour'age (kūr'āj), *n.* Bravery; valor. — *Ant.* Cowardice. — **cou-ra'geous** (kūr-ā'jūs), *adj.* — **cou-ra'geous-ly**, *adv.*

cour'i-er (kōōr'ī-ēr; kūr'-), *n.* 1 A special messenger. 2 An attendant on travelers, who makes hotel reservations, etc., for them.

course (kōrs), *n.* 1 Progress; passage; also, direction of progress. 2 Ground or path traversed; also, a channel. 3 That part of a meal served at one time. 4 A series of acts, proceedings, etc.; sequence of events. 5 Method of procedure; conduct. 6 The series of studies leading to graduation, as from a school or college. — *v. i.* To run as in hunting; to move speedily.

cours'er (kōr'sēr), *n.* A swift or spirited horse.

court (kōrt), *n.* 1 A courtyard. 2 A space for certain games, as tennis. 3 Palace of a king, queen, etc. 4 A sovereign and his officials considered as a political body. 5 An assembly of the retinue of a sovereign. 6 In law, the place where justice is administered; also, the judicial body. 7 Homage; courtship. — *v. t.* 1 To try to gain the favor of. 2 To woo. 3 To allure; attract.

cour'te-ous (kūr'tē-ūs), *adj.* Civil; polite. — *Ant.* Discourteous. — **cour'te-ous-ly**, *adv.*

cour'te-san, cour'te-zan (kōr'tē-zān; kūr'-; *Brit. usually kōr'tē-zān*), *n.* A prostitute.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

cour'te-sy (kūr'tē-sī; kōr'-), *n.* 1 Politeness. 2 A favor courteously rendered. — **Ant.** Discourtesy.

court'house (kōrt'hous'), *n.* The building in a town or city used for courts.

court'i-er (kōr'tī-ēr; kōrt'yēr), *n.* A person in attendance at the court of a ruler.

court'ly (kōrt'li), *adj.* Refined; elegant; polite. — **Syn.** Courteous, civil. — **Ant.** Churlish. — **court'li-ness** (-lī-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

court'-mar'tial (kōrt'mär'shāl), *n.*; *pl.* COURTS-MARTIAL. A military or naval court for trial of offenses against military or naval law. — **court'-mar'tial**, *v. t.*

court'ship (kōrt'ship), *n.* A wooing.

court'y-ard (kōrt'yārd'), *n.* An enclosure attached to a house or castle.

cous'in (kūz'n), *n.* A son or daughter of one's uncle or aunt.

cove (kōv), *n.* A small sheltered inlet or bay.

cov'e-nant (kūv'ē-nānt), *n.* Agreement; compact. — **cov'e-nant**, *v. i. & t.*

cov'er (kūv'ēr), *v. t.* 1 To place something over or upon. 2 To clothe. 3 To bring or hold within range, as of a gun. 4 To protect; shield. 5 To include; comprise. 6 To extend over. 7 To have as one's field of activity. 8 To buy (stocks) in order to have them for delivery on a previous short sale. — *n.* 1 A lid, case, binding, or the like. 2 Shelter; protection. 3 A screen; disguise. 4 A tablecloth. 5 An envelope or wrapper that bears postal markings. — **Ant.** Exposure.

cov'er-let (-lēt; -līt), **cov'er-lid** (-līd), *n.* A bedspread.

cov'ert (kūv'ērt), *adj.* Sheltered; also, hidden; secret. — **Ant.** Overt. — *n.* 1 A sheltered place. 2 A thicket. 3 A variety of wool or silk-and-wool cloth. — **cov'ert-ly**, *adv.*

cov'et (kūv'ēt; -īt), *v. t. & i.* To desire; long for. — **Ant.** Renounce. — **cov'et-ous** (kūv'ēt-ūs), *adj.* — **cov'et-ous-ness**, *n.*

cov'ey (kūv'ī), *n.* 1 A bird with her brood of young. 2 A small flock, as of quail.

cow (kou), *n.* The mature female of any animal of the cattle kind, and of certain other animals, as the moose, seal, elephant, etc.

cow (kou), *v. t.* To cause to quail; to daunt; overawe.

cow'ard (kou'ērd), *n.* A person who lacks courage; a poltroon. — **cow'ard**, *adj.* — **cow'ard-ice** (kou'ēr-dīs), *n.* — **cow'ard-ly**, *adv.*

cow'boy (kou'boi'), *n.* A cattle herder.

cow'er (kou'ēr), *v. i.* To shrink or crouch down, as from cold or fear; to quail.

cow'hide (kou'hīd'), *n.* 1 The hide of a cow, or leather made from it. 2 A coarse whip made from this leather. — *v. t.* To flog.

cowl (koul), *n.* 1 A monk's hood. 2 The top part of the front of the body of an automobile.

cow'lick (kou'lik'), *n.* A tuft of hair which turns up over the forehead.

cowl'ing (koul'ing), *n.* A metal covering over the engine of an airplane.

co-work'er (kō-wūr'kēr), *n.* A fellow worker.

cow'slip (kou'slip), *n.* 1 A yellow-flowered swamp plant; the marsh marigold. 2 A yellow-flowered British primrose.

cox'comb (kōks'kōm'), *n.* A conceited silly man; a fop. — **cox'comb'ry** (-rī), *n.*

cox'swain (kōks's'n; kōks'swān), *n.* The steersman of a ship's boat, a racing shell, or the like.

coy (koi), *adj.* Bashful; shy. — **Ant.** Pert. — **coy-ness**, *n.*

coy'ote (kī'ōt; kī-ō'tē), *n.* A small wolf of the prairies of North America.

coz'en (kūz'n), *v. t. & i.* To cheat; defraud. — **coz'en-age** (-ij), *n.*

co'zy (kō'zī), *adj.* Snug; comfortable.

crab (krāb), *n.* A crustacean with a short, broad, bony shell.

crab apple. A small wild sour apple.

crab'bed (krāb'ēd; -īd), *adj.* 1 Morose; peevish. 2 Cramped, as handwriting.

crack (krāk), *v. i. & t.* 1 To break with a sharp sudden sound. 2 Of a voice, to break or become harsh. 3 To break without completely separating into parts. — *n.* 1 A sharp sudden sound, as of anything breaking. 2 A sharp blow. 3 *Slang.* An attempt; also, a gibe. 4 Crevice; fissure; also, rupture; flaw. — **cracked** (krākt), *adj.*

crack'er (krāk'ēr), *n.* 1 A firecracker. 2 *U. S.* A backwoodsman of Georgia and Florida. 3 A dry, thin, crisp biscuit.

crack'le (krāk'li), *v. i.* To make a series of small sharp snapping noises, as of wood burning. — **crack'le**, *n.*

crack'-up (krāk'ūp'), *n.* A crash, as of an airplane.

crad'le (krād'li), *n.* 1 A baby's bed or cot; hence, place of origin and early development. 2 A type of scythe. 3 A rocker device used in washing out gold-bearing earth in placer mining. — *v. t.* 1 To place in a cradle. 2 To reap with a cradle scythe. 3 To wash (earth) in a cradle.

craft (krāft), *n.* 1 Art or skill. 2 Cunning; guile. 3 *Naut.* A vessel or vessels.

crafts'man (krāfts'mān), *n.* A skilled artisan. — **crafts'man-ship**, *n.*

craft'y (krāf'tī), *adj.* Cunning; deceitful; subtle. — **craft'i-ness**, *n.*

crag (krāg), *n.* A steep projecting point of rock. — **crag'gy** (krāg'ī), *adj.*

cram (krām), *v. t. & i.* 1 To eat greedily; to stuff with food. 2 To stuff; crowd in. 3 To study rapidly under pressure, as in preparing for an examination.

cramp (krāmp), *n.* 1 A sudden painful contraction of a muscle or muscles. 2 Pains in the abdomen. — *v. t.* To restrain from free action.

cran'ber'ry (krān'bēr'ī; -bēr-ī), *n.* The red acid berry of a shrub of the heath family.

crane (krān), *n.* 1 A tall wading bird related to the rails. 2 A machine for lifting and carrying heavy objects. — *v. t. & i.*

foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, ūp, oiroūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

To stretch out (the neck) as a crane does.
crani-um (krā'nī-ŭm), *n.* Skull; brainpan. — **crani-al** (-āl), *adj.*
crank (krāngk), *n.* 1 In a machine, a part attached or attachable to a shaft, by which motion is imparted to or received from the shaft. 2 *Colloq.* A person with a peculiar mental twist, esp. on some one subject. — *v. t.* To impart motion to by turning a crank. — **crank'y** (krāngk'ī), *adj.*
cran'ny (krān'ī), *n.* Crevice; chink.
cape (krāp), *n.* Crepe, esp. as used in mourning.
craps (krāps), *n. sing.* A gambling game played with two dice.
crash (krāsh), *n.* Coarse linen fabric used for towels, etc.
crash (krāsh), *v. t. & i.* 1 To smash. 2 To bring down (an airplane) in such a way that it is damaged. — *n.* 1 A smash; also, a collision. 2 Sudden failure, as of a business. 3 The crashing of an airplane.
crass (krās), *adj.* Very stupid, coarse, or unrefined. — **crass'ly**, *adv.*
crate (krāt), *n.* A container, with spaces for ventilation. — **crate**, *v. t.*
crat'er (krā'tēr), *n.* The depression around the opening of a volcano.
cravat' (krā-vāt'), *n.* Necktie.
crave (krāv), *v. t.* 1 To ask earnestly; beg. 2 To long for; desire. — *Ant.* Spurn.
craven (krā'ven), *n.* A coward. — **craven**, *adj.*
crav'ing (krāv'ing), *n.* A desire; esp., an abnormal desire, as for drugs.
craw'fish' (krā'fīsh'), *n.* A crayfish.
crawl (krōl), *v. i.* 1 To move slowly by drawing the body along the ground; hence, to advance feebly, cautiously, etc. 2 To feel as if crawling creatures were swarming over one. — *n.* 1 Act of crawling. 2 A racing stroke in swimming. — **crawl'y** (krōl'ī), *adj.*
cray'fish' (krā'fīsh'), *n.* 1 A fresh-water crustacean like a lobster but much smaller. 2 A spiny lobster.
cray'on (krā'ōn), *n.* A stick of chalk, lead, etc., used in drawing, coloring, etc.; also, a drawing made with such material. — **cray'on**, *v. t.*
craze (krāz), *v. t. & i.* To render or become insane. — *n.* A passing fad; mania.
cra'zy (krā'zī), *adj.* Insane; demented. — **cra'zi-ly**, *adv.*
creak (krēk), *v. i. & t. & n.* Squeak.
cream (krēm), *n.* 1 The rich oily yellowish part of milk. 2 A creamlike sauce, confection, or cosmetic. 3 Choicest part. 4 A pale yellow color. — *v. t.* To stir or beat together (butter and sugar) until the mixture has the consistency of cream. — **cream'y** (krēm'ī), *adj.*
cream'er-y (krēm'er-ī), *n.* A place where butter and cheese are made, or where milk and cream are prepared for the market.
crease (krēs), *n.* A mark made by folding. — **crease**, *v. t. & i.*
cre-ate' (krē-āt'), *v. t.* To bring into being; to cause to exist; to make; produce.

cre-a'tion (krē-ā'shūn), *n.* 1 A creating, or something created. 2 The bringing of the world into existence. — **cre-a'tive** (-tīv), *adj.*
cre-a'tor (krē-ā'tēr), *n.* 1 One that creates. 2 [*cap.*] The Supreme Being.
crea'ture (krē'tūr), *n.* An animal or human being.
cre'dence (krē'dēns; -d'ns), *n.* Belief.
cre-den'tial (krē-dēn'shāl), *n.* Something, as a document, that gives a basis for credit or confidence.
cred'i-ble (krēd'ī-b'l), *adj.* Trustworthy; believable. — *Ant.* Incredible. — **cred'i-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*
cred'it (krēd'īt), *n.* 1 Belief; faith. 2 Trustworthiness. 3 A source of honor or distinction. 4 The balance in a person's favor, as in a bank. 5 Time given for payment for goods sold on trust. 6 In book-keeping, notation of payment received. 7 In business, trust extended to a person in the belief he will repay in the future. 8 A unit of academic work. — *Ant.* Discredit. — *v. t.* 1 To believe. 2 To give credit for.
cred'it-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *adj.* Worthy of esteem.
cred'i-tor (krēd'ī-tēr), *n.* A person to whom a debt is owed.
cre'do (krē'dō; krā'dō), *n.* Creed.
cred'u-lous (krēd'ū-lūs), *adj.* Inclined to believe, esp. on slight evidence. — **cre-du-li-ty** (krē-dū'lī-tī), *n.*
creed (krēd), *n.* A brief statement of the essential doctrines of a religious faith.
creek (krēk; *dial. or colloq.*, krīk), *n.* 1 A small inlet. 2 U.S. A stream smaller than a river and larger than a brook.
creel (krēl), *n.* A wickerwork basket for carrying fish.
creep (krēp), *v. i.*; **CREPT** (krēpt); **CREEP'ING**. 1 To crawl. 2 To grow over a surface like ivy. 3 To feel as though insects were crawling on the skin. — **creep**, *n.*
creep'y (krēp'ī), *adj.* Having or producing a nervous shivery fear.
cre'mate (krē'māt; krē-māt'), *v. t.* To incinerate, as a corpse. — **cre-ma'tion** (krē-mā'shūn), *n.*
Cre'ole (krē'ōl), *n.* A descendant of French or Spanish settlers in Louisiana and the Gulf States, preserving their characteristic speech and culture.
cre'o-sote (krē'ō-sōt), *n.* An oily antiseptic liquid used in preserving wood, meat, etc.
crepe, crêpe (krāp), *n.* A crinkled fabric of silk, rayon, wool, or cotton.
crept (krēpt), *past tense & past part. of CREEP*.
cre-scen'do (krē-shēn'dō; -sēn'dō), *adj. & adv.* *Music.* Increasing in loudness. — **cre-scen'do**, *n.*
cres'cent (krēs'ēnt; *Brit.* krēz'-), *n.* 1 The moon in its first quarter; also, the figure of the new moon. 2 The Turkish emblem. — *adj.* 1 Growing; increasing. 2 Shaped like a crescent.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īl, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

cross (krēs), *n.* A plant of the mustard family with leaves used in salads.
crest (krēst), *n.* 1 A tuft or comb on the head of a bird or animal. 2 A crestlike formation, as the top of a hill or of a billow. 3 Heraldic device. — **crest'ed**, *adj.*
crest'fall'en (krēst'fōl'ēn), *adj.* Dispirited; dejected.
cre-ta'ceous (krē-tā'shūs), *adj.* Of the nature of, or abounding in, chalk.
cre-tonne' (krē-tōn'; krē'tōn; *Brit. usually* krēt'ōn), *n.* A strong cotton cloth, with a dull finish.
cre-vasse' (krē-vās'), *n.* 1 A deep fissure, esp. in a glacier. 2 U.S. A break in a levee.
crev'ice (krēv'is), *n.* A narrow fissure; a crack.
crew (krōō), *past tense* of CROW.
crew (krōō), *n.* 1 A body of men trained for certain purposes, as to man a machine gun, racing shell, etc. 2 The body of seamen who man a ship.
crib (krīb), *n.* 1 A manger for feeding animals. 2 A bin for storing grain, etc. 3 A small bedstead for a child. 4 A translation prepared to aid a student in preparing a lesson. — *v. t.* 1 To confine; cage. 2 To put in a crib. 3 *Colloq.* To pilfer.
crib'bage (krīb'ij), *n.* A game at cards.
crick'et (krīk'ēt; -īt), *n.* An insect known esp. by the chirping notes of the males.
crick'et (krīk'ēt; -īt), *n.* An outdoor game played with bats, balls, wickets, etc., between sides of eleven players each. — **crick'et-er**, *n.*
cried (krīd), *past tense & past part.* of CRY.
cri'er (krī'ēr), *n.* One who calls out announcements.
crime (krīm), *n.* A serious offense against the law.
crim'i-nal (krīm'ī-nāl; -n'l), *adj.* 1 Of the nature of a crime. 2 Relating to crime or its punishment. — *n.* One who has committed a crime. — **crim'i-nal'i-ty** (-nāl'ī-tī), *n.*
crim'i-nol'o-gy (krīm'ī-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* Study of crime and criminals. — **crim'i-nol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*
crimp (krīmp), *v. t.* To fold in small regular ridges. — *n.* A small ridge or wave, as in hair. — **crimp'er**, *n.*
crim'son (krīm'z'n), *n.* A bright dark-red color. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become crimson. — *adj.* Of the color crimson.
cringe (krīnj), *v. i.* To wince; cower; quail.
crin'kle (krīng'k'l), *v. i. & t.* To turn or wind in many short bends or curves; also, to wrinkle; ripple. — **crin'kle**, *n.* — **crin'kly** (-klī), *adv.*
crin'o-line (krīn'ō-līn; -lēn), *n.* 1 A variety of cloth used for stiffening and lining. 2 Any full stiff skirt.
crip'ple (krīp'pl), *n.* A lame person. — *v. t.* To lame; disable.
cri'sis (krī'sīs), *n.; pl.* CRISES (-sēz). 1 In a disease, a change indicating whether the result will be recovery or death. 2 Any decisive moment.

crisp (krīsp), *adj.* 1 Curly; also, wavy. 2 Brittle. 3 Sharp and clear. 4 Lively; sparkling, as repartee. 5 Firm and fresh, as lettuce. 6 Bracing, as cool air. — **crisp**, *v. t. & i.* — **crisp'ly**, *adv.* — **crisp'-ness**, *n.* — **crisp'y**, *adj.*
criss'cross' (krīs'krōs'), *n.* A pattern formed by crossed lines. — *v. t.* To mark with crossed lines. — *v. i.* To go or pass in paths that cross. — *adv.* At cross-purposes.
cri-te'ri-on (krī-tēr'ī-ŭn), *n.* Standard; test.
crit'ic (krīt'ik), *n.* 1 One skilled in judging literary or artistic works. 2 A fault-finder.
crit'i-cal (krīt'ī-kāl), *adj.* 1 Inclined to criticize. 2 Requiring careful judgment. 3 Of the nature of a crisis. 4 Risky; uncertain. 5 Relating to criticism or critics. — **crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
crit'i-cism (krīt'ī-sīz'm), *n.* 1 A criticizing; esp., censure; also, a critical judgment or review. 2 The art of judging expertly works of literature or art.
crit'i-cize, **crit'i-cise** (krīt'ī-sīz), *v. i. & t.* To judge as a critic; esp., to find fault (with); to express criticism (of). — *Syn.* Blame, censure, condemn.
cri-tique' (krī-tēk'), *n.* A critical estimate.
croak (krōk), *n.* A hoarse harsh cry, as of a frog. — **croak**, *v. i. & t.*
cro-chet' (krō-shā'; *Brit.* krō'shā, -shī), *n.* A form of knitting. — **cro-chet'**, *v. t. & i.*
crock (krōk), *n.* A piece of crockery.
crock'er-y (krōk'ēr-ī), *n.* Earthenware.
croc'o-dile (krōk'ō-dīl), *n.* A thick-skinned long-tailed reptile of tropical, chiefly fresh waters.
cro'cus (krō'kūs), *n.* A low herb of the iris family, with brilliantly colored flowers appearing in early spring.
croft (krōft), *n.* *Brit.* A small farm holding worked by a tenant (**croft'er**).
cro-ne (krōn), *n.* A hag.
cro'ny (krō'nī), *n.* An intimate companion; chum.
crook (krōōk), *n.* 1 A bent or curved implement. 2 Any bent or curved part. 3 *Colloq.* Swindler. — *v. t. & i.* To bend; turn.
crook'ed (krōōk'ēd; -īd; *see note below*), *adj.* 1 Bent; curved. 2 Dishonest. — *Ant.* Straight.
☞ Generally pronounced krōōk'ēd; -īd, but in the sense of "having a crook (or curved part)" krōōkt.
croon (krōōn), *v. i. & t.* To sing in a low voice; esp., to sing sentimental songs with exaggerated pathos. — **croon'er**, *n.*
crop (krōp), *n.* 1 A pouchlike place in the throat of many birds, where food is received. 2 The handle of a whip. 3 Harvest; yield, as of grain. — *v. t.* To cut or pluck off the tips of; to cut off short. — *v. i.* To appear unexpectedly.
crop'per (krōp'ēr), *n.* One who cultivates another's farm, receiving as pay a share of the crop.

foot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

cro-quet' (krō-kā'; Brit. krō'kā, -kŭ), *n.* A game played with mallets, wooden balls, and hoops, or wickets.

cro'sler, cro'zier (krō'zhēr), *n.* A bishop's staff.

cross (krōs), *n.* 1 A structure, typically a beam with a crossbar, used in hanging criminals; specif. [*cap.*], the structure on which Christ was crucified. 2 Any structure, emblem, etc., in the shape of a cross. 3 Such a structure as symbol of the Christian religion. 4 A mixing of breeds; also, the product of such intermixture. — *v. t.* 1 To cancel with or as with a mark of the cross. 2 To place across; also, to intersect. 3 To traverse. 4 To meet and pass. 5 To thwart; obstruct. 6 To cause to interbreed. — *v. i.* 1 To lie crosswise; also, to move from one side to another. 2 To meet and pass. 3 To interbreed. — *adj.* 1 Lying across. 2 Contrary; opposed. 3 Ill-humored; peevish. 4 Interbred.

cross'bar' (krōs'bār'), *n.* A transverse bar or piece.

cross'bow' (-bō'), *n.* A medieval weapon for shooting stones, darts, etc., made by attaching a strong bow crosswise on a frame. — **cross'bow'man** (-bō'mān), *n.*

cross'breed' (-brēd'), *v. t. & i.* To hybridize; interbreed.

cross'cut' (-kūt'), *adj.* 1 Made or used for crosscutting. 2 Cut across the grain. — *n.* A direct path cutting across a main road. — *v. t. & i.* To cut, saw, etc., across the grain of wood.

cross'-ex-am'ine, *v. t. & i.* In law, to question as a check to previous examination. — **cross'-ex-am'i-na'tion**, *n.*

cross'-eye', *n.* Squint. — **cross'-eyed'**, *adj.*

cross'ing (krōs'ing), *n.* A point where lines, streets, etc., cross each other.

cross'piece' (krōs'pēs'), *n.* A piece of a structure framed crosswise.

cross'-pol'li-na'tion, *n.* Transfer of pollen from one flower to the stigma of another, as by insects or by the wind.

cross'-ques'tion, *v. t.* To cross-examine.

cross'road' (krōs'rōd'), *n.* 1 A road that crosses a main road. 2 The place where roads meet.

cross section. 1 A section cut across anything. 2 A number of persons, items, etc., selected from an entire group to show the general nature of the whole group.

cross'wise' (krōs'wīz'), **cross'ways'** (-wāz'), *adv.* So as to cross something; across.

crotch (krōch), *n.* The angle formed by the spreading apart of two limbs; fork.

crotch'et (krōch'ēt; -It), *n.* An odd notion; a whim.

crouch (krouch), *v. i.* 1 To stoop over. 2 To cinge. — **crouch**, *n.*

croup (krōop), *n.* Rump, as of a horse.

croup (krōop), *n.* A disease marked by a hoarse ringing cough and difficult breathing.

crou-ten' (krōō-tōn'; -tōn'), *n.* A small piece of toast.

crow (krō), *v. i.*; *past* **CREW** (krōō) or **CROWED** (krōd); *past part.* **CROWED**; *pres. part.* **CROW'ING**. 1 To make the loud shrill sound characteristic of the cock. 2 To brag; boast. — **crow**, *n.*

crow (krō), *n.* A large glossy-black bird.

crow'bar' (krō'bār'), *n.* A wedge-shaped iron bar used as a pry or lever.

crowd (kroud), *v. i.* To throng. — *v. t.* To cram; stuff. — *n.* Throng. — **crowd'-ed**, *adj.*

crow'foot' (krō'fōot'), *n.* Buttercup.

crown (kroun), *n.* 1 A garland. 2 A royal headdress. 3 The sovereign. 4 Top of the head. 5 A British silver coin. 6 Anything like or likened to a crown in shape, position, or use. — *v. t.* 1 To place a crown upon. 2 To honor. 3 To top. 4 To put an artificial top, or crown, on (a tooth).

cro'zier (krō'zhēr). Variant of **CROSIER**.

cru'cial (krōō'shāl), *adj.* Decisive; also, severe; trying.

cru'ci-ble (krōō'sī-b'l), *n.* A container used to hold metals, ores, etc., which are treated under great heat.

cru'ci-fix (krōō'sī-flks), *n.* A representation of Christ on the Cross; also, loosely, the Cross.

Cru'ci-fix'ion (krōō'sī-flks'ishūn), *n.* The execution of Christ on the Cross.

cru'ci-form (krōō'sī-fōrm), *adj.* Cross-shaped.

cru'ci-fy (krōō'sī-fī), *v. t.* To put to death by nailing to a cross.

crude (krōōd), *adj.* 1 Raw; not refined, as sugar, oil, etc. 2 Lacking grace, taste, tact, etc.; rude. — **Ant.** Consummate, finished. — **cru'di-ty** (krōō'dī-tī), *n.*

cru'el (krōō'ēl; -ŭ), *adj.* Causing pain and suffering to others; merciless. — **Ant.** Piti-ful. — **cru'el-ly** (krōō'ēl-ī; -ŭ-ŭ), *adv.* — **cru'el-ty** (krōō'ēl-tī), *n.*

cru'et (krōō'ēt; -It), *n.* A small vial for oil, vinegar, etc., at the table.

cruise (krōōz), *v. i.* To sail about, touching at a series of ports. — **cruise**, *n.*

cruls'er (krōōz'ēr), *n.* 1 A warship with less armor and armament than a battleship. 2 A police car equipped with radio to maintain communication with headquarters.

crul'ler (krūl'ēr), *n.* A sweet cake made of egg batter fried in deep fat.

crumb (krūm), *n.* A small fragment, as of bread. — *v. t. & i.* To break into crumbs.

crum'ble (krūm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* To break into small pieces; hence, to fall to decay. — **crum'bly** (-blī), *adj.*

crum'ple (krūm'p'l), *v. t. & i.* To crush together; to wrinkle.

crunch (krūnch), *v. i. & t.* To chew with a grinding noise; also, to grind or press with a crushing noise. — **crunch**, *n.*

crup'per (krūp'ēr; krōōp'ēr), *n.* A leather loop passing under a horse's tail and buckled to part of the harness.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, ūll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ūrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

cru-sade' (krōō-sād'), *n.* 1 Any of the expeditions in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries undertaken by Christian countries to recover the Holy Land from the Turks. 2 Any noble enterprise undertaken with zeal. — **cru-sade'**, *v. t.* — **cru-sad'er** (-sād'ēr), *n.*

cruse (krōōs; krōōz), *n.* A jar for water, oil, etc.

crush (krūsh), *v. t.* 1 To squeeze out of shape. 2 To grind or pound to small bits. 3 To overwhelm. 4 To force out by pressure, as juice from fruit. — *n.* 1 A crushing. 2 A crowd.

crust (krūst), *n.* 1 The outside part of bread; also, a piece of old dry bread. 2 The cover of a pie. 3 A hard surface layer. — *v. t.* To cover or become covered with a crust.

crus-ta'cean (krūs-tā'shān), *n.* Any of a class of animals living in or near water and having a firm crustlike shell, as lobsters, crabs, etc.

crutch (krūch), *n.* A staff with a cross-piece at the top to fit under the armpit, used by lame persons.

crux (krūks), *n.* 1 Anything puzzling or difficult to explain. 2 Crucial point.

cry (krī), *v. i.* 1 To call out. 2 To weep. — *v. t.* To shout; proclaim; also, to advertise (one's wares) by calling out. — *n.* 1 A loud outcry. 2 An appeal. 3 A proclamation. 4 A fit of weeping. 5 The call of an animal.

crypt (krīpt), *n.* A vault wholly or partly underground.

crypt'ic (krīp'tīk), *adj.* Mysterious.

crys'tal (krīs'tāl; -t'l), *n.* 1 Transparent quartz. 2 A body, as a snowflake, solidified so that it has flat surfaces regularly arranged. 3 A special kind of glass used in making table articles. 4 The glass over a watch dial. — **crys'tal-line** (krīs'tāl-līn; -līn), *adj.*

crys'tal-lize (krīs'tāl-līz), *v. t. & i.* To assume, or cause to assume, a crystalline structure, or a fixed and definite shape. — **crys'tal-li-za'tion** (-lī-zā'shūn; -lī-zā'-), *n.*

cub (kūb), *n.* The young of the fox, bear, lion, etc.

cube (kūb), *n.* 1 A solid having six equal square sides. 2 In mathematics, the third power of a number. — *v. t.* 1 To form into a cube or cubes. 2 To raise to the third power.

cu'bic (kū'bīk), *adj.* 1 Having the form of a cube. 2 Having three dimensions; esp., with a unit of length, denoting the volume of a cube whose edge is that unit. — **cu'bī-cal**, *adj.*

cu'bīt (kū'bīt), *n.* An ancient measure of length, about 18 inches.

cuck'oo (kōōk'ōō), *n.* A European bird that lays its eggs in the nests of other birds for them to hatch.

cu'cum-ber (kū'kūm-bēr), *n.* A fleshy vegetable of the gourd family.

cud (kūd), *n.* Food brought up into the mouth by ruminating animals, as cows, from the first stomach to be chewed again.

cud'dle (kūd'ḡl), *v. t. & i. & n.* Snuggle.

cudg'el (kūj'ēl), *n.* A short heavy club. — *v. t.* To beat with a cudgel.

cue (kū), *n.* 1 In a play, the last words of a speech, considered as indicating the time for the next speaker to speak. 2 A hint.

cue (kū), *n.* 1 = QUEUE, pigtail. 2 = QUEUE, line of persons waiting. 3 A long stick used to strike the balls in billiards, pool, etc.

cuff (kūf), *n.* 1 A band, as of starched linen, at the wrist. 2 A turned-up band around the bottom of a trouser leg.

cul-rass' (kwē-rās'), *n.* A piece of armor protecting the body. — **cul'ras-sier'** (kwē-rās-ēr'), *n.*

cul-sine' (kwē-zēn'), *n.* Style of cooking, or the food prepared.

cu'li-nar'y (kū'lī-nēr'ī; kūl'-; *esp. Brit.*, -nēr-ī), *adj.* Relating to cookery.

cull (kūl), *v. t.* To pick out; choose and gather. — *n.* Something selected as inferior and to be removed.

cul'len-der (kūl'ēn-dēr; kūl'īn-), *n.* Variant of COLANDER.

cul'mi-nate (kūl'mī-nāt), *v. i.* To rise to the highest point of power, rank, etc. — **cul'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

cul'pa-ble (kūl'pā-b'l), *adj.* Blameworthy.

cul'prit (kūl'prīt), *n.* An offender; a guilty person.

cult (kūlt), *n.* 1 Worship; also, religious rites. 2 Craze; mania. 3 A sect.

cul'ti-vate (kūl'tī-vāt), *v. t.* 1 To prepare (ground) for raising crops; till. 2 To civilize; refine. 3 To cherish; foster. — **cul'ti-va-ble** (-vā-b'l), **cul'ti-vat'a-ble** (-vāt'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **cul'ti-va'tion** (-vā'shūn), *n.* — **cul'ti-va'tor** (kūl'tī-vā'tēr), *n.*

cul'ture (kūl'tūr), *n.* 1 Tillage; cultivation. 2 Act of developing by education and training. 3 A stage of advancement in civilization. — **cul'tur-al** (-tūr-āl), *adj.* — **cul'tured** (-tūrd), *adj.*

cul'vert (kūl'vert), *n.* A drain crossing under a road, railroad, etc.

cum'ber (kūm'bēr), *v. t.* To hamper; burden; weigh down. — **cum'ber-some** (-sūm), *adj.* — **cum'brous** (kūm'brūs), *adj.*

cu'mu-la'tive (kū'mū-lā'tīv; -lā-), *adj.* Increasing in force, value, etc., by successive additions.

cu-ne'i-form (kū-nē'ī-fōrm; kū'nē-ī-fōrm'), *adj.* Wedge-shaped. — *n.* Cuneiform characters, as in ancient Assyrian inscriptions.

cun'ning (kūn'īng), *adj.* 1 Wrought with skill. 2 Crafty; sly. 3 Clever. 4 U. S. Prettily interesting. — *Ant.* Ingenuous. — *n.* 1 Skill. 2 Craft. — **cun'ning-ly**, *adv.*

cup (kūp), *n.* 1 A small bowl-shaped vessel to hold liquids. 2 A drinking vessel and its contents. 3 Communion wine. 4 Anything like or likened to a cup (sense 1). — **cup'bear'er** (kūp'bār'ēr), *n.* — **cup'-ful**, *n.*

cup'board (kūb'ērd), *n.* Any small closet.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīroūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

cu-pid'i-ty (kū-pīd'ī-tī), *n.* Excessive greed; avarice.
cu'po-la (kū-pō-lā), *n.* A small structure on top of a roof or building, as to complete a design, to serve as a lookout, etc.
cur (kūr), *n.* A mongrel dog.
cu'rate (kūr-rāt; -rīt), *n.* A clergyman who assists the pastor of a church. — **cu'ra-oy** (-rā-sī), *n.*
cur'a-tive (kūr'ā-tīv), *adj.* Relating to, or used in, the cure of diseases. — *n.* A remedy.
cu-ra'tor (kū-rā'tēr), *n.* Custodian.
curb (kūrb), *n.* 1 A chain or strap on a horse's bit, used to check the horse. 2 Check; restraint. 3 *Brit.* usually **kerb** (kūrb). A border along the edge of a street or sidewalk. 4 A market for trading in securities not listed on the stock exchange. — *v. t.* To check; restrain. — *Ant.* Spur. — **curb'stone'** (kūrb'stōn'), *n.*
curd (kūrd), *n.* The thickened or solid part of milk.
cur'dle (kūr'dl), *v. t. & i.* To change into curd; to thicken.
cure (kūr), *n.* 1 Spiritual care. 2 A method of medical treatment. 3 Act of healing or state of being healed. 4 A remedy. — *v. t.* To heal; remedy. — **cur'a-ble** (kūr'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **cure'less**, *adj.*
cu-ré' (kū-rā'), *n.* A parish priest.
cur'few (kūr'fū), *n.* In former times, the ringing of a bell as a signal for householders to cover or put out their fires; now, a bell rung as a signal, as for children to keep off the streets.
cu'ri-o (kū'rī-ō), *n.* Any small object valued for its rarity or beauty.
cu'ri-ous (kū'rī-ūs), *adj.* 1 Inquisitive; prying. 2 Strange; unusual. 3 *Colloq.* Odd; eccentric. — *Ant.* Incurious; uninterested. — **cu'ri-os'i-ty** (-ōs'ī-tī), *n.* — **cu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*
curl (kūrl), *v. t. & i.* 1 To form into ringlets, as hair. 2 To curve; coil. — *n.* 1 A ringlet. 2 A coil. — **curl'y** (kūr'lī), *adj.*
cur'lew (kūr'lū), *n.* A large long-legged brownish bird with a bill that curves down.
cur'rant (kūr'ānt), *n.* 1 A small seedless raisin. 2 The acid berry of a plant related to the gooseberry; also, the plant.
cur'ren-cy (kūr'ēn-sī), *n.* 1 General acceptance. 2 That which is in circulation as a medium of exchange; money.
cur'rent (kūr'ēnt), *adj.* 1 Circulating, as money. 2 Prevalent; generally accepted. 3 Belonging to the present. — *Ant.* Antique, antiquated; obsolete. — *n.* 1 Onward motion; hence, the swiftest part of a stream. 2 A movement of electricity analogous to the flow of a stream of water.
cur-ric'u-lum (kūr-rik'ū-lūm), *n.* Course of study.
cur'ry (kūr'ī), *v. t.* 1 To dress the coat of (a horse) with a metal-toothed comb (**cur'-ry-comb'** [-kōm']). 2 To scrape and clean (leather).
cur'ry (kūr'ī), *n.* A spiced powder from India, used in cooking.

curse (kūrs), *n.* 1 A prayer that harm may come to a person; also, a profane oath. 2 Harm that comes as if in answer to someone's prayer. — *Ant.* Blessing. — **curse**, *v. t. & i.* — **cur's-ed** (kūr'sēd; -sīd; kūrst), *adj.*
cur'so-ry (kūr'sō-rī), *adj.* Hastily, and often superficially, done; hasty. — *Ant.* Pains-taking.
curt (kūrt), *adj.* Rudely abrupt. — *Ant.* Voluble. — **curt'ly**, *adv.*
cur-tail' (kūr-tāl'), *v. t.* To cut off the end of; to shorten. — *Ant.* Protract, prolong. — **cur-tail'ment**, *n.*
cur'tain (kūr'tīn; -t'n), *n.* Drapery at a window, etc. — **cur'tain**, *v. t.*
curt'sy, curt'sey (kūrt'sī), *n.* A courteous bow. — *v. i.* To make a curtsy.
cur'va-ture (kūr'vā-tūr), *n.* A curving; bend.
curve (kūrv), *n.* 1 A bending without angles. 2 Something curved. — *v. t. & i.* To bend from a straight line or course.
cur'vet (kūr'vēt), *n.* A prancing leap of a horse. — **cur'vet'** (kūr'vēt'; kūr'vēt), *v. i.*
cush-ion (kōsh'ūn; -īn), *n.* 1 A soft pillow or pad. 2 A padded seat, as in a car. 3 The elastic lining around a billiard table. — *v. t.* To furnish with cushions.
cusp (kūsp), *n.* A pointed end, as of a tooth.
cus'pi-dor (kūs'pī-dōr), *n.* A spittoon.
cus'tard (kūs'tērd), *n.* A sweetened mixture of milk and eggs cooked until it is set.
cus-to-di-an (kūs-tō'dī-ān), *n.* One who has custody, as of a public building; a keeper.
cus'to-dy (kūs'tō-dī), *n.* 1 Care; charge. 2 Imprisonment.
cus'tom (kūs'tūm), *n.* 1 Habitual course of action; recognized usage. 2 *pl.* Taxes levied on imports. 3 Business patronage. — *adj.* 1 Made to order. 2 Doing work only when it is ordered. — **cus'tom-made'**, *adj.*
cus'tom-ar'y (kūs'tūm-ēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -ēr-ī), *adj.* Usual; habitual. — *Ant.* Occasional.
cus'tom-er (kūs'tūm-ēr), *n.* A patron, as of a shop.
cus'tom-house' (kūs'tūm-hous'), *n.* The building where customs are paid.
cut (kūt), *v. t.; CUT; CUTTING.* 1 To cleave; gash. 2 To sever and remove. 3 To reduce; shorten. 4 To intersect; cross. 5 To strike, as with a whip. — *v. i.* 1 To cleave. 2 To go or pass quickly, *esp.* by a short route. 3 To make a stroke, as with a whip. — *adj.* 1 That has been cut. 2 Shaped by cutting, as a jewel. — *n.* 1 A gash; cleft. 2 A channel, excavated or natural. 3 The manner in which a thing is cut. 4 A stroke, as with a whip; also, a wound. 5 A reduction, as in wages. 6 A special severed part, as of meat. 7 An engraved block for printing; also, a picture printed from it.
cute (kūt), *adj.* *Colloq.* 1 Clever. 2 Daintily attractive.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, cherīv; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

cu'ti-cle (kū'tī-k'l), *n.* Skin.
cut'lass (kūt'lās), *n.* A heavy curved sword.
cut'ler-y (kūt'lēr-y), *n.* Cutting instruments; knives. — **cut'ler**, *n.*
cut'let (kūt'lēt; -līt), *n.* A slice, as of veal, cut from the leg or ribs.
cut'ter (kūt'tēr), *n.* 1 A one-horse sleigh. 2 A small boat, used by ships of war. 3 U.S. A small armed vessel in the coast guard.
cut'throat' (kūt'thrōt'), *n.* A murderer.
cyc'la-men (sīk'lā-mēn), *n.* A stemless herb of the primrose family.
cy'cle (sī'k'l), *n.* 1 A period of time occupied by a series of events that repeat themselves in the same order. 2 A recurring round of operations or events. 3 A long period; age. 4 A bicycle. — **cy'clíc** (sī'klík; sīk'lík), *adj.*
cy'clist (sī'klíst), *n.* One who rides a bicycle.
cy-clom'e-ter (sī-klōm'ē-tēr), *n.* A device which records the revolutions of a wheel and the distance covered.

cy'clone (sī'klōn), *n.* Whirlwind; tornado. — **cy-clon'ic** (sī-klōn'ík), *adj.*
cy'clo-pe'di-a, **cy'clo-pae'di-a** (sī'klō-pē-dī-ā), *n.* Encyclopedia.
cyg'net (sīg'nēt; -nīt), *n.* A young swan.
cyl'in-der (sīl'īn-dēr), *n.* 1 A long round body; also, any body of this form. 2 The rotating chamber in a revolver. 3 The piston chamber in an engine. — **cy-lin'dri-cal** (sīl'īn'drī-kāl), *adj.*
cym'bal (sīm'bāl), *n.* In music, one of a pair of brass concave plates clashed together to make a ringing sound.
cyn'ic (sīn'ík), *n.* A sneering sarcastic faultfinder; a misanthrope. — **cyn'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **cyn'ic-ism** (-ī-sīz'm), *n.*
cy'no-sure (sī'nō-shōor; sīn'ō; -zhōor), *n.* Center of attraction.
cy'press (sī'prēs; -prīs), *n.* An evergreen tree of the pine family.
cyst (sīst), *n.* *Med.* A closed sac containing fluid morbid matter.
czar (zär; rarely tsär), *n.* Also **tsar** (tsär). Title of the former emperors of Russia. — **cza-ri'na** (zä-rē'nä; tsä-), *n. fem.*

D

dab (dāb), *v. t. & i.* To touch gently; to apply, as a salve, gently. — *n.* 1 A gentle touch. 2 A small moist mass.
dab'ble (dāb'l), *v. i.* 1 To paddle in water with the hands. 2 To engage in some activity in a light offhand manner.
dace (dās), *n.* A small carp.
dac'tyl (dāk'tīl), *n.* A metrical foot of three syllables, the first accented and the others unaccented.
daf'fo-dil (dāf'fō-dīl), *n.* A species of narcissus with large yellow flowers.
daft (dāft), *adj.* Foolish; also, insane.
dag'ger (däg'ēr), *n.* A short knifelike weapon used for stabbing.
dahl'ia (dāl'yā; dāl'-; *Brit.* dāl'-), *n.* A tall herb of the aster family, with large showy flowers.
dail'y (dā'lī), *adj.* Happening, done, or issued each day. — *n.* A daily newspaper.
dain'ty (dān'tī), *adj.* Of delicate beauty and charm; tasteful. — *Ant.* Gross. — **dain'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **dain'ti-ness**, *n.*
dair'y (dār'y), *n.* A place where milk is made into butter and cheese. — **dair'y-man** (-mān), *n.*
da'is (dā'īs; dās), *n.* A raised platform.
dai'sy (dā'zī), *n.* A common herb of the aster family.
dale (dāl), *n.* Valley.
dall'y (dāl'y), *v. i.* 1 To play affectionately. 2 To trifle. 3 To delay. — *Syn.* Flirt, toy, dawdle, lag, loiter. — **dall'i-ance** (dāl'y-āns), *n.*
dam (dām), *n.* A barrier, as across a stream to prevent the flow of water. — **dam**, *v. t.*

dam (dām), *n.* Female parent; — used esp. of quadrupeds.
dam'age (dām'āj), *n.* Loss; hurt; harm. — **dam'age**, *v. t.*
dam'ask (dām'āsk), *n.* 1 A figured fabric of silk or linen, esp. one of linen used for tablecloths, etc. 2 A kind of steel (**dam-ask**, or **Da-mas'cus** [dā-mās'kūs], *steel*) formerly valued for sword blades.
dame (dām), *n.* Woman.
damn (dām), *v. t.* 1 To doom to eternal punishment. 2 To condemn. 3 To swear at. — **damned** (dāmd), *adj.*
dam'na-ble (dām'nā-b'l), *adj.* Deserving condemnation; hence, detestable.
dam-na'tion (dām-nā'shūn), *n.* 1 A damning or being damned. 2 Eternal punishment.
damp (dāmp), *adj.* Moist. — *n.* Moisture. — *v. t.* 1 To choke; stifle. 2 To moisten. 3 To check; restrain.
damp'en (dāmp'ēn), *v. t. & i.* To make or become damp.
damp'er (dāmp'ēr), *n.* A valve in a furnace flue to regulate the draft.
dam'sel (dām'zēl), *n.* A maiden.
dam'son (dām'zūn; -z'n), *n.* A variety of plum.
dance (dāns), *v. i.* 1 To glide, step, or move through a set series of movements, usually in time to music. 2 To frisk about. — *n.* 1 A series of movements, usually performed in time to music. 2 A party where people dance. 3 A piece of music for dancing. — **danc'er** (dān'sēr), *n.*
dan'de-li'on (dān'dē-lī'ūn), *n.* A common yellow-flowered herb of the chicory family.

dan'der (dăn'dēr), *n.* *Colloq.* Anger.
dan'dle (dăn'd'l), *v. t.* To move (a baby) up and down in one's arms in affectionate play.
dan'druff (dăn'drűf), *n.* A whitish crust that forms on the scalp and comes off in small scales.
dan'dy (dăn'dŷ), *n.* 1 A fop. 2 *Slang.* Something good of its kind.
dan'ger (dăn'jēr), *n.* Risk of loss, injury, or damage. — *Syn.* Peril, jeopardy, hazard. — *Ant.* Security.
dan'ger-ous (-űs), *adj.* Risky; perilous. — **dan'ger-ous-ly**, *adv.*
dan'gle (dăng'g'l), *v. i.* To hang loosely.
dank (dăngk), *adj.* Damp; disagreeably moist.
dap'per (dăp'ēr), *adj.* Spruce; trim.
dap'ple (dăp'pl), *v. t.* To mark with different-colored spots. — *n.* A dappled animal, as a horse.
dare (dār), *v. i. & t.* To venture; to meet bravely; also, to challenge (a person) to some action. — *n.* A challenge.
dare'dev'il (dār'dēv'ŷl), *n.* A recklessly bold fellow.
dar'ing (dār'ŷng), *n.* Venturesome boldness. — **dar'ing**, *adj.*
dark (dărk), *adj.* 1 Without light. 2 Not light-colored, as skin; also, of colors, of blackish hue. 3 Gloomy. 4 Secretive. — *Syn.* Dim, dusky, obscure. — *Ant.* Light; lucid. — *n.* 1 Absence of light; specif., night. 2 A dark color or shade. 3 Secrecy; also, ignorance. — **dark'en** (dăr'kĕn), *v. t. & i.* — **dark'ly**, *adv.* — **dark'ness**, *n.*
dark'ling (dărk'ŷlŷng), *adv.* In the dark.
dark'some (-sűm), *adj.* Dark.
dar'ling (dăr'ŷlŷng), *n.* One dearly beloved. — *adj.* Dearly beloved.
darn (dărn), *v. t. & i.* To mend with interlacing stitches. — **darn**, *n.* — **darn'er**, *n.*
dar'nel (dăr'nĕl; -n'ŷl), *n.* A common weed with bearded spikelets.
dart (dărt), *n.* 1 A pointed missile. 2 A quick sudden movement. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To throw with sudden effort. 2 To shoot out suddenly or rapidly.
dash (dăsh), *v. t.* 1 To smash. 2 To knock or throw violently. 3 To splash. 4 To ruin. 5 To depress. 6 To write rapidly. — *v. i.* To advance rapidly. — *n.* 1 A violent blow. 2 A mark [—] to show an interruption in thought. 3 A sudden setback. 4 A small quantity. 5 Energy in manner or action; a sudden rush. 6 A short swift race.
dash'er (dăsh'ēr), *n.* A device, as in a churn, that agitates or stirs up something.
dash'ing (dăsh'ŷng), *adj.* Lively; also, showy.
das'tard (dăs'tĕrd), *n.* Coward. — **das'tard**, *adj.* — **das'tard-ly**, *adj.*
da'ta (dă'tă; dă'tŷ), *n.* *pl.* DATA.
date (dăt), *n.* The fruit of the palm of northern Africa and western Asia.
date (dăt), *n.* 1 The day, month, year, etc., of an event. 2 The period to which

something belongs. 3 *Colloq.* An appointment. — *v. t.* 1 To mark with a definite time. 2 To ascertain or state the date of. — *v. i.* To be dated. — **date'-less**, *adj.*
da'tive (dă'tŷv), *adj.* In grammar, designating the case of a word used as an indirect object. — *n.* The dative case.
da'tum (dă'tűm; dă'tŷ-), *n.*; *pl.* DATA (-tă). A fact or information taken as the starting point in reasoning or reckoning.
daub (dŷb), *v. t. & i.* 1 To smear. 2 To paint crudely. — *n.* 1 A smear. 2 A painting unskillfully made. — **daub'er**, *n.*
daugh'ter (dŷ'tĕr), *n.* 1 A girl or woman considered in her relationship to her father or mother. 2 A female descendant.
daugh'ter-in-law, *n.* The wife of one's son.
daunt (dŷnt; dănt), *v. t.* To cow; intimidate; dishearten. — *Syn.* Dismay, horrify.
daunt'less (dŷnt'lĕs; -lŷs; dănt'-), *adj.* Fearless; bold; intrepid.
dau'phin (dŷ'fŷn), *n.* Title (1349–1830) of the eldest son of the king of France.
dav'en-port (dăv'ĕn-pŷrt), *n.* Couch; sofa.
dav'it (dăv'ŷt; dă'vŷt), *n.* A form of crane for raising and lowering small boats, anchors, etc.
daw (dŷ), *n.* Jackdaw.
daw'dle (dŷ'd'l), *v. i.* To waste time in idle lingering; to trifle. — *Syn.* Delay, procrastinate, loiter, dally.
dawn (dŷn), *n.* 1 Break of day. 2 Beginning. — *v. i.* 1 To grow light in the morning. 2 To begin to appear, develop, etc. 3 To begin to be understood.
day (dă), *n.* 1 The period of light between one night and the next. 2 The period of the earth's revolution on its axis. 3 A set period in reckoning time, usually 24 hours. 4 An anniversary. 5 An age; era. — **day'light** (dă'lŷt'), *n.* — **day'time** (-tŷm'), *n.*
day'break (dă'brăk'), *n.* Dawn.
day'dream (-drĕm'), *n.* Reverie. — *Syn.* Fancy, fantasy, vision. — **day'dream**, *v. i.*
day'spring (-sprŷng'), *n.* Dawn.
daze (dăz), *v. t.* To stun; dazzle. — *n.* Bewilderment; confusion.
daz'zle (dăz'zŷl), *v. i. & t.* 1 To confuse or be confused by a glare of light. 2 To bewilder with brilliancy. — **daz'zle**, *n.*
dea'con (dĕ'kűn; -k'ŷn), *n.* A cleric or layman who assists a priest or minister. — **dea'con-ess**, *n. fem.*
dead (dĕd), *adj.* 1 Lifeless. 2 Devoid of feeling, spirit, etc. 3 Lacking in activity, meaning, productiveness, etc. 4 Extinct, as a fire; disused; obsolete. 5 Lacking glow, color, tang, etc. 6 In games, out of play. — *Ant.* Alive. — *n.* 1 One who is dead; collectively, those who are dead. 2 The most quiet or deathlike time. — *adv.* 1 Absolutely. 2 With sudden stoppage of motion. 3 Directly.
dead'en (dĕd'ĕn), *v. t.* 1 To impair in force, activity, etc. 2 To lessen the luster, spirit, etc., of. 3 To make soundproof.

ăle, chăotic, căre, ădd, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ĕve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŭnnect; fŭod,

dead'lock' (dēd'lōk'), *n.* Stoppage of action resulting from the conflict of equally strong persons or factions. — *v. i. & t.* To come or bring to a deadlock.

dead'ly (dēd'li), *adj.* 1 Causing, or capable of causing, death. 2 Hostile. 3 Deathly. — *Syn.* Mortal, fatal.

deaf (dēf; *dial. & archaic* dēf), *adj.* Unable to hear. — **deaf'ness**, *n.*

deaf'en (dēf'en; -n; *dial. & archaic* dēf'n), *v. t.* To make deaf.

deal (dēl), *n.* An indefinite amount.

deal (dēl), *v. t.*; **DEALT** (dēlt); **DEAL'ING**. 1 To distribute. 2 To deliver, as a blow. — *v. i.* 1 To make distribution, as of cards in a game. 2 To be concerned or occupied (*with*). 3 To have business relations. 4 To conduct oneself. — *n.* 1 Distribution, as of cards. 2 A business transaction. — **deal'er**, *n.* — **deal'ing**, *n.*

deal, *n.* Fir or pine wood, or a board cut from it.

dean (dēn), *n.* 1 A priest or clergyman in charge of a cathedral. 2 U. S. In a college, an official in charge of the studies and conduct of a group of students. 3 Senior member of a group, as of diplomats. — **dean'er-y** (dēn'ēr-i), *n.*

dear (dēr), *adj.* 1 Highly esteemed. 2 Beloved. 3 Expensive. — *Ant.* Cheap. — *n.* A darling. — **dear'ly**, *adv.* — **dear'ness**, *n.*

dearth (dūrth), *n.* Scarcity.

death (dēth), *n.* 1 Act or fact of dying. 2 The cause of loss of life. 3 Condition of being dead. 4 Extinction; end. — *Ant.* Life. — **death'bed'** (dēth'bēd'), *n.* — **death'blow'** (-blō'), *n.* — **death'less** (-lēss; -lēs), *adj.* — **death'like'** (-līk'), *adj.* — **death'ly**, *adj. & adv.*

de-ba'cle (dē-bā'kl; -bāk'li), **dé'bā'cle** (dā-bā'kl'), *n.* Collapse; failure.

de-bar' (dē-bār'), *v. t.* To cut off from entrance; to deny admission to; to preclude. — *Syn.* Exclude, shut out, eliminate.

de-base' (dē-bās'), *v. t.* To reduce to a lower condition or grade. — *Syn.* Vitiate, deprave, corrupt, pervert; degrade, abase, humble, humiliate. — *Ant.* Elevate; amend. — **de-base'ment**, *n.*

de-bate' (dē-bāt'), *v. i. & t.* To discuss; to consider a question by discussing arguments for and against. — *Syn.* Dispute. — **de-bate'**, *n.* — **de-bat'a-ble** (-bāt'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **de-bat'er** (-bāt'ēr), *n.*

de-bauch' (dē-bōch'), *v. t.* To corrupt. — **de-bauch'er-y** (-ēr-i), *n.*

de-bil'i-tate (dē-bīl'i-tāt), *v. t.* To weaken. — *Ant.* Invigorate.

de-bil'i-ty (-tī), *n.* Weakness.

deb'it (dēb'it), *n.* In bookkeeping, an entry in an account showing money owed; also, the left-hand, or debtor, side of an account. — *Ant.* Credit. — *v. t.* To charge with, or as, a debt.

deb'o-nair', **deb'o-naire'** (dēb'ō-nār'), *adj.* Also **deb'on-naire'**. Graceful and gay. — *Syn.* Jaunty, perky, cocky.

de-bris' (dē-brē'; dēb'rē), **dé-bris'** (dā-brē';

esp. Brit., dā'brē, dēb'rē), *n.* Rubbish; litter; ruins.

debt (dēt), *n.* 1 Something owed. 2 Condition of owing something. 3 Sin.

debt'or (dēt'ēr), *n.* One that owes a debt.

de'but (dā'bū; dā-bū'), *n.* 1 A first public appearance. 2 Formal entrance into society.

deb'u-tante' (dēb'ū-tānt'), *n.* A young lady making her formal entrance into society.

dec'ade (dēk'ād; *esp. Brit.*, -ād; dē-kād'), *n.* A period of ten years.

de-ca'dence (dē-kā'dēns; dēk'ā-dēns), *n.* Deterioration; decline. — *Ant.* Rise. — **de-ca'dent**, *adj. & n.*

Dec'a-logue (dēk'ā-lōg), *n.* The Ten Commandments.

de-camp' (dē-kāmp'), *v. i.* To run away suddenly.

de-cant' (dē-kānt'), *v. t.* To pour (liquor) gently.

de-cant'er (dē-kānt'ēr), *n.* A vessel used to decant liquors.

de-cap'i-tate (dē-kāp'i-tāt), *v. t.* To behead. — **de-cap'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.*

de-cay' (dē-kā'), *v. i. & t. & n.* Rot; spoil.

de-cease' (dē-sēs'), *n.* Death. — *v. i.* To die.

de-ceive' (dē-sēt'), *n.* Fraud; deception. — **de-ceive'ful** (-fōol; -f'l), *adj.* — **de-ceive'fulness**, *n.*

de-ceive' (dē-sēv'), *v. t.* To mislead; delude. — *Syn.* Beguile, betray. — *Ant.* Enlighten. — **de-ceive'r** (-sēv'ēr), *n.*

de-cel'er-ate (dē-sēl'ēr-āt), *v. t. & i.* To slow down.

De-cem'ber (dē-sēm'bēr), *n.* The twelfth month of the year, having 31 days.

de'cen-cy (dē'sēn-sī; -s'n-sī), *n.* Modest or proper conduct.

de'cent (dē'sēnt; -s'nt), *adj.* 1 Proper; seemly. 2 Modest; not obscene. — *Ant.* Indecent; obscene. — **de'cent-ly**, *adv.*

de-cen'tral-ize (dē-sēn'trāl-īz), *v. t.* To divide and distribute, as governmental administration. — **de-cen'tral-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

de-cep'tion (dē-sēp'shūn), *n.* 1 State of being deceived. 2 Fraud; trick. — *Syn.* Trickery, chicanery; fake, sham. — **de-cep-tive** (-tīv), *adj.*

de-cide' (dē-sīd'), *v. t. & i.* To determine; to give decision. — *Syn.* Settle, rule, resolve.

de-cid'ed (dē-sīd'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Firm; determined. — **de-cid'ed-ly**, *adv.*

de-cid'u-ous (dē-sīd'ū-ūs), *adj.* 1 Falling off at certain seasons, as leaves. 2 Having leaves that fall off at certain seasons.

dec'i-mal (dēs'i-māl), *adj.* Based on the number 10; reckoning by tens. — *n.* A fraction in which the denominator is 10 or a multiple of 10.

dec'i-mate (dēs'i-māt), *v. t.* 1 To take or destroy a tenth part of. 2 To destroy a large part of.

de-ci'pher (dē-sī'fēr), *v. t.* 1 To translate out of code. 2 To find out the meaning of.

foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, oirous, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

- de-ci'sion** (dē-sīzh'ūn), *n.* 1 The act of deciding; also, the judgment rendered. 2 Firmness; determination. — *Ant.* Indecision. — **de-ci'sive** (dē-sī'siv), *adj.* — **de-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.*
- deck** (dēk), *n.* 1 A floorlike platform of a ship. 2 A pack of playing cards. — *v. t.* To array; adorn.
- de-claim'** (dē-klām'), *v. i. & t.* To speak or deliver loudly or impressively. — **dec'la-ma'tion** (dēk'lā-mā'shūn), *n.* — **de-claim'-a-to'ry** (dē-klām'ā-tō'rī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.*
- de-clare'** (dē-klār'), *v. t.* 1 To announce; proclaim. 2 To assert. 3 In bridge, to name (a certain suit) trumps. — **dec'la-ra'tion** (dēk'lā-rā'shūn), *n.* — **de-clar'a-tive** (dē-klār'ā-tīv), **de-clar'a-to'ry** (-tō'rī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.*
- de-clen'sion** (dē-klēn'shūn), *n.* 1 A decline. 2 In grammar, changes in the form of a noun, an adjective, or a pronoun, to show special uses of the word; inflection.
- de-cline'** (dē-klīn'), *v. i.* 1 To bend aside, or *esp.* down. 2 To draw to a close. 3 To refuse. — *v. t.* 1 To cause to decline. 2 To reject; refuse. 3 In grammar, to inflect (a noun, adjective, or pronoun). — *Ant.* Accept. — *n.* 1 A falling off; a period when a thing is declining. 2 A descending slope. 3 A wasting away; also, a wasting disease. — **dec'li-na'tion** (dēk'lī-nā'shūn), *n.*
- de-cliv'i-ty** (dē-klīv'ī-tī), *n.* A steep downward slope. — *Ant.* Acclivity.
- de-code'** (dē-kōd'), *v. t. & i.* To translate from code into ordinary language.
- de-col'le-té'** (dā'kōl'ē-tā'), *adj.* Cut low in the neck, as a gown.
- de-com-pose'** (dē'kōm-pōz'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To separate into its constituent parts. 2 To rot; decay. — **de-com-po-si'tion** (dē'kōm-pō-zīsh'ūn), *n.*
- dec'o-rate** (dēk'ō-rāt), *v. t.* To adorn; embellish. — **dec'o-ra'tor** (-rā'tēr), *n.*
- dec'o-ra'tion** (dēk'ō-rā'shūn), *n.* 1 A decorating. 2 An ornament. 3 A badge of honor. — **dec'o-ra'tive** (dēk'ō-rā'tīv; -rā-tīv), *adj.*
- dec'o-rous** (dēk'ō-rūs; dē-kō'rūs), *adj.* Proper; seemly. — *Ant.* Indecorous; blatant.
- de-co'rum** (dē-kō'rūm), *n.* 1 Conformity to accepted standard of conduct. 2 Orderliness; propriety. — *Syn.* Decency, dignity, etiquette. — *Ant.* Indecorum; license.
- de-coy'** (dē-koi'), *n.* 1 A place into which wild fowl are enticed for shooting or capture. 2 A lure; bait. — *v. t. & i.* To lure or be lured by a decoy.
- de-crease'** (dē-kres'; dē-), *v. i. & t.* To grow or cause to grow less; diminish. — *Ant.* Increase. — (dē'kres'; dē-kres'; dē-), *n.* A lessening; diminution.
- de-cree'** (dē-kre'), *n.* An order; command. — *v. t.* To command; ordain.
- de-crep'it** (dē-krep'it), *adj.* Broken down with age; worn out. — *Syn.* Infirm, feeble, weak, frail, fragile. — *Ant.* Sturdy. — **de-crep'i-tude** (-ī-tūd), *n.*
- de-cry'** (dē-kri'), *v. t.* To belittle publicly; also, to censure. — *Ant.* Extol.
- ded'i-cate** (dēd'ī-kāt), *v. t.* 1 To set apart for sacred uses; to devote. 2 To inscribe by way of honor or compliment. — **ded'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.* — **ded'i-ca-to'ry** (dēd'ī-kā-tō'rī; *esp. Brit.*, -kā'tō-rī, -kā-tēr-ī), *adj.*
- de-duce'** (dē-dūs'), *v. t.* To derive by reasoning. — *Syn.* Infer, gather, conclude.
- de-duct'** (dē-dūkt'), *v. t.* To subtract.
- de-duc'tion** (dē-dūkt'shūn), *n.* 1 Subtraction. 2 Reasoning from the general to the particular. — **de-duc'tive** (-tīv), *adj.*
- deed** (dēd), *n.* 1 Act; thing done. 2 An act of heroism. 3 A legal document recording a transfer, as of real estate. — *v. t.* To convey by deed.
- deem** (dēm), *v. t. & i.* To think; suppose.
- deep** (dēp), *adj.* 1 Extending far down, back, or within. 2 Hard to understand; profound. 3 Wise; sagacious. 4 Absorbed, as in a book. 5 Intense, as feeling. 6 Of colors, vivid and dark. 7 Low in tone. — *n.* 1 The ocean or the sky. 2 The most intense part. — *adv.* 1 Profoundly. 2 Far on. — **deep'-laid'**, *adj.* — **deep'-root'ed**, *adj.* — **deep'-seat'ed**, *adj.*
- deep'en** (dēp'ēn), *v. t. & i.* To make or become deep or deeper.
- deer** (dēr), *n. sing. & pl.* A cud-chewing mammal, the male bearing antlers which are shed and renewed annually. — **deer'-skin'** (dēr'skīn'), *n.*
- de-face'** (dē-fās'), *v. t.* To disfigure; mar the features of.
- de-fal-ca'tion** (dē'fāl-kā'shūn; dēf'āl-), *n.* Misuse of money held in trust; also, the sum taken.
- de-fame'** (dē-fām'), *v. t.* To injure the reputation of; slander. — **de-fa-ma'tion** (dēf'ā-mā'shūn; dēf'ā-), *n.* — **de-fam'a-to'ry** (dē-fām'ā-tō'rī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.*
- de-fault'** (dē-fōlt'), *n.* 1 Failure to pay one's debts. 2 Failure of a contestant to engage in or finish a contest. — **de-fault'**, *v. t. & i.* — **de-fault'er**, *n.*
- de-feat'** (dē-fēt'), *v. t.* 1 To frustrate; to nullify. 2 To vanquish. — *n.* 1 Frustration. 2 Overthrow, as of an army in battle.
- de-fect'** (dē-fēkt'; dē'fēkt), *n.* Blemish; fault.
- de-fec'tion** (dē-fēkt'shūn), *n.* 1 Failure. 2 Desertion; failure of allegiance to a cause.
- de-fec'tive** (dē-fēkt'īv), *adj.* Incomplete; faulty. — *Ant.* Intact.
- de-fence'** (dē-fēns'). British spelling of **DE-FENSE**.
- de-fend'** (dē-fēnd'), *v. t.* 1 To guard; protect. 2 In law, to act on behalf of; also, to contest, as a suit. — *Ant.* Combat; attack. — **de-fend'er**, *n.*
- de-fend'ant** (dē-fēnd'ānt), *n.* In law, one

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ūrm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makōr; īce, ūll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

required to make answer in a legal action.
de-fense', **de-fence'** (dē-fēns'), *n.* 1 Resistance against attack. 2 Argument to justify one's action. 3 In games, a guarding against an opponent's attack. 4 In law, a defendant's denial, answer, or plea. — **de-fense-less**, **de-fence-less**, *adj.* — **de-fen'si-ble** (dē-fēn'sī-b'l), *adj.* — **de-fen'sive** (-sīv), *adj.*
de-fer' (dē-fūr'), *v. t. & i.* To postpone. — **de-fer-ment**, *n.*
de-fer' (dē-fūr'), *v. t. & i.* To submit to the opinion or wishes of another, or to authority. — **de-fer-ence** (dēf'ēr-ēns), *n.* — **de-fer-en'tial** (-ēn'shāl), *adj.*
de-fi'ance (dē-fī'āns), *n.* 1 A challenge to combat. 2 A willingness to resist. — **de-fi'ant**, *adj.* — **de-fi'ant-ly**, *adv.*
de-fi'cient (dē-fīsh'ēnt), *adj.* Lacking in something necessary for completeness; defective. — **Ant.** Sufficient, adequate; excessive. — **de-fi'cien-cy** (-ēn-sī), *n.*
def'i-cit (dēf'ī-sīt), *n.* A deficiency in amount, esp. in income; a shortage.
de-file' (dē-fīl'), *v. t.* 1 To foul; corrupt. 2 To bring dishonor on. — **Ant.** Cleanse; purify. — **de-file-ment**, *n.*
de-file' (dē-fīl'; dē-fīl), *n.* A gorge.
de-fine' (dē-fīn'), *v. t.* 1 To mark the limits of. 2 To clarify in outline or character. 3 To state the meaning of, as a word.
def'i-nite (dēf'ī-nīt), *adj.* 1 Having distinct limits; fixed. 2 Clear in meaning. 3 In grammar, limiting to a particular person, thing, or class; as, "the" is the **definite article**. — **Ant.** Vague; loose; indefinite; equivocal. — **def'i-nite-ly**, *adv.*
def'i-ni'tion (dēf'ī-nīsh'ūn), *n.* Explanation of the meaning of a word.
de-fin'i-tive (dē-fīn'ī-tīv), *adj.* 1 Decisive; conclusive. 2 Distinguishing precisely. 3 In grammar, a word used to limit or define the meaning of a common noun. — **Ant.** Tentative, provisional.
de-flate' (dē-flāt'), *v. t. & i.* To reduce from an inflated state, as by releasing air or gas. — **Syn.** Compress, shrink, contract, condense. — **Ant.** Inflate.
de-fla'tion (dē-flā'shūn), *n.* 1 Act of deflating. 2 Reduction in the volume of the medium of exchange.
de-flect' (dē-flēkt'), *v. t.* To turn aside. — **de-flec'tion** (-flēk'shūn), *n.*
de-form' (dē-fōrm'), *v. t.* To disfigure; misshape. — **de-for-ma'tion** (dē-fōr-mā'shūn; dēf'ōr-), *n.* — **de-form'i-ty** (dē-fōr-mī-tī), *n.*
de-fraud' (dē-frōd'), *v. t.* To cheat.
de-fray' (dē-frā'), *v. t.* To pay.
deft (dēft), *adj.* Skillful; dexterous. — **Ant.** Awkward. — **deft'ly**, *adv.* — **deft-ness**, *n.*
de-funct' (dē-fūngkt'), *adj.* Dead; no longer in existence. — **Syn.** Lifeless, inanimate. — **Ant.** Alive; live.
de-fy' (dē-fī'), *v. t.* 1 To challenge; dare. 2 To treat as of no account.
de-gen'er-ate (dē-jēn'ēr-īt), *adj.* Degraded. — **Syn.** Corrupt, vicious. — *n.*

A degraded person. — (-āt), *v. i.* To sink from a higher to a lower type or condition. — **de-gen'er-a-cy** (-ā-sī), *n.* — **de-gen'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*
de-grade' (dē-grād'), *v. t.* 1 To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree. 2 To debase; corrupt. — **Ant.** Uplift. — **deg-ra-da'tion** (dēg'rā-dā'shūn), *n.*
de-gree' (dē-grē'), *n.* 1 A step in a series. 2 Station in life. 3 A grade or rank to which scholars are admitted by a college. 4 A point or grade marking relative quantity, intensity, etc. 5 In mathematics, a 360th part of the circumference of a circle. 6 In grammar, any one of the three grades in the comparison of an adjective or adverb.
de'i-fy (dē'ī-fī), *v. t.* To enroll among the gods; to idolize. — **de'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*
deign (dān), *v. i.* To condescend.
de'ism (dē'īz'm), *n.* Belief in a personal God who exerts no influence on men or on the world he created. — **de'ist** (-īst), *n.*
de'i-ty (dē'ī-tī), *n.* 1 Divine nature. 2 A god or goddess.
de-ject'ion (dē-jēk'shūn), *n.* Lowness of spirits; depression. — **Ant.** Exhilaration. — **de-ject'ed** (-tēd; -tīd), *adj.* — **de-ject-ed-ly**, *adv.*
de-lay' (dē-lā'), *v. t.* 1 To put off; defer. 2 To detain temporarily. — **Syn.** Retard, slow, slacken. — **Ant.** Expedite; hasten. — *v. i.* To stop for a time. — **Syn.** Procrastinate, lag, loiter, dawdle, dally. — **Ant.** Hasten, hurry. — *n.* A temporary halt; detention.
de-lec'ta-ble (dē-lēk'tā-b'l), *adj.* Highly pleasing; delightful.
del'e-gate (dēl'ē-gāt), *n.* 1 A deputy; representative. 2 In Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, a member of the lower house of the legislature. — (-gāt), *v. t.* 1 To authorize to act as one's deputy. 2 To entrust to another's care. — **del'e-ga'tion** (-gā'shūn), *n.*
del'e-te'ri-ous (dēl'ē-tēr'ī-ūs), *adj.* Harmful; noxious. — **Ant.** Salutary.
del'ft (dēlft), *n.* A variety of pottery.
de-lib'er-ate (dē-līb'ēr-īt), *adj.* 1 Determined after careful thought. 2 Given to weighing carefully facts and arguments. 3 Unhurried; slow. — **Syn.** Willful, intentional, voluntary, willing; considered, advised, premeditated, studied; leisurely. — **Ant.** Impulsive; casual; precipitate, abrupt. — (-āt), *v. t. & i.* To consider carefully. — **de-lib'er-ate-ly** (-īt-lī), *adv.* — **de-lib'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* — **de-lib'er-a'tive** (-ā'tīv; -ā-tīv), *adj.*
del'i-ca-cy (dēl'ī-kā-sī), *n.* 1 A luxury; a dainty. 2 Fineness; also, frailty. 3 Sensitiveness.
del'i-cate (dēl'ī-kīt), *adj.* 1 Exquisite; fine; also, fragile. 2 Very sensitive; hence, considerate. 3 Requiring fine skill. — **Ant.** Gross. — **del'i-cate-ly**, *adv.*
del'i-ca-tes'sen (dēl'ī-kā-tēs'sēn), *n. pl.* Prepared foods such as cooked meats, sal-

- ads, etc.; also, as *shop*, a store where these are sold.
- de-li'cious** (dē-līsh'ūs), *adj.* Affording exquisite pleasure. — *Syn.* Delectable, luscious, delightful. — *Ant.* Bitter. — **de-li'cious-ly**, *adv.*
- de-light'** (dē-līt'), *n.* Great satisfaction, or something that yields it. — *Syn.* Pleasure, delectation, enjoyment, joy. — *Ant.* Disappointment; discontent. — *v. t. & i.* To please; to satisfy greatly. — **de-light'ed** (-ēd; -īd), *adj.* — **de-light'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **de-light'ful** (-fōol; -f'īl), *adj.* — **de-light'ful-ly**, *adv.*
- de-lin'e-ate** (dē-līn'ē-āt), *v. t.* To sketch; portray. — **de-lin'e-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*
- de-lin'quen-cy** (dē-līng'kwēn-sī), *n.* Fault; misdeed. — **de-lin'quent** (-kwēnt), *adj. & n.*
- del'i-quesce'** (dēl'ī-kwēs'), *v. i.* To melt away; to become liquid gradually. — **del'i-ques'cent** (-kwēs'ēnt; -'nt), *adj.*
- de-lir'i-ous** (dē-līr'ī-ūs), *adj.* Raving.
- de-lir'i-um** (dē-līr'ī-ūm), *n.* Mental disturbance characterized by confusion, disordered speech, and often hallucinations.
- de-liv'er** (dē-līv'ēr), *v. t.* 1 To free. 2 To give or transfer. 3 To give birth to; — used in passive. 4 To utter; also, to communicate. 5 To discharge, as a blow. — **de-liv'er-ance** (-āns), *n.* — **de-liv'er-er** (-ēr), *n.*
- de-liv'er-y** (dē-līv'ēr-ī), *n.* 1 A freeing. 2 Transfer of something. 3 Parturition. 4 Utterance; manner of speaking or singing. 5 Act or manner of discharging or throwing. 6 That which is delivered.
- dell** (dēl), *n.* A small secluded valley.
- del-phin'i-um** (dēl-fīn'ī-ūm), *n.* The larkspur.
- del'ta** (dēl'tā), *n.* Silt-formed land at the mouth of a river.
- de-lude'** (dē-lūd'), *v. t.* To mislead; deceive. — *Ant.* Enlighten. — **de-lu'sion** (-lū'zhūn), *n.* — **de-lu'sive** (-sīv), *adj.*
- del'uge** (dēl'ūj), *n.* A flooding of land by water. — *v. t.* To flood.
- delve** (dēlv), *v. i.* To dig.
- dem'a-gogue, dem'a-gog** (dēm'ā-gōg), *n.* A person who arouses the passions and prejudices of the people for his own ends. — **dem'a-gog'uer-y** (-gōg'ēr-ī; -gōg'rī), *n.*
- de-mand'** (dē-mānd'), *v. t.* 1 To claim as due. 2 To ask; inquire. 3 To need; require. — *n.* 1 Act of demanding; urgent claim. 2 That which is demanded. 3 Earnest inquiry. 4 In economics, desire to purchase goods by those who have the money to pay for them; also, quantity of goods thus wanted.
- de-mar-ca'tion** (dē-mār-kā'shūn), *n.* The marking of the limits or boundaries of a region.
- de-mean'** (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* To debase. — *Syn.* Abase, degrade, humble, humiliate.
- de-mean'** (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* To behave or conduct (oneself). — *Ant.* Misdemean.
- de-mean'or, de-mean'our** (dē-mēn'ēr), *n.* Conduct; bearing.
- de-ment'ed** (dē-mēn'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* Insane. — *Ant.* Rational.
- de-men'ti-a** (dē-mēn'shī-ā; -shā), *n.* Insanity.
- de-mer'it** (dē-mēr'īt; dē-), *n.* 1 A fault. 2 A mark against a person's record for some fault.
- de-mesne'** (dē-mān'; -mēn'), *n.* Region; realm.
- dem'i-god'** (dēm'ī-gōd'), *n.* A semi-divine being of lower rank than a god.
- dem'i-john** (-jōn), *n.* A large glass or stoneware bottle enclosed in wickerwork.
- de-mil'i-ta-rize** (dē-mīl'ī-tā-rīz), *v. t.* To do away with the military organization of.
- de-mise'** (dē-mīz'), *n.* 1 Transfer. 2 Decease.
- de-mo'bi-lize** (dē-mō'bī-līz), *v. t.* To disband (troops), as at the end of a war. — **de-mo'bi-li-zā'tion** (-lī-zā'shūn; -lī-zā'shūn; dē-mōb'ī-), *n.*
- de-moc'ra-cy** (dē-mōk'rā-sī), *n.* 1 Government in which the supreme power is held by the people. 2 [cap.] U. S. The principles and policy of the Democratic party. — **dem'o-crat** (dēm'ō-krāt), *n.*
- dem'o-crat'ic** (dēm'ō-krāt'īk), *adj.* 1 Based on democracy. 2 Characteristic of the common people. 3 Not snobbish. 4 [cap.] Designating or relating to a political party (Democratic party) in the United States.
- de-mol'ish** (dē-mōl'īsh), *v. t.* To tear down or knock down; to ruin. — *Ant.* Construct. — **dem'o-li'tion** (dēm'ō-līsh'ūn; dē'mō-), *n.*
- de'mon** (dē'mūn), *n.* A devil. — *Ant.* Angel.
- de-mo'ni-ac** (dē-mō'nī-āk), **de-mo'ni-a-cal** (dē'mō'nī-ā-kāl), *adj.* 1 Influenced or produced by a demon. 2 Devilish.
- de'mon-ol'o-gy** (dē'mūn-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* The study of demons or of popular beliefs in demons.
- dem'on-strate** (dēm'ūn-strāt), *v. t.* 1 To prove. 2 To explain by use of examples, etc. 3 To show publicly. — **de-mon'-stra-ble** (dē-mōn'strā-b'l; dēm'ūn-), *adj.* — **dem'on-strā'tion** (dēm'ūn-strā'shūn), *n.* — **dem'on-strā'tor** (dēm'ūn-strā'tēr), *n.*
- de-mon'stra-tive** (dē-mōn'strā-tīv), *adj.* 1 Proving. 2 Effusive; gushing. 3 In grammar, serving to point out the person or thing referred to. — *n.* In grammar, a demonstrative pronoun (*this, that*).
- de-mor'al-ize** (dē-mōr'āl-īz), *v. t.* 1 To corrupt. 2 To throw into confusion or disorder. — **de-mor'al-i-zā'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*
- de-mote'** (dē-mōt'), *v. t.* To reduce in rank.
- de-mur'** (dē-mūr'), *v. i.* To take exception; to object. — *Ant.* Accede. — *n.* Objection.
- de-mure'** (dē-mūr'), *adj.* 1 Grave in manner. 2 Prim or coy. — *Ant.* Jaunty. — **de-mure'ly**, *adv.*
- de-mur'rage** (dē-mūr'īj), *n.* The holding of a freight car or vessel beyond the time al-

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

lowed for loading or unloading; also, the payment made for such a delay.

den (dĕn), *n.* 1 Lair; hence, cave. 2 Haunt; resort. 3 A cozy private little room.

de-na'ture (dĕ-nā'tūr), *v. t.* To change the nature of; esp., to render (alcohol) unfit for drinking.

de-ni'al (dĕ-nī'āl), *n.* 1 Rejection of a request. 2 Refusal to admit the truth of a statement, charge, etc. 3 Restriction of one's desires, etc.

den'im (dĕn'im), *n.* A coarse cotton fabric.

den'i-zen (dĕn'i-zĕn; -z'n), *n.* Inhabitant.

de-nom'i-nate (dĕ-nōm'i-nāt), *v. t.* To name.

de-nom'i-na'tion (dĕ-nōm'i-nā'shūn), *n.* 1 A naming. 2 A name or title. 3 Any one of the large religious bodies; sect. 4 One of a series of related units or values each of which is called by a special name. — **de-nom'i-na'tion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.*

de-nom'i-na'tor (dĕ-nōm'i-nā'tēr), *n.* In a fraction, the part below the line.

de-note' (dĕ-nōt'), *v. t.* 1 To mark out plainly; to indicate. 2 To signify.

de-noue'ment (dĕ-nōū'mĕnt), *n.* The final revelation which solves a plot, as in a drama.

de-nounce' (dĕ-nouns'), *v. t.* 1 To inform against; accuse. 2 To threaten openly. 3 To give notice of the termination of (a treaty, etc.). — **Ant.** Eulogize.

dense (dĕns), *adj.* 1 Having its parts crowded together; thick or compact. 2 Stupid. — **Syn.** Close; dull. — **Ant.** Sparse; tenuous; subtle; bright. — **dense-ly**, *adv.* — **den'si-ty** (dĕn'si-ti), *n.*

dent (dĕnt), *n.* A small depressed place, like that made by a blow. — **dent**, *v. t. & i.*

den'tal (dĕn'tāl; -t'l), *adj.* Of or relating to the teeth or dentistry.

den'ti-frice (dĕn'ti-frīs), *n.* A powder, paste, or liquid for cleaning the teeth.

den'tist (dĕn'tist), *n.* One whose profession it is to treat the teeth. — **den'tist-ry** (-tīs-tri), *n.*

de-nude' (dĕ-nūd'), *v. t.* To strip the covering from. — **Ant.** Clothe. — **den'u-da'tion** (dĕn'ū-dā'shūn; dĕn'ū-), *n.*

de-nun'ci-a'tion (dĕ-nūn'si-ā'shūn; -shī-), *n.* A denouncing; public accusation; also, announcement of a country's decision to terminate a treaty.

de-ny' (dĕ-nī'), *v. t.* 1 To contradict. 2 To refuse, as a request. 3 To disclaim responsibility for. — **Ant.** Concede.

de-part' (dĕ-pārt'), *v. i.* 1 To go away. 2 To die. — **Syn.** Leave, withdraw, retire. — **Ant.** Arrive; remain, abide.

de-part'ment (dĕ-pārt'mĕnt), *n.* 1 A distinct sphere of activities, study, etc. 2 A branch of administration. 3 A division of a business concern or store. — **de-part-men'tal** (dĕ-pārt-mĕn'tāl; -t'l), *adj.*

de-par'ture (dĕ-pār'tūr), *n.* 1 A going away; a setting out, as on a journey. 2 Deviation from a course of action.

de-pend' (dĕ-pĕnd'), *v. i.* 1 To rely for support. 2 To be determined by some action, condition, etc. 3 To trust; rely. — **de-pend'a-ble** (-pĕn'dā-b'l), *adj.* — **de-pend'a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-ti), *n.*

de-pend'ant (dĕ-pĕn'dānt), *adj. & n.* Variant of **DEPENDENT**.

de-pend'ence (dĕ-pĕn'dĕns), *n.* 1 The condition of being determined by something else. 2 Subjection to another; inability to provide for oneself. 3 Reliance; trust.

de-pend'en-cy (dĕ-pĕn'dĕn-si), *n.* 1 Dependence. 2 A country or territory subject to the control of another country.

de-pend'ent (dĕ-pĕn'dĕnt), *adj.* 1 Relying on something else for support. 2 In grammar, subordinate. — *n.* A person dependent on another for support.

de-pict' (dĕ-pīkt'), *v. t.* 1 To represent by a picture. 2 To describe. — **de-pic'tion** (-pīk'shūn), *n.*

de-plete' (dĕ-plēt'), *v. t.* To exhaust, as of strength or resources. — **de-ple'tion** (-plē'shūn), *n.*

de-plor'a-ble (dĕ-plōr'ā-b'l), *adj.* Lamentable; hence, grievous; wretched.

de-plore' (dĕ-plōr'), *v. t.* To grieve for; to sorrow over; bewail.

de-ploy' (dĕ-ploi'), *v. t. & i.* *Mil.* To extend the front and reduce the depth (of a column of troops, etc.).

de-po'nent (dĕ-pō'nĕnt), *n.* One who gives evidence, esp. in writing.

de-pop'u-late (dĕ-pōp'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To deprive of inhabitants. — **de-pop'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

de-port' (dĕ-pōrt'), *v. t.* 1 To behave (oneself). 2 To banish; exile. — **de'por-ta'tion** (dĕ-pōrt-ā'shūn), *n.*

de-port'ment (dĕ-pōrt'mĕnt), *n.* Behavior; bearing.

de-pose' (dĕ-pōz'), *v. t.* 1 To remove from a throne or other high office. 2 To testify.

de-pos'it (dĕ-pōz'it), *v. t.* 1 To place for safekeeping; esp., to place with a bank, subject to order. 2 To lay down; put. — *n.*

1 Something entrusted to another's care, as money placed with a bank. 2 Pledge; security. 3 Something laid or thrown down, as silt by a river. 4 An accumulation of mineral matter in nature. — **de-pos'i-tor** (-i-tēr), *n.*

dep'o-si'tion (dĕp'ō-zī'shūn; dĕ'pō-), *n.*

1 A deposing, as of a king. 2 Testimony. 3 Deposit.

de-pos'i-to'ry (dĕ-pōz'ī-tō'rī; esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-i), *n.* A place where anything is deposited, as for safekeeping.

de'pot (dĕ'pō; esp. *mil. and Brit.*, dĕp'ō), *n.* 1 Storehouse. 2 *U. S.* A railroad station. 3 *Mil.* A station where recruits are assembled and trained.

de-prave' (dĕ-prāv'), *v. t.* To corrupt. — **de-praved'** (-prāv'd'), *adj.* — **de-prav'i-ty** (-prāv'i-ti), *n.*

dep're-cate (dĕp'rĕ-kāt), *v. t.* To express disapproval of. — **dep're-ca-to'ry** (-kā-tō'rī; esp. *Brit.*, -kā'tēr-i), *adj.*

de-pre-ci-ate (dē-prē'shī-āt), *v. t. & i.* To lessen in price or value; also, to undervalue; belittle. — *Ant.* Appreciate. — **de-pre-ci-a-tion** (dē-prē'shī-ā'shūn; -sī-ā'shūn), *n.* **de-pr'e-da'tion** (dēp'rē-dā'shūn), *n.* A ravaging; pillage.

de-press' (dē-prēs'), *v. t.* 1 To lower; press down. 2 To lessen the activity or force of. 3 To lower in value or price. 4 To sadden. — *Ant.* Elate; cheer.

de-pres'sion (dē-prēs'hūn), *n.* 1 A depressing or being depressed. 2 A hollow. 3 Dejection; melancholy. 4 Reduction in activity or force; esp., a reduction in business activity, or a period of such reduction. — *Ant.* Buoyancy.

de-pr'i-va'tion (dēp'rī-vā'shūn), *n.* A depriving; loss; privation.

de-prive' (dē-prīv'), *v. t.* To divest; to prevent from possessing.

depth (dēpth), *n.* 1 Something deep, as the deep part of a body of water. 2 Abyss. 3 Measurement downward from the surface. 4 The middle or innermost part of anything. 5 Profundity.

dep'u-ta'tion (dēp'ū-tā'shūn), *n.* Delegation.

de-pute' (dē-pūt'), *v. t.* 1 To appoint as a deputy. 2 To assign, as a duty, to a deputy.

dep'u-ty (dēp'ū-tī), *n.* 1 An agent acting for another person. 2 A member of the French Chamber of Deputies.

de-range' (dē-rānj'), *v. t.* 1 To disarrange. 2 To render insane. — *Ant.* Arrange; adjust. — **de-range'ment**, *n.*

der'e-lict (dēr'ē-līkt), *n.* 1 An abandoned vessel. 2 A human wreck.

der'e-lic'tion (-līk'shūn), *n.* A failure in one's duty; shortcoming.

de-ride' (dē-rīd'), *v. t.* To leer at; mock. — **de-ri'sion** (-rīzh'ūn), *n.* — **de-ri'sive** (-rī'sīv), *adj.* — **de-ri'sive-ly**, *adv.*

der'i-va'tion (dēr'ī-vā'shūn), *n.* 1 A deriving, or drawing from a source. 2 Origin. 3 The development of a word from its elements.

de-riv'a-tive (dē-rīv'ā-tīv), *adj.* Derived; not original. — *n.* A word derived from another word.

de-rive' (dē-rīv'), *v. t.* 1 To infer; deduce. 2 To receive as from a source or origin. 3 To trace the origin or descent of (a word, etc.).

der'o-ga'tion (dēr'ō-gā'shūn), *n.* Disparagement; detraction; a belittling. — **de-rog'a-to-ry** (dē-rōg'ā-tō'rī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.*

der'rick (dēr'rk), *n.* 1 A hoisting apparatus; crane. 2 Framework over a drill hole, as for oil, supporting the tackle for boring, hoisting, etc.

der'vish (dūr'vlsh), *n.* A member of a Moslem religious order.

des-cant' (dēs-kānt'), *v. i.* 1 To sing or play part music. 2 To discourse at length.

de-scend' (dē-sēnd'), *v. i.* 1 To come down or go down. 2 To come down from an earlier time or source. 3 To pass by in-

heritance. 4 To attack. — *Syn.* Dis-mount, alight. — *Ant.* Ascend, climb. — *v. t.* To go down.

de-scend'ant (dē-sēn'dānt), *n.* One who descends (from an ancestor, etc.).

de-scent' (dē-sēnt'), *n.* 1 Passage from a higher to a lower position, condition, etc. 2 Ancestry; pedigree. 3 Slope downward. 4 A sudden attack. 5 Passage of an estate to an heir.

de-scribe' (dē-skrīb'), *v. t.* 1 To represent in words. 2 To trace the outline of.

de-scrip'tion (dē-skrīp'shūn), *n.* 1 Discourse that describes. 2 Class; kind; sort. 3 A tracing of the outline of a figure. — **de-scrip'tive** (-tīv), *adj.*

de-scry' (dē-skrī'), *v. t.* To catch sight of.

des'e-crate (dēs'ē-krāt), *v. t.* To profane. — **des'e-cra'tion** (-krā'shūn), *n.*

de-serve' (dē-zūrt'), *n.* Due reward or punishment.

des'ert (dēz'ert), *n.* Waste land; a dry unoccupied region.

de-serve' (dē-zūrt'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To abandon. 2 *Mil. & Nav.* To leave (the service) without authority. — *Ant.* Stick to, cleave to. — **de-serve'r** (-zūrt'ēr), *n.* — **de-ser'tion** (-zūrt'shūn), *n.*

de-serve' (dē-zūrv'), *v. t. & i.* To be worthy of; to merit. — **de-serv'ing** (-zūrv'īng), *adj.*

des'ic-cate (dēs'ī-kāt), *v. t. & i.* To dry; to preserve by drying.

de-sid'er-a'tum (dē-sīd'ēr-ā'tūm), *n.; pl.* -ATA (-ā'tā). Something desired.

de-sign' (dē-zīn'), *v. t.* 1 To intend; plan; scheme. 2 To fashion according to plan. — *n.* 1 A plan; scheme. 2 Purpose; aim. 3 A drawing; sketch. — **de-sign'er**, *n.*

des'ig-nate (dēz'īg-nāt; dēs'-), *v. t.* 1 To make known; specify. 2 To name; characterize. — **des'ig-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

de-sign'ing (dē-zīn'īng), *adj.* Plotting; scheming.

de-sir'a-ble (dē-zīr'ā-b'l), *adj.* Pleasing; agreeable. — **de-sir'a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*

de-sire' (dē-zīr'), *v. t.* To long for; covet. — *n.* 1 Craving. 2 A wish; request. 3 Anything desired. — *Ant.* Distaste.

de-sir'ous (dē-zīr'ūs), *adj.* Covetous.

de-sist' (dē-zīst'), *v. i.* To cease; stop. — *Ant.* Persist.

desk (dēsk), *n.* A table made for the use of writers, readers, executives, etc.

des'o-late (dēs'ō-līt), *adj.* 1 Deserted; hence, gloomy. 2 Laid waste. 3 Lonely. — (-lāt), *v. t.* 1 To deprive of inhabitants. 2 To lay waste. 3 To forsake.

des'o-la'tion (dēs'ō-lā'shūn), *n.* 1 Waste; ruin; also, solitariness. 2 Grief; woe. 3 Loneliness.

de-spair' (dē-spār'), *v. i.* To give up hope. — *n.* Loss of hope. — *Ant.* Hope; optimism. — **de-spair'ing**, *adj.*

des-patch' (dēs-pāch'). Variant of DISPATCH.

des'per-a'do (dēs'pēr-ā'dō; -ā'dō), *n.* A bold reckless criminal.

des'per-ate (dēs'pēr-īt), *adj.* 1 Almost

ale, chaotic, care, add, account, arm, ask, sofa; eve, here, event, end, silent, make; ice, charity; old, obey, orb, odd, soft, connect; food,

hopeless; causing despair. **2** Rash. **3** Bold and reckless. — **Syn.** Despondent, forlorn. — **des'per-ate-ly**, *adv.*
des'per-a'tion (dēs'pēr-ā'shūn), *n.* A state of despair leading to some reckless act.
des'pi-ca-ble (dēs'pī-kā-b'l; dēs'pīk'ā-b'l), *adj.* Contemptible. — **Ant.** Praise-worthy, laudable.
de-spise' (dē-spīz'), *v. t.* To scorn; disdain. — **Ant.** Appreciate. — **de-spis'er** (-spīz'-ēr), *n.*
de-spite' (dē-spīt'), *prep.* In spite of.
de-spoil' (dē-spoil'), *v. t.* To pillage. — **de-spoil'er**, *n.*
de-spond' (dē-spōnd'), *v. i.* To become disheartened.
de-spond'ence (dē-spōnd'ēns), **de-spond'en-cy** (-dēn-sī), *n.* Depression of mind; dejection. — **de-spond'ent**, *adj.*
des'pot (dēs'pōt), *n.* Tyrant autocrat. — **des-pot'ic** (dēs-pōt'ik), *adj.* — **des'pot-ism** (dēs'pōt-iz'm), *n.*
des-sert' (dī-zūrt'), *n.* Pudding, pastry, fruit, etc., served at the close of a meal.
des'ti-na'tion (dēs'tī-nā'shūn), *n.* Place set for the end of a journey.
des'tine (dēs'tīn), *v. t.* **1** To decree by or as by divine will. **2** To design; plan.
des'ti-ny (dēs'tī-nī), *n.* **1** Doom; fate; lot. **2** The course of events.
des'ti-tute (dēs'tī-tūt), *adj.* **1** Lacking (something needed). **2** Extremely poor. — **des'ti-tu'tion** (-tū'shūn), *n.*
de-destroy' (dē-stroi'), *v. t.* **1** To ruin. **2** To kill.
de-destroy'er (-ēr), *n.* **1** One that destroys. **2** A small speedy war vessel.
de-struc'tion (dē-strūk'shūn), *n.* Ruin. — **de-struc'tive** (-tīv), *adj.* — **de-struc'tive-ness**, *n.*
des'ue-tude (dēs'wē-tūd; *esp. Brit.*, dē-swē-), *n.* Disuse.
des'ul-to'ry (dēs'ul-tō'rī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.* Passing from one thing to another without definite purpose or connection; aimless. — **Syn.** Casual, haphazard, random, chance. — **Ant.** Assiduous; methodical.
de-tach' (dē-tāch'), *v. t.* To separate or dis-unite. — **Ant.** Attach, affix. — **de-tach'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **de-tached'** (-tācht'), *adj.*
de-tach'ment (-mēnt), *n.* **1** Separation. **2** *Mil. & Nav.* Dispatch of a force away from the main body; also, the force sent away. **3** Aloofness; isolation.
de-tail' (dē-tāl'; dē'tāl), *n.* **1** An item; particular. **2** *Mil.* Selection for special duty; also, the person or persons thus selected. — (dē-tāl'), *v. t.* **1** To give particulars of. **2** To select for some special duty.
de-tain' (dē-tān'), *v. t.* **1** To hold in custody. **2** To delay.
de-lect' (dē-tēkt'), *v. t.* To discover; find out. — **de-lect'ion** (-tēk'shūn), *n.* — **de-lect'or** (-tēk'tēr), *n.*
de-lect'ive (dē-tēk'tīv), *n.* A person employed to detect lawbreakers.

de-ten'tion (dē-tēn'shūn), *n.* **1** A restraining or holding back. **2** Forced delay.
de-ter' (dē-tūr'), *v. t.* To discourage through fear; hence, to prevent from action by fear of consequences.
de-te'ri-o-rate (dē-tēr'ī-ō-rāt), *v. i.* To grow worse; to degenerate. — **de-te'ri-o-ra'tion** (-rā'shūn), *n.*
de-ter'mi-na'tion (dē-tūr'mī-nā'shūn), *n.* **1** Decision; conclusion. **2** Accurate measurement. **3** Firmness; resoluteness.
de-ter'mine (dē-tūr'mīn), *v. t.* **1** To limit. **2** To ordain; decree. **3** To decide; settle. **4** To obtain definite knowledge of. **5** To give a definite direction to. — *v. i.* To decide; resolve. — **de-ter'mined** (-mīnd), *adj.* — **de-ter'mined-ly** (-mīnd-lī; -mīn-ēd-lī, -īd-lī), *adv.*
de-ter'rent (dē-tūr'rēnt; -tēr'-), *n.* Something that deters, or stops.
de-test' (dē-tēst'), *v. t.* To loathe; hate; abhor. — **Ant.** Adore. — **de-test'a-ble** (-tēs'tā-b'l), *adj.* — **de-tes-ta'tion** (dē'tēs-tā'shūn; dēt'ēs-), *n.*
de-throne' (dē-thrōn'), *v. t.* To remove from a throne; depose. — **de-throne'ment**, *n.*
det'o-nate (dēt'ō-nāt; dē'tō-), *v. i. & t.* To explode. — **det'o-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*
de-tour' (dē-tōor'; dē'tōor), **de-tour'** (dā-tōor'), *n.* A roundabout way temporarily replacing part of a route. — *v. i.* To go by a detour.
de-tract' (dē-trākt'), *v. t.* **1** To take away; subtract. **2** To distract. — **de-trac'tion** (-trāk'shūn), *n.* — **de-trac'tor** (-trāk'tēr), *n.*
det'ri-ment (dēt'rī-mēnt), *n.* Damage; harm. — **det'ri-men'tal** (-mēn'tāl; -t'l), *adj.*
de-tri'tus (dē-trī'tūs), *n.* Loose material resulting from the natural breaking up of rocks, as by frost, etc.
deuce (dūs), *n.* **1** In card games and dice, the "two." **2** In tennis, the score when both sides have forty points. **3** The devil; — used as an oath.
dev'as-tate (dēv'ās-tāt), *v. t.* To lay waste; ravage. — **dev'as-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.*
de-vel'op (dē-vēl'ūp), *v. t.* **1** To disclose; reveal. **2** To make more usable, as natural resources. **3** To form or train, as the mind by education. **4** *Photog.* To place in chemicals in order to make visible the image on the film, plate, etc. — *v. i.* To evolve. — **de-vel'op-er** (-ēr), *n.* — **de-vel'op-ment** (-mēnt), *n.*
de-vi-ate (dē-vī-āt), *v. i.* To turn aside from a course. — **de-vi-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*
de-vice' (dē-vīs'), *n.* **1** A contrivance. **2** A scheme. **3** A design on a coat of arms, a shield, etc. **4** *pl.* Will; desire.
dev'il (dēv'īl), *n.* **1** [*cap.*] Satan. **2** A demon. **3** A wicked cruel person. **4** A printer's apprentice. **5** A person. — *v. t.* **1** *Colloq.* To tease; annoy. **2** To season highly in cooking. — **dev'il-ish** (dēv'ī-līsh; dēv'īlsh), *adj.*
dev'il-ment (-mēnt), *n.* Reckless mischief.

dev'il-ry (dĕv'ī-rī), **dev'il-try** (-trī), *n.* Reckless mischievousness.
de'vi-ous (dĕv'ī-ŭs), *adj.* Deviating from the right or common course; roundabout.
de-vise' (dĕ-vīz'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To scheme. 2 To give by will, esp. real estate. — *n.* A disposing of property by will.
de-void' (dĕ-void'), *adj.* Lacking; destitute; — with *of*.
de-volr' (dĕ-vwār'; dĕv'wār), *n.* Due act of civility or respect; — used in *pl.*
de-volve' (dĕ-vōlv'), *v. t. & i.* To pass from one person to another, as by succession. —
dev'o-lu'tion (dĕv'ō-lū'shūn), *n.*
de-vote' (dĕ-vōt'), *v. t.* 1 To dedicate; consecrate. 2 To direct the attention of wholly or chiefly. — **de-vot'ed** (-vōt'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* — **dev'o-tee'** (dĕv'ō-tē'), *n.*
de-vo'tion (dĕ-vō'shūn), *n.* 1 Love; esp., religious fervor. 2 *pl.* Prayers. 3 Dedication; consecration. — **de-vo'tion-al**, *adj.*
de-vour' (dĕ-vour'), *v. t.* 1 To eat greedily. 2 To waste; annihilate. 3 To take in eagerly by the senses. — **de-vour'er**, *n.*
de-vout' (dĕ-vout'), *adj.* 1 Pious. 2 Warmly devoted; sincere. — **de-vout'ly**, *adv.*
dew (dū), *n.* Moisture formed on the surfaces of cool bodies at night. — **dew'y** (dū'ī), *adj.*
dex'ter-ous (dĕk'stēr-ŭs), **dex'trous** (dĕks'trūs), *adj.* Skillful; expert. — *Ant.* Clumsy. — **dex-ter'i-ty** (dĕks-tēr'ī-tī), *n.* — **dex'ter-ous-ly**, **dex'trous-ly**, *adv.*
di'a-be'tes (dī-ā-bĕ'tēz; *colloq.* -tīs), *n.* A disease characterized by thirst, hunger, loss of flesh, and discharge of abnormal amounts of urine. — **di'a-bet'ic** (-bĕt'īk; -bĕ'tīk), *adj. & n.*
di'a-bol'ic (dī-ā-bōl'īk), **di'a-bol'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* Devilish; fiendish. — *Ant.* Angelic.
di'a-dem (dī-ā-dĕm), *n.* Crown.
di-ag-no'sis (dī-āg-nō'sīs), *n.* Recognition of a disease by a study of its symptoms. — **di-ag-nose'** (dī-āg-nōs'; -nōz'), *v. t. & i.* — **di-ag-nos'tic** (-nōs'tīk), *adj.*
di-ag'o-nal (dī-āg'ō-nāl; -n'ī), *adj.* 1 Extending from one corner to the opposite corner in a four-sided figure. 2 Slanting, as stripes in cloth. 3 Having slanting markings or weave, as some cloths. — *n.* 1 A diagonal line. 2 A twilled fabric with diagonal stripes. — **di-ag'o-nal-ly**, *adv.*
di'a-gram (dī-ā-grām), *n.* A drawing or sketch made for scientific demonstration; a graphic design. — *v. t.* To represent by a diagram. — **di'a-gram-mat'ic** (-grā-māt'īk), *adj.* — **di'a-gram-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
dī'al (dī'āl), *n.* 1 Sundial. 2 The face of a timepiece. 3 A plate or face with a pointer that indicates something, as pressure. 4 A plate marked with numbers or letters used for making connections, as by telephone. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To measure with a dial. 2 To make connections by means of a dial.
dī'a-lect (dī-ā-lĕkt), *n.* A local form of a language.

dī'a-lect'ic (dī-ā-lĕk'tīk), *n.* Art of reasoning correctly.
dī'a-logue, **dī'a-log** (dī-ā-lŏg), *n.* Conversation between two or more persons.
dī-am'e-ter (dī-ām'ĕ-tēr), *n.* 1 A straight line that passes through the center of a circle and divides it in half. 2 Thickness.
dī'a-mond (dī-ā-mŭnd), *n.* 1 A hard brilliant mineral, used as a gem. 2 A flat figure having four equal sides, two acute angles, and two obtuse angles. 3 In baseball, the playing field. 4 A playing card marked with a red diamond-shaped figure.
dī'a-pa'son (dī-ā-pā'zŭn; -z'n; -pā'sŭn, -s'n), *n.* 1 The range of notes sounded by a voice or instrument. 2 An organ stop covering the range of the organ.
dī'a-per (dī-ā-pĕr), *n.* 1 A cotton or linen fabric. 2 A piece of toweling used as an infant's breechcloth; a napkin.
dī-aph'a-nous (dī-āf'ā-nŭs), *adj.* So delicate in texture as to be transparent.
dī-a-phragm (dī-ā-frām), *n.* 1 A muscular tissue separating the chest from the abdomen. 2 A vibrating disk, as in a telephone.
dī-ar-rhe'a, **dī-ar-rhoe'a** (dī-ā-rĕ'ā), *n.* Abnormal looseness of the bowels.
dī'a-ry (dī-ā-rī), *n.* A daily record, esp. of personal observations.
dib'ble (dīb'bl), *n.* A small trowel.
dice (dīs), *n., pl. of DIE.* Small cubes marked on their faces from one to six, used in gambling.
dī-chro'mic ac'id (dī-krŏ'mīk), *n.* An acid forming salts called **dī-chro'mates** (dī-krŏ'māts; dī'krŏ-) or **bī-chro'mates** (bī-krŏ'māts).
dick'er (dīk'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* *U. S.* To haggle.
dick'ey, **dick'y** (dīk'ī), *n.* 1 A false shirt front. 2 A rumble seat.
dī-cot'y-le'don (dī-kŏt'ī-lĕ'dŭn), *n.* A plant having two cotyledons, or seed leaves. — **dī-cot'y-le'don-ous** (-lĕ'dŭn-ŭs; -lĕd'ŭn-), *adj.*
dīc'tate (dīk'tāt; dīk-tāt'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To utter so that another person may write down the words. 2 To command; order. — **dīc-ta'tion** (dīk-tā'shūn), *n.*
dīc-ta'tor (dīk-tā'tēr; dīk'tāt-ēr), *n.* One who exercises supreme authority in a state; autocrat. — **dīc-ta-to'ri-al** (dīk'tā-tŏ'rī-āl), *adj.* — **dīc-ta'tor-ship**, *n.*
dīc'tion (dīk'shūn), *n.* Choice of words in speaking.
dīc'tion-ar'y (dīk'shūn-ēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -ēr'ī, -rī), *n.* A book in which words of a language are entered in alphabetical order and defined.
dīc'tum (dīk'tŭm), *n.; pl. -TA* (-tā), -TUMS (-tŭmz). An authoritative statement.
dīd (dīd), *past tense of DO.*
dī-dac'tic (dī-dāk'tīk; dī-), *adj.* Conveying instruction; teaching.
dīe (dī), *v. i.; DIED* (dīd); **DY'ING** (dī'īng). To cease to live.
dīe (dī), *n.; pl. in sense 1, DICE* (dīs), and in sense 2, **DIES** (dīz). 1 One of the small cubes used in gambling. 2 A tool used in

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

shaping or stamping an object or material.
di'e-lec'tric (dī'ē-lēk'trīk), *n.* Elec. A nonconducting material.

di'et (dī'ēt), *n.* 1 The food and drink regularly consumed by a person; fare. 2 A prescribed allowance of food with reference to a particular state of health. — **di'et**, *v. t. & i.* — **di'e-tar'y** (dī'ē-tēr'ī; esp. Brit., -tēr-ī), *adj. & n.* — **di'e-tet'ic** (dī'ē-tēt'ik), *adj.* — **di'e-ti'tian**, **di'e-ti'cian** (-tīsh'ān), *n.*

dif'fer (dīf'ēr), *v. i.* 1 To be unlike. 2 To disagree; dispute; quarrel. — **Ant.** Concur, coincide; agree.

dif'fer-ence (dīf'ēr-ēns), *n.* 1 Unlikeness. 2 Discrimination, as in treatment. 3 Disagreement; dissension. 4 The amount by which one number or quantity differs from another. — **Ant.** Resemblance. — **dif'fer-ent**, *adj.* — **dif'fer-ent-ly**, *adv.*

dif'fer-en'tial (dīf'ēr-ēn'shāl), *adj.* Showing or creating a difference. — *n.* In automobiles, an arrangement of gears that allows one wheel to go faster than another, as in rounding curves.

dif'fer-en'ti-ate (dīf'ēr-ēn'shī-āt), *v. t.* To recognize or state the difference between. — **dif'fer-en'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

dif'fi-cult (dīf'ī-kūlt; -kūlt), *adj.* 1 Hard to do or make. 2 Hard to understand or deal with. — **Ant.** Simple.

dif'fi-cul-ty (dīf'ī-kūlt-ī; -kūlt-ī), *n.* 1 Something difficult. 2 Financial trouble.

dif'fi-dence (dīf'ī-dēns), *n.* Lack of self-confidence; bashfulness. — **dif'fi-dent**, *adj.*

dif-fuse (dī-fūs'), *adj.* Verbose; wordy. — **Ant.** Succinct.

dif-fuse (dī-fūz'), *v. t. & i.* To pour out or spread widely; to scatter. — **dif-fu'sion** (-fū'zhūn), *n.*

dig (dīg), *v. t.*; **DUG** (düg); **DIG'GING**. 1 To turn up (earth) with a spade; delve. 2 To get by delving. 3 To form by removing earth. — *n.* Colloq. 1 A thrust; poke. 2 A jibe; cutting remark. — **dig'ger**, *n.*

di'gest (dī'jēst), *n.* A condensed classified body of information.

di-gest' (dī-jēst'; dī-), *v. t.* 1 To arrange systematically. 2 To convert (food) into a form that can be absorbed. — **di-gest'i-ble** (-jēs'tī-b'l), *adj.* — **di-ges'tion** (dī-jēs'chūn), *n.* — **di-ges'tive** (dī-jēs'tīv), *adj.*

dig'it (dī'īt), *n.* 1 Any of the figures 1 to 9 inclusive, and sometimes the symbol 0. 2 A finger or toe.

dig'ni-fied (dīg'nī-fīd), *adj.* Marked by dignity; stately.

dig'ni-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To give distinction to.

dig'ni-tar'y (dīg'nī-tēr'ī; esp. Brit., -tēr-ī), *n.* A person holding a position of dignity or honor.

dig'ni-ty (dīg'nī-tī), *n.* 1 Worth; excellence. 2 Esteem. 3 High position. 4 Stately reserve in manner, speech, etc.

di-gress' (dī-grēs'; dī-), *v. i.* To turn aside, esp. from the main subject in speaking. — **di-gres'sion** (-grēsh'ūn), *n.*

dike (dik), *n.* A bank of earth; specif., a levee.

di-lap'i-dat'ed (dī-lāp'ī-dāt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Fallen into partial ruin. — **di-lap'i-da'tion** (-dā'shūn), *n.*

di-late' (dī-lāt'; dī-), *v. t. & i.* To distend. — **Syn.** Expand, swell, inflate. — **Ant.** Constrict. — **di-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), **di-la'ta'tion** (dī-lā-tā'shūn; dī-lā-), *n.*

di-l'a-to'ry (dī-lā-tō'rī; esp. Brit., -tēr-ī), *adj.* Delaying; also, tardy; slow. — **Ant.** Diligent.

di-lem'ma (dī-lēm'mā; dī-), *n.* Choice between equally unsatisfactory alternatives.

di-l'et-tan'te (dī-l'ēt-tān'tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TAN'TI (-tē). A person who follows an art or study superficially, though with interest.

di-l'i-gent (dī-l'ī-jēnt), *adj.* 1 Attentive to one's work; industrious. 2 Done with careful attention. — **Ant.** Dilatory. — **di-l'i-gence** (-jēns), *n.* — **di-l'i-gent-ly**, *adv.*

dill (dīl), *n.* An herb of the carrot family, with leaves and seeds used to flavor pickles.

di-lute' (dī-lūt'; dī-), *v. t.* To lessen the consistency or strength of by mixing with something else. — **Ant.** Condense; concentrate. — **di-lu'tion** (-lū'shūn), *n.*

dim (dīm), *adj.* 1 Not bright or distinct. 2 Not seeing or understanding clearly. — **Ant.** Bright; distinct. — **dim**, *v. i. & t.* — **dim'ly**, *adv.* — **dim'ness**, *n.*

dime (dīm), *n.* U.S. A silver coin worth 1/10 dollar.

di-men'sion (dī-mēn'shūn), *n.* 1 Measurement, as of length, height, or breadth. 2 Scope; magnitude; importance.

di-min'ish (dī-mīn'īsh), *v. t.* To lessen; decrease; reduce. — **di-min'u'tion** (dī-mī-nū'shūn), *n.*

di-min'u-tive (dī-mīn'ū-tīv), *adj.* Very small; tiny. — *n.* A derivative denoting something small or young of its kind.

dim'i-ty (dīm'ī-tī), *n.* A thin corded cotton fabric.

dim'ple (dīm'p'l), *n.* A small dent, esp. in the cheek or chin. — *v. i.* To form dimples, as in smiling.

din (dīn), *n.* Confused or clanging noise. — **Syn.** Uproar, pandemonium, babel, racket. — **Ant.** Quiet.

dine (dīn), *v. i.* To take dinner. — *v. t.* To entertain at dinner.

din'er (dīn'ēr), *n.* 1 One who dines. 2 A railroad dining car, or a restaurant resembling this.

din'ghy (dīng'gī), *n.* A light rowboat or skiff.

din'gle (dīng'g'l), *n.* A narrow wooded valley.

din'gy (dīn'gī), *adj.* Old and dull in appearance; grimy; smoky. — **din'gi-ness**, *n.*

din'ner (dīn'ēr), *n.* The main meal of the day; also, a formal feast. — **din'ner-time'** (-tīm'), *n.*

dī-no-saur (dī'nō-sōr), *n.* Any of a group of extinct reptiles, some of huge size.

dint (dīnt), *n.* 1 A blow; stroke. 2 Force; power. 3 Dent.

di'o-cese (dī'ō-sēs; esp. Brit., -sīs), *n.* The district in which a bishop has authority. — **di-oc'e-san** (dī'ōs'ē-sān; -zān), *adj. & n.*

foōt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūls, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

dip (dĭp), *v. t.* 1 To immerse temporarily in a liquid. 2 To scoop up or out. 3 To lower and then raise quickly, as a flag in salute. — *Syn.* Submerge, duck, dunk; bail, ladle, spoon. — *v. i.* 1 To plunge temporarily into a liquid. 2 To sink down suddenly. 3 To reach down into something, as with a scoop. 4 To slope downward. — *n.* 1 A plunge into a liquid. 2 Downward slope. 3 A liquid into which things may be dipped, as for cleaning.

diph-the-ri-a (dĭf-thēr'ĭ-ā), *n.* A disease marked by fever and the coating of the air passages with a membrane.

diph-thong (dĭf-thŏng), *n.* Two vowel sounds joined in one syllable to form one speech sound (*ou* in *out*; *oi* in *oil*).

di-plo'ma (dĭ-plŏ'mā), *n.* An official record showing graduation from a school or college.

di-plo'ma-cy (dĭ-plŏ'mā-sĭ), *n.* 1 Art of conducting negotiations between nations. 2 Tact. — **di-plo-mat** (dĭp'lŏ-măt), *n.* — **di-plo-mat'ic** (dĭp'lŏ-măt'ĭk), *adj.* — **di-plo'ma-tist** (dĭ-plŏ'mā-tĭst), *n.*

dip-per (dĭp'ēr), *n.* 1 A ladle, scoop, or the like. 2 [*cap.*] Either of two groups of stars arranged in the shape of a ladle.

dip-ter-ous (dĭp'tēr-ŭs), *adj.* Having two wings; specif., belonging to an order of insects including flies, mosquitoes, and gnats.

dire (dĭr), *adj.* 1 Very horrible; terrible. 2 Extreme.

di-rect' (dĭ-rĕkt'; dĭ-), *v. t.* 1 To address. 2 To cause to follow a certain course. 3 To regulate. 4 To instruct authoritatively. — *Syn.* Devote, apply; aim, point, level, train; manage, control, conduct; command, order. — (dĭ-rĕkt'; dĭ-; dĭ'rĕkt'), *adj.* 1 Leading to a place without turn or stop; straight. 2 Straightforward; frank. 3 Immediate; personal. 4 Quoted, as in **direct discourse**. 5 Brought about, as legislation, by the people's own votes instead of by representatives. — **di-rect'ly** (dĭ-rĕkt'li; dĭ-), *adv.* — **di-rect'ness**, *n.*

di-rec'tion (dĭ-rĕk'shŭn; dĭ-), *n.* 1 Management. 2 Command; order. 3 Address on a letter, etc. 4 Course; also, trend.

di-rec'tor (dĭ-rĕk'tēr; dĭ-), *n.* 1 One who directs. 2 One of a board or body (**di-rec'to-rate** [dĭ-rĕk'tŏ-rĭt; dĭ-]) directing the affairs of a company. — **di-rec'tor-ship**, *n.*

di-rec'to-ry (dĭ-rĕk'tŏ-rĭ; dĭ-), *n.* A book containing the names and addresses of the people in a place, or of classes of them.

dire'ful (dĭr'fŭl; -f'ŭl), *adj.* Dire.

dirge (dĭrj), *n.* Music or verse expressing mourning.

dir'ig-i-ble (dĭr'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being directed. — *n.* An airship.

dirk (dĭrk), *n.* Dagger.

dirt (dĭrt), *n.* 1 Loose or packed soil. 2 Mud, dust, etc. 3 Uncleanliness.

dirt'y (dĭr'tĭ), *adj.* 1 Soiled; filthy. 2 Despicable. 3 Stormy, as weather. — *Syn.* Foul, nasty, squalid. — *Ant.* Clean. — *v. t.* To foul; soil.

dis-a-ble (dĭs-ā'b'l), *v. t.* 1 To cripple; lame. 2 In law, to disqualify. — *Syn.* Undermine, weaken, enfeeble. — *Ant.* Rehabilitate. — **dis-a-bil'i-ty** (dĭs-ā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

dis-a-buse' (dĭs-ā-bŭz'), *v. t.* To undeceive.

dis-ad-van'tage (dĭs-ād-vān'tĭj), *n.* 1 Unfavorable condition. 2 Damage to fame, profit, etc.; detriment. — **dis-ad-van'ta-geous** (dĭs-ād-vān-tā'jŭs), *adj.*

dis-affect'ed (dĭs-ā-fĕk'tĕd; -tĭd), *adj.* Not wholly loyal; discontented. — **dis-affect'ion** (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.*

dis-a-gree' (dĭs-ā-grĕ'), *v. i.* 1 To differ. 2 To quarrel. 3 To be unsuitable. — **dis-a-gree'ment**, *n.*

dis-a-gree'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Offensive. 2 Ill-tempered. 3 Causing discomfort.

dis'al-low' (dĭs-ā-lou'), *v. t.* To refuse to allow. — **dis'al-low'ance** (-āns), *n.*

dis-ap-pear' (dĭs-ā-pĕr'), *v. i.* 1 To vanish. 2 To be lost. — **dis-ap-pear'ance** (-āns), *n.*

dis-ap-point' (dĭs-ā-point'), *v. t.* To fail to fulfill the hope of. — **dis-ap-point'ment**, *n.*

dis-ap-prove' (dĭs-ā-prŏov'), *v. t.* 1 To condemn. 2 To reject. — *Ant.* Approve. — **dis-ap-pro-ba'tion** (dĭs-āp-rŏ-bā'shŭn), *n.*

dis-ap-prov'al (dĭs-ā-prŏov'āl), *n.*

dis-arm' (dĭs-ārm'), *v. t.* To take away the weapons of.

dis-ar'ma-ment (dĭs-ār'mā-mĕnt), *n.* A disarming; esp., reduction of military and naval armament.

dis-ar-range' (dĭs-ā-rānj'), *v. t.* To disturb the arrangement of. — *Syn.* Derange, disorganize, disorder, unsettle. — *Ant.* Arrange. — **dis-ar-range'ment**, *n.*

dis-ar-ray' (dĭs-ā-rā'), *n.* Disorder. — *Syn.* Confusion, muddle.

dis-as'ter (dĭ-zās'tēr), *n.* Misfortune; calamity. — **dis-as'trous** (-trŭs), *adj.* — **dis-as'trous-ly**, *adv.*

dis-a-vow' (dĭs-ā-vou'), *v. t.* To deny responsibility for; disclaim.

dis-band' (dĭs-bānd'), *v. t. & i.* To break up the organization of; to scatter.

dis-bar' (dĭs-bār'), *v. t.* To take away from (a lawyer) his rights and privileges as a member of the profession.

dis-be-lieve' (dĭs-bĕ-lĕv'), *v. t. & i.* To refuse to believe; to reject as untrue. — **dis-be-lief'** (-lĕf'), *n.*

dis-burse' (dĭs-bŭrs'), *v. t.* To expend; pay out. — **dis-burse'ment**, *n.*

disc (dĭsk), *n.* Disk.

dis-card' (dĭs-kārd'; dĭs'kārd), *v. t.* To cast away or reject as useless or not needed. — *Syn.* Shed, scrap.

dis-cern' (dĭ-zŭrn'; -sŭrn'), *v. t.* To see; distinguish with the eye or mind. — *Syn.* Perceive, descry, observe, notice, remark, note, espy, behold. — **dis-cern'i-ble**, *adj.* — **dis-cern'ing**, *adj.* — **dis-cern'ment**, *n.*

dis-charge' (dĭs-chādj'), *v. t.* 1 To unload. 2 To free, as from an obligation. 3 To fire (a gun, etc.); to shoot (an arrow, etc.). 4 To release (a prisoner); dismiss; let go. — (dĭs-chādj'; dĭs'chādj'), *n.* 1

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

An unloading, as of a cargo. 2 Release, as from an obligation. 3 Acquittal. 4 A release from confinement. 5 A firing, as of guns. 6 A flow, as of blood from a wound. 7 Dismissal, as from a position.

dis-ci-ple (dī-sī'p'l), *n.* A follower who spreads his master's teachings.

dis-ci-pline (dīs'i-plīn), *n.* 1 Training. 2 Punishment. 3 Orderly conduct. — *v. t.* 1 To train. 2 To punish. — *Syn.* Educate, teach; chastise, correct. — **dis-ci-pli-nar'i-an** (-plī-nār'i-ān), *n.*

dis-claim (dīs-klām'), *v. t.* To deny responsibility for; disavow. — **dis-claim'er**, *n.*

dis-close (dīs-klōz'), *v. t.* To expose to view; to reveal. — *Syn.* Divulge, tell, betray. — **dis-clo'sure** (-klō'zhēr), *n.*

dis-col-or, dis-col'our (dīs-kūl'ēr), *v. t. & i.* To change to a different color; to stain. — **dis-col-or-a'tion, dis-col'our-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

dis-com'fit (dīs-kūm'fīt), *v. t.* To frustrate; balk. — *Syn.* Disconcert, embarrass, rattle. — **dis-com'fi-ture** (-fīt'ūr), *n.*

dis-com'fort (dīs-kūm'fērt), *n.* Uneasiness of mind or body; distress. — *v. t.* To trouble.

dis-com-pose (dīs/kōm-pōz'), *v. t.* To agitate; disarrange. — *Syn.* Disquiet, disturb, perturb, upset, fluster, flurry. — **dis-com-po'sure** (-pō'zhēr), *n.*

dis-con-cert (dīs/kōn-sūrt'), *v. t.* To confuse; upset. — *Syn.* Rattle, discomfit, embarrass, abash.

dis-con-nect (dīs/kōn-nēkt'), *v. t.* To undo the connection of. — **dis-con-nec'tion, dis-con-nex'ion** (-nēk'shūn), *n.*

dis-con-so-late (dīs-kōn'sō-līt), *adj.* Dejected; sad; also, cheerless. — **dis-con-so-late-ly**, *adv.*

dis-con-tent (dīs/kōn-tēnt'), *n.* Uneasiness of mind; dissatisfaction. — **dis-con-tent'ed**, *adj.*

dis-con-tin'ue (dīs/kōn-tīn'ū), *v. t. & i.* To interrupt the continuance of. — *Syn.* Desist, cease, stop, quit. — *Ant.* Continue. — **dis-con-tin'u-ance** (-ū-āns), *n.* — **dis-con-tin'u-i-ty** (dīs/kōn-tī-nū'ītī), *n.* — **dis-con-tin'u-ous** (dīs/kōn-tīn'ū-ūs), *adj.*

dis-cord (dīs/kōrd), *n.* 1 Lack of agreement; hence, conflict. 2 Music. A harsh combination of sounds. — *Syn.* Strife, contention, dissension, variance. — **dis-cord'-ant** (dīs-kōrd'ānt), *adj.*

dis-count (dīs/kount; dīs-kount'), *v. t.* 1 To deduct from an account, debt, or charge. 2 To make allowance for exaggeration in (a story, etc.). 3 To lessen the effectiveness of, by reckoning on its results in advance. — *v. i.* To lend money, as a bank, deducting interest. — (dīs/kount), *n.* 1 A deduction from a debt, etc. 2 The rate of interest charged in discounting notes.

dis-coun'te-nance (dīs-koun'tē-nāns), *v. t.* To abash; disconcert.

dis-cour-age (dīs-kūr'ij), *v. t.* 1 To dishearten; depress. 2 To try to check by expression of disapproval; deter. — **dis-cour-age-ment**, *n.*

dis-course (dīs-kōrs'; dīs/kōrs), *n.* 1 Conversation. 2 A spoken or written treatment of a subject. — (dīs-kōrs'), *v. i.* To talk.

dis-cour'te-sy (dīs-kūr'tē-sī), *n.* Rudeness; incivility. — **dis-cour'te-ous** (-tē-ūs), *adj.*

dis-cov'er (dīs-kūv'ēr), *v. t.* To see or find out for the first time. — *Syn.* Ascertain, determine, unearth, learn. — **dis-cov'er-er**, *n.* — **dis-cov'er-y**, *n.*

dis-cred'it (dīs-kred'īt), *v. t.* 1 To disbelieve. 2 To destroy confidence in. 3 To disgrace. — *n.* 1 Loss of reputation. 2 Lack of confidence; also, disbelief. — **dis-cred'it-a-ble**, *adj.*

dis-creet (dīs-kret'), *adj.* Showing good judgment; prudent; circumspect. — *Ant.* Indiscreet. — **dis-creet'ly**, *adv.*

dis-crep'an-cy (dīs-krep'ān-sī), *n.* Variance, as between sums, accounts, etc.

dis-cre'tion (dīs-kresh'ūn), *n.* Judgment; also, prudence. — *Syn.* Forethought, foresight. — *Ant.* Indiscretion. — **dis-cre'tion-ar'y** (-ēr'i; esp. *Brit.*, -ēr-i), *adj.*

dis-crim'i-nate (dīs-krim'i-nāt), *v. i.* 1 To distinguish. 2 To make a difference in the treatment of one person or thing over another. — **dis-crim'i-nat'ing** (-nāt'ing), *adj.* — **dis-crim'i-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

dis-cur'sive (dīs-kūr'sīv), *adj.* Ranging in talk from one topic to another; digressing.

dis-cuss (dīs-kūs'), *v. t.* To debate (a question); to argue. — *Syn.* Dispute, agitate. — **dis-cus'sion** (-kūsh'ūn), *n.*

dis-dain (dīs-dān'), *v. t.* To look down upon with contempt; to scorn. — *Ant.* Favor; admit. — *n.* Contempt; scorn. — **dis-dain'ful**, *adj.* — **dis-dain'ful-ly**, *adv.*

dis-ease (dī-zēz'), *n.* Illness; also, a malady. — **dis-eased** (dī-zēzd'), *adj.*

dis-em-bark (dīs'ēm-bārk'), *v. t. & i.* To land from a vessel. — **dis-em-bar-ka'tion** (dīs'ēm-bār-kā'shūn), *n.*

dis-em-bod'y (dīs'ēm-bōd'ī), *v. t.* To divest of body or corporeal existence.

dis-en-chant (dīs'ēn-chānt'), *v. t.* To free from illusion or enchantment; disillusion.

dis-en-gage (dīs'ēn-gāj'), *v. t.* To release; clear; extricate. — *Ant.* Engage.

dis-en-tan-gle (dīs'ēn-tāng'g'l), *v. t. & i.* To free from entanglement. — *Syn.* Untangle, extricate. — *Ant.* Entangle.

dis-es-tab'lish (dīs'ēs-tāb'līsh), *v. t.* To deprive (a church) of its connection with the state. — **dis-es-tab'lish-ment**, *n.*

dis-es-teem (dīs'ēs-tēm'), *n.* Lack of esteem; disfavor.

dis-fa'vor, dis-fa'vour (dīs-fā'vēr), *n.* Disapproval; displeasure; disesteem.

dis-fig'ure (dīs-flg'ūr; *Brit.* -ēr), *v. t.* To mar the figure of; deface. — *Ant.* Adorn. — **dis-fig'ure-ment**, *n.*

dis-fran'chise (dīs-frān'chīz), *v. t.* To deprive (a person) of the rights of a citizen.

dis-gorge (dīs-gōrj'), *v. t. & i.* To vomit; hence, to discharge violently or confusedly.

dis-grace (dīs-grās'), *n.* 1 Condition of being unfavorably regarded. 2 Shame, or

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīrou's, menūi; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

cause of shame. — **Ant.** Respect, esteem. — **v. t.** To dishonor. — **dis-grace'ful**, *adj.*
dis-guise' (dīs-gīz'), *v. t.* To conceal the identity or true nature of; to cloak; mask. — **n.** A form or costume that disguises a person.
dis-gust' (dīs-gūst'), *v. t.* 1 To nauseate; hence, to be offensive to. 2 To arouse aversion in. — **n.** Aversion to that which causes nausea.
dish (dīsh), *n.* 1 A vessel used for serving food at table. 2 Food; any particular food. 3 The contents of a plate. — **v. t.** To serve (food) in a dish or dishes.
dis-heart'en (dīs-hār't'n), *v. t.* To discourage; defeat.
dishev'el (dī-shēv'el; -'l), *v. t.* To rumple; muss.
dis-hon'est (dīs-ōn'ēst; -'st), *adj.* 1 Fraudulent. 2 Untrustworthy. — **Syn.** Deceitful, lying, untruthful. — **Ant.** Honest. — **dis-hon'es-ty** (-ōn'ēs-tī; -'s-), *n.*
dis-hon'or, **dis-hon'our** (dīs-ōn'ēr), *n.* 1 Disgrace. 2 Disfavor. 3 A disgraceful act. — **Syn.** Shame. — **Ant.** Honor. — **v. t.** To disgrace. — **dis-hon'or-a-ble**, **dis-hon'our-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.*
dis-il-lu'sion (dīs'ī-lū'zhūn), *v. t.* To free from illusion; disenchant. — **dis-il-lu'sion-ment**, *n.*
dis-in-clin'a-tion (dīs'īn'klī-nā'shūn), *n.* Lack of inclination; slight aversion. — **dis-in-cline'** (dīs'īn'klīn'), *v. t. & i.*
dis-in-fect' (dīs'īn-fēkt'), *v. t.* To free from infection, esp. by destroying disease germs. — **Syn.** Sterilize, sanitize, fumigate. — **Ant.** Infect. — **dis-in-fect'ant** (-fēk'tānt), *n.* — **dis-in-fec'tion** (-fēk'shūn), *n.*
dis-in-gen'u-ous (dīs'īn-jen'ū-ūs), *adj.* Artful.
dis-in-her'it (dīs'īn-hēr'īt), *v. t.* To deprive of an inheritance.
dis-in-te-grate (dīs'īn-tē-grāt), *v. t. & i.* To reduce to small pieces; to go to pieces. — **Syn.** Crumble, decompose, decay, rot, spoil. — **Ant.** Integrate. — **dis-in-te-gra-tion** (-grā'shūn), *n.*
dis-in-ter' (dīs'īn-tūr'), *v. t.* To take from the tomb; exhume. — **Syn.** Excavate, dig. — **Ant.** Inter.
dis-in-ter-est-ed (dīs'īn-tēr-ēs-tēd; -'s-tīd), *adj.* Not influenced by regard for one's own interests; unprejudiced. — **Syn.** Detached, aloof, unconcerned, indifferent, incurious. — **Ant.** Interested; prejudiced, biased. — **dis-in-ter-est-ed-ness**, *n.*
dis-join' (dīs-join'), *v. t.* To separate.
dis-joint' (dīs-join'), *v. t. & i.* To separate at the joints.
dis-joint'ed (-join'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* Disconnected.
disk, **disco** (dīsk), *n.* A flat round plate or platelike object.
dis-like' (dīs-līk'; dīs'līk), *n.* A feeling of aversion toward something unpleasant or uncongenial. — **dis-like'** (dīs-līk'), *v. t.*
dis-lo-cate (dīs'lō-kāt), *v. t.* 1 To displace. 2 To disarrange, as plans. — **dis-lo-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.*

dis-lodge' (dīs-lōj'), *v. t.* To drive out of a place; to drive out from hiding.
dis-loy'al (dīs-loi'āl), *adj.* Not loyal; faithless. — **Syn.** False, traitorous. — **Ant.** Loyal. — **dis-loy'al-ty** (-tī), *n.*
dis'mal (dīz'māl), *adj.* Woeful; gloomy; cheerless. — **dis'mal-ly**, *adv.*
dis-man'tle (dīs-mān't'l), *v. t.* To strip of furniture, equipment, etc.
dis-may' (dīs-mā'), *v. t.* To daunt; terrify; confound. — **Syn.** Appall, horrify. — **Ant.** Cheer. — **n.** Consternation.
dis-mem'ber (dīs-mēm'bēr), *v. t.* To tear limb from limb; hence, to mangle. — **dis-mem'ber-ment**, *n.*
dis-miss' (dīs-mīs'), *v. t.* 1 To send away. 2 To discharge (from service, employment, etc.). — **dis-mis'sal** (-mīs'āl; -'l), *n.*
dis-mount' (dīs-mount'), *v. i.* To alight, as from a horse. — **Syn.** Descend. — **Ant.** Mount. — **v. t.** 1 To take (a gun) from its carriage, or mount. 2 To remove (a jewel) from its setting. 3 To unhorse. 4 To take apart (a machine).
dis'o-be'di-ence (dīs'ō-bē'dī-ēns), *n.* Failure to obey. — **dis'o-be'di-ent**, *adj.*
dis'o-bey' (dīs'ō-bā'), *v. t. & i.* To fail to obey.
dis-or'der (dīs-ōr'dēr), *n.* 1 Confusion. 2 Breach of the peace; tumult. 3 Sickness. — **Ant.** Order. — **v. t.** 1 To disarrange. 2 To disturb the natural functions of (body or mind). — **dis-or'der-ly**, *adj. & adv.*
dis-or-gan-ize (dīs-ōr'gān-īz), *v. t.* To break down the regular system of. — **Syn.** Disturb, unsettle, disorder, derange, disarrange. — **Ant.** Organize. — **dis-or-gan-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*
dis-own' (dīs-ōn'), *v. t.* To repudiate; disclaim.
dis-par'age (dīs-pār'āj), *v. t.* To belittle; depreciate. — **Syn.** Decry, minimize. — **Ant.** Applaud. — **dis-par'age-ment**, *n.*
dis-par'i-ty (dīs-pār'i-tī), *n.* Difference.
dis-pas'sion-ate (dīs-pāsh'ūn-īt), *adj.* Free from passion; calm; impartial. — **Syn.** Unbiased, objective, fair, just, equitable. — **Ant.** Passionate; intemperate.
dis-patch' (dīs-pāch'), **des-patch'** (dēs-), *v. t.* 1 To send. 2 To put to death. 3 To dispose of (business) speedily. — **n.** 1 The sending of a message or messenger. 2 Dismissal. 3 Execution. 4 Speed; haste. 5 A message. — **Ant.** Delay. — **dis-patch'er**, **des-patch'er**, *n.*
dis-pel' (dīs-pēl'), *v. t.* To drive away by scattering; dissipate.
dis-pen'sa-ry (dīs-pēn'sā-rī), *n.* A place where medicines are prepared and given out.
dis-pen-sa'tion (dīs-pēn-sā'shūn), *n.* 1 In theology, the portioning out of good and evil by God to man. 2 That which is portioned out. 3 Release; special exemption. 4 A system of rules, esp. religious rules, ordained and administered.
dis-pense' (dīs-pēns'), *v. t.* 1 To portion out. 2 To administer (laws, justice). 3

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makōr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

- To exempt (from some requirement). 4 To prepare (medicine). — **dis-pens'er** (dĭs-pĕn'sĕr), *n.*
- dis-perse'** (dĭs-pŭrs'), *v. t.* 1 To scatter. 2 To distribute. — *v. i.* To scatter. — *Ant.* Assemble, congregate; collect. — **dis-per'sal** (-pŭr'sāl; -s'l), *n.* — **dis-per'sion** (-pŭr'shŭn; -zhŭn), *n.*
- dis-pir'it** (dĭs-pĭr'it), *v. t.* To discourage.
- dis-place'** (dĭs-plās'), *v. t.* 1 To remove from the proper place. 2 To take the place of. 3 To remove from an office, dignity, etc.
- dis-place'ment** (dĭs-plās'mĕnt), *n.* 1 A displacing or being displaced. 2 The volume or weight of a fluid displaced by a floating body, as a ship.
- dis-play'** (dĭs-plā'), *v. t.* To exhibit; show. — *n.* An exhibition; a showing.
- dis-please'** (dĭs-plēz'), *v. t.* To incur disapproval of, esp. disapproval accompanied by dislike or aversion.
- dis-pleas'ure** (dĭs-plēzh'ēr), *n.* 1 Discomfort; trouble. 2 That which displeases.
- dis-port'** (dĭs-pōrt'), *v. t. & i.* To amuse; to be or make merry. — *Syn.* Sport, play, frolic, romp, gambol.
- dis-pose'** (dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.* 1 To arrange. 2 To regulate; settle. 3 To assign to special use. 4 To incline in mind. — **dis-pos'al** (-pōz'āl; -'l), *n.* — **dis-pos'er**, *n.*
- dis-po-si'tion** (dĭs-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1 Management. 2 Relinquishment. 3 Systematic arrangement. 4 Aptitude. 5 Natural temper of mind. — *Syn.* Disposal; temperament, character, personality, individuality.
- dis-pos-sess'** (dĭs-pō-zĕs'), *v. t.* To eject from occupancy, as of land or a dwelling.
- dis-praise'** (dĭs-prāz'), *v. t.* To disparage.
- dis-pro-portion** (dĭs-prō-pōr'shŭn), *n.* Lack of proportion or symmetry. — **dis-pro-portion-ate** (-ĭt), *adj.*
- dis-prove'** (dĭs-prōv'; dĭs-prōv), *v. t.* To prove to be false; to refute. — *Ant.* Prove, demonstrate. — **dis-proof'** (dĭs-prōf'), *n.*
- dis-pute'** (dĭs-pūt'), *v. i.* To argue; debate; often, to wrangle. — *v. t.* 1 To argue. 2 To deny the correctness of. 3 To wrangle about. — *Ant.* Concede. — *n.* Quarrel. — **dis-pu-ta-ble** (dĭs-pū-tā-b'l; dĭs-pūt'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **dis-pu-tant** (dĭs-pū-tānt), *n.* — **dis-pu-ta'tion** (dĭs-pū-tā'shŭn), *n.*
- dis-qual'i-fy** (dĭs-kwōl'ĭfĭ), *v. t.* 1 To make or declare unfit for a certain purpose. 2 To deprive of some right or privilege. — **dis-qual'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*
- dis-qui'et** (dĭs-kwī'ĕt), *v. t.* To render uneasy. — *Syn.* Discompose, disturb, agitate, perturb, upset, fluster, flurry. — *Ant.* Tranquilize, soothe. — *n.* Uneasiness.
- dis-qui'e-tude** (-kwī'ĕ-tūd), *n.* Anxiety.
- dis-qui-si'tion** (dĭs-kwī-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A long elaborate discourse or essay.
- dis-re-gard'** (dĭs-rĕ-gārd'), *v. t. & n.* Neglect; slight.
- dis-rep'u-ta-ble** (dĭs-rĕp'ū-tā-b'l), *adj.* Of bad repute.
- dis're-pu'te'** (dĭs-rĕ-pūt'), *n.* Ill character; low estimation; dishonor. — *Syn.* Disgrace, shame, infamy, scandal. — *Ant.* Repute.
- dis're-spect'** (-rĕ-spĕkt'), *n.* Discourtesy. — **dis're-spect'ful** (-fŭl; -f'l), *adj.*
- dis-robe'** (dĭs-rōb'), *v. t. & i.* To undress.
- dis-rupt'** (dĭs-rŭpt'), *v. t. & i.* To break apart. — **dis-rup'tion** (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.*
- dis'sat-is-fac'tion** (dĭs'sāt-ĭs-fāk'shŭn), *n.* Discontent.
- dis-sat'is-fy** (dĭs-sāt'ĭs-fĭ), *v. t.* To cause to be discontented. — **dis-sat'is-fied** (-fĭd), *adj.*
- dis-sect'** (dĭ-sĕkt'), *v. t.* 1 To divide into parts; to cut in pieces. 2 To analyze. — **dis-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.*
- dis-sem'ble** (dĭ-sĕm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* To feign; pretend; disguise. — **dis-sem'bler** (-blĕr), *n.*
- dis-sem'i-nate** (dĭ-sĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.* To sow broadcast; to spread abroad. — **dis-sem'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*
- dis-sen'sion** (dĭ-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* Disagreement. — *Ant.* Accord.
- dis-sent'** (dĭ-sĕnt'), *v. i.* To disagree; differ in opinions, doctrines, etc. — *n.* 1 Disagreement. 2 Separation from an established church, esp. from the Church of England. — **dis-sent'er** (-sĕn'tĕr), *n.* — **dis-sen'tient** (-sĕn'shĕnt), *adj. & n.*
- dis-ser-ta'tion** (dĭs'ĕr-tā'shŭn), *n.* An essay.
- dis-serv'ice** (dĭs-sŭr'vĭs), *n.* Harm; mischief.
- dis-sev'er** (dĭ-sĕv'ēr), *v. t.* To sever; disunite.
- dis-sim'i-lar** (dĭ(s)-sĭm'ĭ-lĕr), *adj.* Unlike; different. — **dis-sim'i-lar'i-ty** (-lĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
- dis-sim'u-la'tion** (dĭ-sĭm'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* False pretension. — *Syn.* Duplicity, deceit, cunning, guile.
- dis-si-pate** (dĭs'ĭ-pāt), *v. t.* 1 To disperse; scatter. 2 To squander. — *Ant.* Accumulate; absorb; concentrate. — *v. i.* 1 To break up and vanish. 2 To be dissolute. — **dis-si-pat'ed** (-pāt'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* — **dis-si-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.*
- dis-so-ci-ate** (dĭ-sō'shĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* To disunite. — **dis-so-ci-a'tion** (dĭ-sō'sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'-), *n.*
- dis-so-lute** (dĭs'ō-lūt), *adj.* Loose in morals; licentious.
- dis-so-lu'tion** (dĭs'ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* 1 Separation of a thing into its parts. 2 Ruin; also, death. 3 Dispersion, as of an assembly. 4 The breaking up of a partnership.
- dis-solve'** (dĭ-zōlv'), *v. t.* 1 To separate into its parts. 2 To disunite. 3 To solve; clear up. 4 To bring to an end by dispersing, as an assembly. — *v. i.* 1 To waste away. 2 To pass into solution; hence, to merge. 3 To fade away.
- dis-so-nance** (dĭs'ō-nāns), *n.* Discord. — **dis-so-nant**, *adj.*
- dis-suade'** (dĭ-swād'), *v. t.* To turn from a course by persuasion or argument.
- dis'taff** (dĭs'tāf), *n.* 1 The staff for holding wool, etc., in spinning. 2 Woman's field of activity; a woman.

foot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūz, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

dis'tance (dīs'tāns), *n.* 1 Measure of separation in space or time. 2 A remote point or region.

dis'tant (dīs'tānt), *adj.* 1 Remote. 2 Cool; not cordial. 3 From, or into, a distance. — *Syn.* Far. — **dis'tant-ly**, *adv.*

dis'taste' (dīs-tāst'), *n.* Dislike; aversion. — **dis'taste'ful** (-fōōl; -f'l), *adj.*

dis'tem'per (dīs-tēm'pēr), *n.* A contagious, often fatal, disease of young dogs.

dis'tend' (dīs-tēnd'), *v. t. & i.* To enlarge; swell. — *Syn.* Dilate, expand, inflate, amplify. — *Ant.* Constrict. — **dis'ten'sion**, **dis'ten'sion** (-tēn'shūn), *n.*

dis'till', **dis'til'** (dīs-tīl'), *v. t.* 1 To let fall drop by drop. 2 To obtain or extract by distillation. — **dis'till'er**, *n.* — **dis'till'er-y**, *n.*

dis'til-la'tion (dīs'tī-lā'shūn), *n.* The driving off of gas or vapor from liquids or solids, as by heat, into a retort, and then condensing this product.

dis'tinct' (dīs-tīngkt'), *adj.* 1 Separate; individual. 2 Distinctive. 3 Clear; plain; well-defined. — *Syn.* Evident, manifest, obvious. — *Ant.* Indistinct. — **dis'tinct'ness**, *n.*

dis'tinc'tion (dīs-tīngk'shūn), *n.* 1 Discrimination. 2 A difference. 3 A distinguishing quality or mark. 4 Recognition of merit; condition of being eminent or distinguished. — *Syn.* Divergence, dissimilarity, unlikeness. — *Ant.* Resemblance.

dis'tinc'tive (-tīv), *adj.* Distinguishing. — *Syn.* Peculiar, individual, characteristic. — *Ant.* Typical.

dis'tin'guish (dīs-tīng'gwīsh), *v. t.* 1 To recognize by marks, signs, etc. 2 To see clearly. 3 To classify. 4 To make eminent. — **dis'tin'guish-a-ble**, *adj.*

dis'tin'guished (-gwīsh), *adj.* Noted; eminent. — *Syn.* Illustrious, renowned, celebrated, famous, famed. — *Ant.* Commonplace.

dis'tort' (dīs-tōrt'), *v. t.* To twist out of shape. — *Syn.* Contort, warp, gnarl, deform. — **dis'tor'tion** (-tōr'shūn), *n.*

dis'tract' (dīs-trākt'), *v. t.* 1 To divert (sight, attention, etc.). 2 To agitate; harass. 3 To madden. — *Syn.* Bewilder, confound, perplex, puzzle. — *Ant.* Collect. — **dis'trac'tion** (-trākt'shūn), *n.*

dis'trait' (dīs-trā'), *adj.* Absent-minded; distraught. — *Ant.* Collected.

dis'traught' (dīs-trōt'), *adj.* Perplexed; confused; also, crazed. — *Syn.* Absent-minded, abstracted, preoccupied. — *Ant.* Collected.

dis'tress' (dīs-trēs'), *n.* 1 Suffering. 2 Affliction. 3 A condition of danger. — *Syn.* Misery, agony. — *v. t.* To afflict. — **dis'tress'ful** (-fōōl; -f'l), *adj.*

dis'trib'ute (dīs-trīb'ūt), *v. t.* 1 To deal out; allot. 2 To spread. 3 To classify. — *Syn.* Disperse, divide. — *Ant.* Collect; amass. — **dis'trib'u'tion** (dīs-trīb'ū'shūn), *n.* — **dis'trib'u'tor** (dīs-trīb'ū-tēr), *n.*

dis'trict (dīs'trīk), *n.* 1 A division, as of

a state or city, made for some special purpose. 2 A region.

dis'trust' (dīs-trūst'), *v. t.* To feel no confidence in. — *n.* Lack of trust; suspicion. — **dis'trust'ful** (-fōōl; -f'l), *adj.*

dis'turb' (dīs-tūrb'), *v. t.* 1 To confuse; agitate; disquiet. 2 To interrupt. — *Syn.* Discompose, perturb, upset, fluster; unsettle, derange, disorder, disarrange. — **dis'turb'ance** (-tūrb'āns), *n.* — **dis'turb'er**, *n.*

dis'u-nite' (dīs-ū-nīt'), *v. t.* To divide; separate; disjoin.

dis-use' (dīs-ūs'), *n.* A stopping of use; lack of use.

ditch (dīch), *n.* A trench dug in the earth.

dī'to (dīt'ō), *n.* The same (as before); — often represented by two small marks [''] known as **dī'to marks**.

dī'ty (dīt'ī), *n.* A short simple song.

dī-ur'nal (dī-ūr'nāl; -n'l), *adj.* 1 Daily. 2 Daytime.

dī'van (dī'vān; dī-vān'), *n.* A couch; sofa.

dive (dīv), *v. i.* 1 To plunge into water headforemost. 2 To submerge. 3 In aviation, to plunge downward at a steep angle. — *n.* 1 Act of diving. 2 U. S. A low resort. — **dīv'er** (dīv'ēr), *n.*

dī-verge' (dī-vūj'; dī-), *v. i.* To branch off from a common point; to spread apart; also, to turn aside from a course. — *Syn.* Swerve, veer, deviate, depart, digress. — *Ant.* Converge; conform. — **dī-ver'gence** (-vūj'jēns), **dī-ver'gen-cy** (-jēn-sī), *n.* — **dī-ver'gent**, *adj.*

dī'vers (dī'verz), *adj.* Several; sundry. — *Syn.* Many, various, numerous.

dī-verse' (dī-vūrs'; dī-vūrs; dī-vūrs'), *adj.* Different; unlike. — *Ant.* Identical, self-same.

dī-ver'si-ty (dī-vūrs'ī-tī; dī-), *v. t.* To make different or various in form or quality. — **dī-ver'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*

dī-ver'sion (dī-vūrs'hūn; -zhūn; dī-), *n.* 1 A turning aside from a course, plan, etc. 2 Amusement.

dī-ver'si-ty (dī-vūrs'ī-tī; dī-), *n.* 1 Unlikeness. 2 Variety. — *Ant.* Uniformity; identity.

dī-vert' (dī-vūrt'; dī-), *v. t.* 1 To turn from a course; to deflect. 2 To amuse.

dī-vest' (dī-vēst'; dī-), *v. t.* 1 To strip of clothes, arms, etc. 2 To dispossess, as of rights.

dī-vide' (dī-vīd'), *v. t.* 1 To sever. 2 To separate; keep apart. 3 To apportion. 4 To set at variance. 5 To classify. 6 In mathematics, to separate into equal parts by division. — *Ant.* Unite. — *v. i.* 1 To branch. 2 *Colloq.* To deal out something in portions. — *n.* A watershed. — **dī-vid'ing** (dī-vīd'īng), *adj.*

dīv'ī-dend (dīv'ī-dēnd), *n.* A sum or quantity to be divided and distributed; also, the share that falls to each individual.

dī-vid'ers (dī-vīd'ērz), *n. pl.* An instrument for dividing lines, etc.; compasses.

dīv'ī-na'tion (dīv'ī-nā'shūn), *n.* Art of foreseeing or foretelling future events or discovering hidden knowledge; prophecy.

— **Syn.** Clairvoyance, penetration, insight, discernment.

di-vine' (dī-vīn'), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to God. 2 Holy. 3 Heavenly; also, supremely admirable. — *n.* A clergyman. — *v. t.* To perceive by intuition, or the like. — *v. i.* To guess. — **di-vine'ly**, *adv.*

— **di-vin'er** (dī-vīn'ēr), *n.*

di-vin'i-ty (dī-vīn'ī-tī), *n.* 1 Condition of being divine. 2 A deity; specif. [cap.], God. 3 Theology.

di-vis'i-ble (dī-vīz'ī-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being divided.

di-vi'sion (dī-vīzh'ūn), *n.* 1 Separation; distribution. 2 A partition. 3 A portion. 4 Dissension. 5 In mathematics, the process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another. 6 A section of an army. — **di-vi'sion-al**, *adj.*

di-vi'sor (dī-vī'zēr), *n.* In mathematics, the number by which the dividend is divided.

di-vorce' (dī-vōrs'), *n.* A legal breaking up of a marriage. — **di-vorce'**, *v. t.* — **di-vorce'ment**, *n.*

di-vulge' (dī-vūl'), *v. t.* To reveal; disclose. — **Syn.** Tell, betray.

diz'zy (dīz'ī), *adj.* 1 Having a sensation of whirling; giddy. 2 Causing giddiness. — **diz'zi-ly**, *adv.* — **diz'zi-ness**, *n.*

do (dō), *v. t.*; *past did* (dīd); *past part. DONE* (dūn); *pres. part. DO'ING* (dō'ing). 1 To bring about. 2 To perform. 3 To finish. 4 To exert. 5 To work at. 6 To make; execute. 7 To prepare or arrange. — *v. i.* 1 To behave. 2 To prosper. 3 To work. 4 To suffice.

doat (dōt), *Var. of DOTE.*

doc'ile (dōs'īl; *Brit. dō'sīl*, dōs'īl), *adj.* Tractable; easily managed. — **Syn.** Obedient. — **Ant.** Indocile; unruly, ungovernable. — **doc'il'i-ty** (dōs'īl'ī-tī), *n.*

dock (dōk), *n.* A weed of the buckwheat family.

dock (dōk), *v. t.* 1 To cut off (the end of a thing). 2 To shorten; deduct from.

dock (dōk), *n.* 1 An artificial basin to receive vessels. 2 A slip between two piers to receive vessels. 3 A wharf. — **dock**, *v. t. & i.*

dock (dōk), *n.* The place in a court where a prisoner stands or sits.

dock'et (dōk'ēt; -īt), *n.* 1 In law, an entry of proceedings in a case. 2 U. S. A list of matters to be acted on in any assembly. — **dock'et**, *v. t.*

dock'yard' (dōk'yārd'), *n.* A storage place for naval supplies or shipbuilding materials.

doc'tor (dōk'tēr), *n.* 1 An advanced academic title; also, a holder of such a title. 2 A physician. — **doc'tor-al** (-āl), *adj.* — **doc'tor-ate** (-īt), *n.*

doc'trine (dōk'trīn), *n.* 1 Teaching; principles taught, as in a religion. 2 A dogma; tenet. — **doc'tri-nal** (dōk'trī-nāl; -n'l; *Brit. also dōk-trī'-*), *adj.*

doc'u-ment (dōk'ū-mēnt), *n.* A paper that

furnishes information, proof, or support of anything else. — **doc'u-ment** (-mēnt), *v. t.*

— **doc'u-men'ta-ry** (-mēn'tā-rī), *adj.*

dodge (dōj), *v. i. & t.* 1 To start suddenly aside, or to evade by so doing. 2 To avoid by trickery. — **dodge**, *n.*

doe (dō), *n.* The female of the deer, rabbit, etc. — **doe'skin'** (dō'skīn'), *n.*

does (dūz), *3d pers. sing. pres. indic. of DO.*

doff (dōf), *v. t.* To put or take off, as one's clothes; to rid oneself of.

dog (dōg), *n.* 1 A flesh-eating domesticated animal related to the wolves, jackals, and foxes. 2 A mechanical device for holding something.

dog'bane' (dōg'bān'), *n.* An herb with oval leaves and small white or pink flowers.

doge (dōj), *n.* The chief magistrate in the former republics of Venice and Genoa.

dog'fish' (dōg'fīsh'), *n.* Any of various small sharks.

dog'ged (dōg'ĕd; -īd), *adj.* Obstinate and determined; tenacious. — **Syn.** Mulish, stubborn. — **Ant.** Faltering. — **dog'ged-ly**, *adv.* — **dog'ged-ness**, *n.*

dog'ger-el (dōg'ĕr-ēl), *n.* Verse low in style and irregular in measure.

dog'ma (dōg'mā), *n.* 1 A tenet. 2 A doctrine or body of doctrines of theology and religion.

dog'ma-tism (dōg'mā-tīz'm), *n.* Positiveness in stating matters of opinion. — **dog-mat'ic** (dōg-māt'īk), **dog-mat'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **dog-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dol'ly (dōl'ī), *n.* A small ornamental piece, as of lace, used on a table.

do'ings (dō'ingz), *n. pl.* Actions; deeds.

dol'drums (dōl'drūnz), *n. pl.* 1 Dullness; mental depression. 2 A part of the ocean near the equator, abounding in calms. — **Syn.** Boredom, tedium. — **Ant.** Spirits, high spirits.

dole (dōl), *n.* 1 A distribution, esp. of gifts of charity; also, alms. 2 A benefit paid under an unemployment-insurance scheme. — *v. t.* To portion out.

dole'ful (dōl'fūl; -īl), *adj.* Sad. — **Syn.** Melancholy, plaintive. — **Ant.** Cheerful, cheery.

doll (dōl), *n.* A toy baby for a child.

dol'lar (dōl'ēr), *n.* 1 Any of various large silver coins; esp., a U. S. silver coin of the legal value of 100 cents. 2 The value of a U. S. dollar; 100 cents.

doll'y (dōl'ī), *n.* A small wheeled truck used in moving heavy loads.

do'lor, do'lour (dō'lēr; dōl'ēr), *n.* Grief; anguish. — **Syn.** Agony, suffering, distress, misery. — **Ant.** Blessedness. — **dol'or-ous** (dōl'ēr-ūs; dōl'ēr-), *adj.*

dol'phin (dōl'fīn), *n.* A sea mammal related to the whale.

dolt (dōlt), *n.* Blockhead.

do-main' (dō-mān'), *n.* 1 Territory governed or controlled. 2 Sphere of action, thought, etc.

dome (dōm), *n.* A large cupola.

domes'day' (dōmz'dā'; dōmz'dā'). Variant of DOOMSDAY.

foot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

do-mes'tic (dō-mēs'tīk), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to the household. 2 Produced in a nation regarded as one's own country. 3 Tame; not wild. — *n.* A house servant. — **do-mes'tic'i-ty** (dō'mēs'tī's'i-tī), *n.*

do-mes'ti-cate (dō-mēs'tī-kāt), *v. t.* To tame or train for domestic use. — **do-mes'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.*

dom'i-cile (dōm'i-sīl), *n.* A dwelling place. — **dom'i-cile**, *v. t. & i.* — **dom'i-cil'i-ar'y** (-sīl'i-ēr'y; *esp. Brit., -sīl'yā-rī*), *adj.*

dom'i-nance (dōm'i-nāns), *n.* Authority; control. — **dom'i-nant**, *adj.*

dom'i-nate (dōm'i-nāt), *v. t. & i.* To rule; control. — **dom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

dom'i-neer' (dōm'i-nēr'), *v. i. & t.* To rule arbitrarily; to be overbearing.

dom'i-nie (dōm'i-nī; *in sense 2 usually dō'mī-nī*), *n.* 1 *Scot.* Schoolmaster. 2 *Colloq., U. S.* Clergyman.

do-min'ion (dō-mīn'yūn), *n.* 1 Sovereignty. 2 Territory governed. 3 [*usu-ally cap.*] A self-governing colony. — *Syn.* Control, command, sway, authority, power.

dom'i-no (dōm'i-nō), *n.* 1 A masquerade costume. 2 A mask. 3 A person wearing a masquerade costume. 4 A piece used in the game called **dom'i-noes** (-nōz).

don (dōn), *n.* 1 [*cap.*] Sir; Mr.; — a Spanish title. 2 A Spanish gentleman. 3 *Colloq.* A tutor in Oxford or Cambridge university.

don (dōn), *v. t.* To put on, as clothes.

doña (dō'nyā), *n.* 1 [*cap.*] Madam; — a Spanish title. 2 A Spanish lady.

do'rate (dō'nāt; *esp. Brit., dō-nāt'*), *v. t. & i.* To give; bestow. — **do-na'tion** (dō-nā'shūn), *n.*

done (dūn), *past part.* of **do**.

don'key (dōng'kī; *formerly dūng'kī*), *n.* 1 The ass. 2 Blockhead.

do'nor (dō'nēr; -nōr), *n.* The person who donates; a giver.

doom (dōom), *n.* 1 A judgment or sentence. 2 Destiny; fate; hence, ruin; death. — **doom**, *v. t.*

dooms'day' (dōomz'dā'), *n.* The day of the Last Judgment.

door (dōr), *n.* 1 The movable frame by which an entranceway can be opened or closed. 2 Entranceway. 3 Passage. — **door'keep'er** (dōr'kēp'ēr), *n.* — **door'-step'** (-stēp'), *n.* — **door'way'** (-wā'), *n.* — **door'yard'** (-yārd'), *n.*

dope (dōp), *n.* 1 *Slang.* An opiate; also, a drug addict. 2 *Slang, U. S.* Information. — *v. t.* To drug.

dor'mant (dōr'mānt), *adj.* Inactive, as certain animals in winter. — *Ant.* Active, live.

dor'mer (dōr'mēr), *n.*, or **dormer window**. A window built upright in a sloping roof.

dor'mi-to'ry (dōr'mī-tō'rī; *esp. Brit., -tēr-ī, -trī*), *n.* A building containing sleeping accommodations.

dor'mouse' (dōr'mous'), *n.*; *pl.* -mice (-mīs'). An Old World squirrellike rodent.

dor'sal (dōr'sāl; -s'l), *adj.* Situated near or on the back of an animal.

do'ry (dō'rī), *n.* A flat-bottomed boat with flaring sides.

dose (dōs), *n.* The quantity of medicine to be taken at one time. — *v. t.* To give doses to. — **dos'age** (dōs'ij), *n.*

dot (dōt), *n.* A small mark, as one made with a pencil. — *v. t.* To mark with a dot or dots.

dot'age (dōt'ij), *n.* Feebleness of mind, esp. in old age. — *Syn.* Senility, age. — *Ant.* Infancy.

do'tard (dō'tērd), *n.* A person whose mind is enfeebled by old age.

dote, doat (dōt), *v. i.* To be foolishly fond; — with *on* or *upon*. — *Ant.* Loathe. — **dot'ing** (dōt'ing), *adj.*

dou'ble (dūb'l), *adj.* 1 Twofold. 2 Being in pairs. 3 Having two parts. 4 Folded. — *n.* 1 Twice the number, quantity, etc. 2 A duplicate. 3 A fold. 4 An understudy. 5 In baseball, a hit on which a batter reaches second base. 6 In bridge, a doubling of a bid. — *v. t.* 1 To make double. 2 To fold. 3 To duplicate. 4 To contain twice as much as. 5 In bridge, to increase the trick point value of, or the trick penalty of, as the bid of an opponent. — *v. i.* 1 To be or become doubled. 2 To make a sharp turn. 3 To serve as a double. 4 In bridge, to double a bid.

dou'blet (dūb'lēt; -līt), *n.* 1 A close-fitting man's jacket, of the 16th century. 2 One of a pair; also, a pair.

dou-bloon' (dūb-lōon'), *n.* A former Spanish gold coin.

dou'bly (dūb'li), *adv.* Twice.

doubt (dout), *v. i.* To waver in opinion or belief. — *v. t.* 1 To distrust. 2 To suspect. — *n.* 1 Lack of certainty. 2 Condition of uncertainty. — *Ant.* Certainty; confidence. — **doubt'less**, *adj.*

doubt'ful (dout'fūl; -f'l), *adj.* 1 Uncertain; not clear. 2 Questionable. 3 Undecided. — *Ant.* Cocksure, positive. — **doubt'ful-ly**, *adv.*

dough (dō), *n.* Paste, esp. for bread, thick enough to knead.

dough'boy' (dō'boi'), *n.* *Colloq.* An infantryman.

dough'nut' (dō'nūt'), *n.* A friedcake in the form of a ring, twist, etc.

dough'ty (dou'tī), *adj.* Strong and valiant.

dour (dōor; dour), *adj.* Sour or sullen in aspect.

douse, dowse (dous), *v. t.* *Colloq.* 1 To duff. 2 To extinguish. 3 To immerse.

dove (dūv), *n.* Pigeon. — **dove'cot'** (dūv'-kōt'), **dove'cote'** (-kōt'; -kōt'), *n.*

dove (dōv), *colloq. past tense* of **DIVE**.

dove'tail' (dūv'tāl'), *n.* Something shaped like a dove's tail; esp., a tongue or groove cut in the end of a board. — *v. t.* To fit together by means of dovetails; to fit in closely or firmly.

dow'a-ger (dou'ā-jēr), *n.* 1 A widow owning property coming from her husband. 2 *Colloq.* A dignified elderly woman.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

dow'dy (dou'dī), *adj.* Not neatly dressed.

— *Ant.* Smart.

dow'el (dou'ēl), *n.* A pin used for fastening together two pieces of board, etc. — **dow'el**, *v. t.*

dow'er (dou'ēr), *n.* 1 The part of a deceased husband's real estate which the law gives for life to his widow. 2 Dowry. — *v. t.* To endow.

down (doun), *n.* An upland tract.

down (doun), *n.* 1 Soft fluffy feathers, as on young birds. 2 Any soft hairy growth.

down (doun), *adv.* 1 Toward a lower position. 2 Forcibly; actively; seriously. 3 From a past time. — *adj.* 1 Downward. 2 Depressed. — *prep.* In a descending direction along. — *n.* A descent. — *v. t.* To cause to pass down.

down'cast (doun'kást'), *adj.* Deflected.

down'fall (doun'fól'), *n.* A heavy fall, as of rain; hence, a drop from a prosperous condition.

down'heart'ed (-här'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* Deflected.

down'pour (doun'pōr'), *n.* A heavy rain.

down'right (doun'rīt'), *adj.* 1 Direct; blunt. 2 Absolute; unqualified, as a lie.

down'town (doun'toun'; doun'toun'), *adj.* In, toward, or pertaining to the business center of a town.

down'ward (doun'wērd), **down'wards** (-wērdz), *adv.* From a higher to a lower place, condition, etc.

down'ward (doun'wērd), *adj.* 1 Descending. 2 Deflected.

down'y (doun'ī), *adj.* Covered with down.

dow'ry (dou'rī), *n.* 1 A widow's dower. 2 The estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage.

dowse (dous). Variant of DOUSE.

dox'ol'o-gy (dōks-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* A chant of praise to God.

doze (dōz), *n.* A light sleep. — **doze**, *v. i.*

doz'en (dūz'n), *n.* A group of twelve objects.

drab (drāb), *adj.* 1 Of a dull, grayish-brown color. 2 Dull; monotonous.

draft, draught (drāft), *n.* 1 Act of drawing or hauling. 2 A sketch, map, plan, or the like. 3 A drink. 4 A current, as of air; also, a device to regulate air supply, as to a fire. 5 An order directing the payment of money. 6 A heavy strain. 7 Selection of persons for military service. 8 The depth of water a ship draws, esp. when loaded. — *v. t.* To make a draft of, from, upon, etc.

drafts'man, draughts'man (drāfts'mān), *n.* One who draws plans, as for buildings, machinery, etc.

drag (drāg), *v. t. & i.* 1 To haul; trail. 2 To pass tediously, as time. 3 To dredge or search with a grapnel, net, etc.

— *n.* 1 Act of dragging. 2 A harrow. 3 A grapnel. 4 A sledge. 5 A clog.

drag'on (drāg'ūn), *n.* A fabulous animal, generally a huge winged scaly serpent.

drag'on-fly (-flī'), *n.* A large harmless four-winged insect.

dra-goon (drā-gōon'), *n.* A heavily armed mounted soldier. — *v. t.* To harass by or as by dragoons; to persecute; to compel to do something.

drain (drān), *v. t. & i.* 1 To draw off or flow off by degrees. 2 To exhaust gradually, as of strength, resources, etc. — *n.* 1 Act of draining. 2 A channel, sewer, etc., for draining. — **drain'er**, *n.*

drain'age (drān'ij), *n.* 1 A draining; also, that which is drained off. 2 A drain, sewer, or the like. 3 Area drained.

drake (drāk), *n.* Male duck.

dram (drām), *n.* 1 An avoirdupois weight ($\frac{1}{16}$ ounce) or an apothecaries' weight ($\frac{1}{8}$ ounce). 2 A small drink.

dra'ma (drā'mā; drām'ā), *n.* 1 A literary composition designed to be performed in a theater; a play. 2 Art of writing plays; also, plays collectively. 3 A series of events having the unity and interest of a play. — **dra-mat'ic** (drā-măt'ik), *adj.* — **dra-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dram'a-tist (drām'ā-tīst), *n.* Playwright.

dram'a-tize (drām'ā-tīz), *v. t.* To make into a drama; to present or tell in a dramatic manner. — **dram'a-ti-za'tion** (-tī-zā'shūn; -tī-zā'-), *n.*

drank (drāngk), *past tense* of DRINK.

drape (drāp), *v. t.* 1 To cover or adorn with drapery. 2 To arrange in graceful folds. — *n.* A curtain of drapery.

drap'er (drāp'ēr), *n.* A dealer in dry goods.

dra'per-y (drā'pēr-ī), *n.* A fabric used for decoration, esp. when hung loosely and in folds; hangings; also, dry goods; the business of a draper.

dras'tic (drās'tik), *adj.* Harsh; rigorous; severe. — **dras'ti-cal-ly** (-tī-kāl-ī), *adv.*

draught (drāft), **draughts'man**. Variants of DRAFT, DRAFTSMAN.

draughts (drāfts), *n.* The game of checkers; — the usual British term.

draw (drō), *v. t. & i.*; *past* DREW (drō); *past part.* DRAWN (drōn); *pres. part.* DRAWING.

1 To pull; haul. 2 To bring about. 3 To attract. 4 To inhale. 5 To gather. 6 To extract the contents of. 7 To tie or leave unfinished (a contest). 8 To prolong. 9 To sketch or trace. 10 To withdraw, as money from a bank. 11 To write in due form, as a check. — *v. i.* 1 To move. 2 To attract patrons. 3 To withdraw a weapon from its holder. 4 To sketch. 5 To make a formal demand for payment of money. 6 To produce a draft, as a chimney. 7 To play a tie or undecided match. — *n.* 1 Act of drawing or state of being drawn; specif., a tie or undecided contest. 2 An amount drawn. 3 A lot or chance. 4 The movable part of a drawbridge. 5 An attraction.

draw'back (drō'bāk'), *n.* A hindrance; handicap.

draw'bridge (drō'brīj'), *n.* A bridge made to be drawn up, down, or aside.

draw'er (drō'ēr; drōr; see defs. 2 & 3), *n.* 1 One who draws (in various senses). 2

(*pron.* drôr) A sliding boxlike compartment in a table, desk, etc. 3 *pl.* (*pron.* drôrz) An undergarment for the lower part of the body.

draw'ing (drô'ing), *n.* A picture, sketch, or the like; also, art of making sketches, etc.

drawl (drôl), *v. t. & i.* To speak in a slow long-drawn-out tone. — **drawl**, *n.*

drawn (drôn), *past part.* of DRAW.

dray (drâ), *n.* A strong low cart for carrying heavy loads. — **dray'man** (drâ'mân), *n.*

dread (drêd), *v. t. & i.* To fear greatly. — *n.* Great fear. — *adj.* 1 Arousing great fear. 2 Inspiring awe.

dread'ful (drêd'fôol; -f'l), *adj.* 1 Inspiring fear or awe. 2 Distressing; very distasteful. — *Syn.* Horrible, appalling, fearful, awful, terrible, shocking. — **dread'ful-ly**, *adv.*

dread'nought', dread'naught' (drêd'nôt'), *n.* A large battleship.

dream (drêm), *n.* 1 A series of thoughts and images which come to a person during sleep. 2 Any dreamlike vision. — *Syn.* Fancy, fantasy. — *v. i.* 1 To have a dream or dreams. 2 To indulge in reveries. — **dream'er**, *n.* — **dream'i-ly**, *adv.* — **dream'less**, *adj.* — **dream'y**, *adj.*

dream'land' (drêm'lând'), *n.* The land of dreams; fairyland.

drear (drêr), *adj.* Dreary.

drear'y (drêr'y), *adj.* Cheerless; dismal. — **drear'i-ly**, *adv.*

dredge (drêj), **dredg'er** (drêj'ër), *n.* A machine or vessel for scooping up and removing earth or silt. — **dredge**, *v. t. & i.*

dredge (drêj), *v. t.* To sprinkle with flour.

dregs (drêgz), *n. pl.* Lees; sediment; hence, the most worthless part of anything.

drench (drêch), *v. t.* To wet through; to soak. — *Syn.* Saturate.

dress (drês), *v. t.* 1 To clothe. 2 To prepare for use. 3 To do up (hair). 4 To trim; ornament. 5 To smooth (leather, etc.). 6 To cultivate, till, and weed (land). 7 To bandage, apply remedies to (wounds). 8 To arrange (soldiers) in line. — *v. i.* 1 To clothe oneself. 2 To align oneself with others in military formation. — *Ant.* Undress. — *n.* 1 Clothes. 2 A woman's gown. — **dress'mak'er** (drês'māk'ër), *n.* — **dress'mak'ing**, *n.*

dress'er (drês'ër), *n.* A bedroom chest of drawers or bureau, with a mirror.

drew (drô), *past tense* of DRAW.

drib'ble (drîb'l), *v. i.* 1 To fall in drops. 2 To drivel. — *v. t.* 1 To let fall in drops. 2 In certain games, to advance (the ball) by a series of taps, kicks, etc.

dried (drîd), *past tense & past part.* of DRY.

dri'er, dry'er (drî'ër), *n.* 1 One that dries. 2 A substance dissolved in paints, varnishes, etc., to speed drying.

drift (drîft), *n.* 1 Motion or course of something drifting. 2 General trend or intention. 3 A mass of snow, sand, etc., blown up by wind. 4 Earth, gravel, and rock deposited by rivers, glaciers, etc. — *v. i.* 1 To float or be driven along by

wind, waves, or currents. 2 To pile up under the force of the wind. — **drift'wood'** (drîft'wôod'), *n.*

drill (drîl), *n.* 1 A boring tool. 2 The training of soldiers. 3 Strict training and instruction in any subject. — *v. t.* 1 To bore with a drill. 2 To train and instruct. — *Syn.* Perforate, puncture, prick. — **drill'er**, *n.*

drill (drîl), *n.* An agricultural implement for making furrows and dropping seed into them.

drill (drîl), *n.* A firm twilled cotton or linen fabric.

drink (drîngk), *v. t.; past* DRANK (drängk); *past part.* DRUNK (drûngk) or, *Now Rare*, DRUNK'EN (drûngk'ên); *pres. part.* DRINK'ING. 1 To swallow (a liquid). 2 To take in (a liquid) in any manner. 3 To take in through the senses. — *v. i.* 1 To drink liquor to excess. 2 To propose a toast. — *n.* 1 A beverage. 2 Intoxicating liquor. 3 Excessive indulgence in liquor. — **drink'a-ble**, *adj.* — **drink'er**, *n.*

drip (drîp), *v. t. & i.* To fall or let fall in drops. — *n.* A falling in drops.

drive (drîv), *v. t.; past* DROVE (drôv); *past part.* DRIV'EN (drîv'ên); *pres. part.* DRIV'ING (drîv'ing). 1 To impel. 2 To direct the course of. 3 To keep in motion. 4 To force; compel. 5 To urge to effort. 6 To force (passage into or through). 7 In some games, to propel (the ball) by a hard blow. — *v. i.* 1 To rush forcibly. 2 To be driven along. 3 To go in a vehicle which one controls. 4 In some games, to drive the ball, etc. — *n.* 1 A trip in a vehicle under one's own direction. 2 A road for driving. 3 The driving together of animals, as for capture or slaughter. 4 A united effort to raise funds. 5 Vigorous action. 6 In machinery, the apparatus by which motion is imparted to a machine. — **driv'er** (drîv'ër), *n.*

driv'el (drîv'el), *v. i.* To slaver. — *n.* 1 Slaver. 2 Foolish talk. — **driv'el-er**, **driv'el-ler**, *n.*

driv'en (drîv'ên), *past part.* of DRIVE.

driz'zle (drîz'z'l), *v. i.* To rain in very small drops. — **driz'zle**, *n.*

droll (drôl), *adj.* Queer and amusing. — *Syn.* Laughable, comic, funny, ludicrous, ridiculous. — **droll'er-y** (drôl'ër-y), *n.*

drom'e-dar'y (drôm'ê-dêr'y; drûm'-; *esp. Brit.*, -dêr-y), *n.* A camel; *esp.*, the Arabian one-humped camel.

drone (drôn), *n.* 1 The male honeybee. 2 One who lives on the labors of others.

drone (drôn), *v. i. & t.* To sound with a low dull monotonous murmuring sound; hence, to speak monotonously.

droop (drôop), *v. i.* 1 To hang down, as from weariness, hunger, etc. 2 To languish. — *n.* A drooping.

drop (drôp), *n.* 1 A small quantity of liquid, such as will fall in one rounded mass, or anything resembling this. 2 Sudden fall, or the distance one falls or may fall. 3 Something arranged to hang or fall. 4

A trap door. **5** A slot to receive something dropped. — *v. t. & i.* **1** To fall or let fall in drops. **2** To let go. **3** To dismiss. **4** To lower. **5** To pass from one state to a state less active, less desirable, etc. **6** To kill or fall dead. **7** To descend sharply. — **drop'let**, *n.*

drop'sy (drōp'sī), *n.* An abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in the body. — **drop'si-cal** (-sī-kāl), *adj.*

dross (drōs), *n.* The scum that forms on the surface of a molten metal; waste matter; refuse.

drought (drou), *n.* Also **drouth** (drouth). A long spell of dry weather.

drove (drōv), *past tense* of **DRIVE**.

dro'ver (drō'vēr), *n.* One who drives domestic animals to market; hence, a dealer in cattle.

drown (droun), *v. i. & t.* **1** To sink and perish in water or other liquid. **2** To overpower; — esp. of sound.

drowse (drouz), *v. i. & n.* Doze.

drow'sy (drou'zī), *adj.* Inclined to drowse; sleepy. — **drow'si-ly**, *adv.* — **drow'si-ness**, *n.*

drudge (drūj), *v. i.* To work hard at any monotonous task. — **drudge**, *n.* — **drudg'er-y** (drūj'ēr-y), *n.*

drug (drūg), *n.* **1** Any substance used as a medicine, or in making medicines. **2** A narcotic. — *v. t.* To affect with drugs.

drug'gist (drūg'gīst), *n.* A dealer in drugs; a pharmacist.

drum (drūm), *n.* **1** A musical instrument, a hollow cylinder with ends covered by skin which is beaten with sticks in playing. **2** Any drum-shaped object. **3** The tympanic membrane of the ear. — *v. i.* To play on a drum. — *v. t.* **1** To assemble by sound of a drum. **2** To expel, as from a camp, with the beating of a drum. **3** To thump or beat. — **drum'mer**, *n.*

drunk (drūngk), *adj.* Intoxicated. — **Ant.** Sober.

drunk'ard (drūngk'ērd), *n.* A toper; sot. — **Ant.** Teetotaler.

drunk'en (drūngk'ēn), *adj.* Intoxicated. — **drunk'en-ness** (-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

dry (drī), *adj.* **1** Free from moisture. **2** Not in or under water. **3** Exhausted of liquid. **4** Thirsty. **5** Of commodities, solid as opposed to liquid. **6** Uninteresting. **7** *Colloq., U. S.* Concerned with laws prohibiting manufacture, sale, etc., of liquor. — **Ant.** Wet. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become dry. — *n.* *Colloq., U. S.* A prohibitionist. — **dry'ness**, *n.*

dry'ad (drī'ād; -ād), *n.* Wood nymph.

dry'er (drī'ēr), *Variant* of **DRIER**.

dry goods, *U. S.* Textile fabrics.

du'al (dū'āl), *adj.* Twofold; double. — **du'al-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* — **du'al-i-ty** (dū'āl-i-tī), *n.*

dub (düb), *v. t.* **1** To name; call. **2** To dress (timber) smooth.

du'bi-ous (dū'bī-ūs), *adj.* Doubtful. — **Syn.** Questionable, problematical. — **Ant.** Cocksure; reliable. — **du'bi-ous-ly**, *adv.*

du'cal (dū'kāl), *adj.* Of or relating to a duke or dukedom.

duc'at (dūk'āt), *n.* A gold coin of several countries of Europe.

duch'ess (dūch'ēs; -īs), *n.* Wife or widow of a duke; also, a woman who holds a dukedom in her own right.

duch'y (dūch'ī), *n.* Territory of a duke or duchess.

duck (dūk), *n.* A canvaslike linen or cotton fabric.

duck (dūk), *n.* Any of various swimming birds related to but smaller than geese and swans.

duck (dūk), *v. t. & i.* **1** To plunge into a liquid and suddenly withdraw. **2** To bow; bob, as one's head. **3** *Colloq.* To avoid by bobbing one's head. — **duck**, *n.*

duck'ling (dūk'ling), *n.* A young duck.

duct (dūkt), *n.* A tube or canal for conveying a fluid. — **duct'less**, *adj.*

duc'tile (dūk'tīl), *adj.* Capable of being drawn out, as steel into wire, or of being hammered thin, as gold. — **Syn.** Plastic, pliable, pliant, malleable, adaptable. —

duc-til'i-ty (dūk-tīl'i-tī), *n.*

dude (dūd), *n.* A fop.

dudg'eon (dūj'ūn), *n.* Ill humor.

due (dū), *adj.* **1** Owed or owing as a debt. **2** Suitable. **3** Scheduled to arrive. — *n.*

1 Something owed or owing. **2** A fee, charge, etc. — **Syn.** Desert, merit. — *adv.* Directly.

du'el (dū'ēl), *n.* A combat between two persons with deadly weapons. — **du'el**, *v. i. & t.* — **du'el-ist**, **du'el-list**, *n.*

du-et' (dū-ēt'), *n.* A musical composition for two performers.

dug (dūg), *past tense & past part.* of **DIG**.

dug'out' (dūg'out'), *n.* **1** A boat made by hollowing out a log. **2** A shelter, as one dug out of a hillside, for protection from gunfire, etc.

duke (dūk), *n.* **1** A ruler of a duchy. **2** In Great Britain, a nobleman of the highest hereditary rank after that of prince.

duke'dom (dūk'dūm), *n.* A duchy.

dul'cet (dūl'sēt; -sīt), *adj.* Sweet; melodious.

dull (dül), *adj.* **1** Stupid. **2** Sluggish. **3** Uninteresting. **4** Blunt. **5** Lacking luster or vividness. — **Ant.** Clever, bright; sharp; poignant; lively. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become dull. — **dull'ness**, *n.* —

dul'ly (dūl'ī), *adv.*

dull'ard (dūl'ērd), *n.* A dolt.

du'ly (dū'lī), *adv.* In due manner, time, etc.

du'ma (dōō'mä), *n.* In Russia, a council.

dumb (dūm), *adj.* **1** Lacking power of speech. **2** Silent. — **Ant.** Articulate. — **dumb'ly**, *adv.*

dumb'bell' (dūm'bēl'), *n.* A weight of two rounded ends connected by a short bar, used in gymnastic exercises.

dum'found', **dumb'found'** (dūm'found'), *v. t.* To strike dumb, as with astonishment; to amaze. — **Syn.** Confound, bewilder, distract, mystify, puzzle.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt,
makēr; īce, īl, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect: fōod.

earl'dom (ûrl'dûm), *n.* Position, title, or lands of an earl.

ear'ly (ûr'ly), *adv.* At an early time in a period, series, etc. — **Ant.** Late. — *adj.* 1 Coming before the usual time. 2 Ancient. 3 Near in future time.

ear'mark' (êr'mârk'), *n.* A mark of identification. — **ear'mark'**, *v. t.*

earn (ûrn), *v. t.* 1 To merit. 2 To acquire by labor. — **Syn.** Win, gain, secure, get, obtain, procure. — **earn'ings** (ûr'nîngz), *n. pl.*

ear'nest (ûr'nêst; -nîst), *n.* Intense interest; seriousness. — *adj.* 1 Serious; not flippant. 2 Important; not trivial. — **Syn.** Solemn, grave, sober, sedate, staid. — **Ant.** Frivolous. — **ear'nest-ly**, *adv.* — **ear'nest-ness**, *n.*

ear'shot' (êr'shôt'), *n.* Range of hearing.

earth (ûrth), *n.* 1 Soil; dirt. 2 Land. 3 The planet inhabited by man; the world. — **earth'ly**, *adj.* — **earth'y**, *adj.*

earth'en (ûr'thên), *adj.* Made of earth or baked clay. — **earth'en-ware'** (-wâr'), *n.*

earth'nut' (ûrth'nût'), *n.* Any of various roots, tubers, etc., such as the peanut.

earth'quake' (ûrth'kwâk'), *n.* A shaking or trembling of the earth.

earth'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* An embankment of earth.

earth'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A worm found in damp soil.

ease (êz), *n.* 1 Comfort of body or mind. 2 Naturalness of manner. 3 Freedom from difficulty or effort. — **Syn.** Relaxation, rest, repose, leisure; facility, dexterity, readiness. — **Ant.** Effort. — *v. t. & i.*

1 To relieve from pain, worry, etc. 2 To lessen the pressure or tension (of). 3 To make or become less difficult.

ea'sel (ê'z'l), *n.* A frame to hold a painter's canvas or a picture.

east (êst), *n.* 1 The direction of the sunrise. 2 [*cap.*] Regions or countries considered as located in this direction. — *adj.* Toward, at, or from the east. — **east'er-ly**, *adj. & adv.* — **east'ern**, *adj.* — **east'ward**, *adj. & adv.* — **east'wards**, *adv.*

East'er (ês'têr), *n.* A Christian festival observed in memory of the resurrection of Christ.

easy (êz'y), *adj.* 1 Free from pain, worry, etc. 2 Not difficult. 3 Not heavy or tight. 4 Not harsh or severe. 5 Natural; informal. 6 Unhurried. — **Syn.** Comfortable, reposeful, restful, cozy; facile, simple, light, effortless, smooth. — **Ant.** Disquieting, disquieted; hard. — **easy-ly**, *adv.* — **easy-ness**, *n.*

eat (êt), *v. t.*; *past* ATE (ât; *Brit. commonly* êt); *past part.* EAT'EN (êt'n); *pres. part.* EAT'ING. 1 To chew and swallow (food). 2 To devour or use up. 3 To waste away; corrode. 4 To gnaw or bore into. — *v. i.* 1 To take food. 2 To corrode; wear away. — **eat'er**, *n.*

eat'a-bles (êt'a-b'lz), *n. pl.* Things to eat.

eaves (êvz), *n. pl.* The overhanging lower edge of a roof.

eaves'drop' (êvz'drôp'), *v. i.* To listen secretly. — **eaves'drop'per**, *n.*

ebb (êb), *n.* 1 The flowing back of water brought in by the tide. 2 Decline, as of one's fortune. — *v. i.* 1 To recede from its flood, as a tide. 2 To pass from a better to a worse condition; to decline. — **Syn.** Subside, abate, wane. — **Ant.** Flow.

eb'on (êb'ûn), *adj.* Black.

eb'on-y (êb'ûn-y), *n.* A hard heavy wood of certain tropical trees. — *adj.* Black in color, like the best ebony.

eb'ul-li'tion (êb'û-lîsh'ûn), *n.* A boiling or bubbling; hence, agitation or excitement.

ec-cen'tric (êk-sên'trîk; îk-), *adj.* 1 Set with its axis or support off center, as a cam. 2 Odd; unusual; peculiar. — **Syn.** Erratic, queer, strange, singular, unique, quaint, curious. — **ec-cen'tric'i-ty** (êk'sên-trîs'i-tî; -sên-), *n.*

ec-cle'si-as'tic (ê-klē'zî-âs'tîk; î-), *n.* A clergyman.

ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal (-tî-kâl), *adj.* Of or relating to the church.

ech'o (êk'ô), *n.* Repetition of a sound caused by a reflection of the sound waves. — **ech'o**, *v. t. & i.*

ê-clat' (ê-k'lâ'), *n.* Brilliancy. — **Syn.** Renown, glory, celebrity, repute, fame.

e-clipse' (ê-k'lîps'), *n.* The obscuring of light from a heavenly body when another body comes between it and the observer or when it passes into the shadow of another body.

e-clip'tic (ê-k'lîp'tîk), *n.* The great circle of the celestial sphere which is the apparent path of the sun.

ec'logue (êk'lôg), *n.* A pastoral poem.

e'co-nom'ic (ê'kô-nôm'îk; êk'ô-), *adj.* Of or relating to the satisfaction of man's needs.

e'co-nom'i-cal (-î-kâl), *adj.* Thrifty. — **Syn.** Frugal, sparing. — **Ant.** Extravagant. — **e'co-nom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

e'co-nom'ics (ê'kô-nôm'îks; êk'ô-), *n.* Science dealing with the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth. — **e-con'o-mist** (ê-kôn'ô-mîst), *n.*

e-con'o-mize (ê-kôn'ô-mîz), *v. t. & i.* To manage thriftily; to be frugal.

e-con'o-my (ê-kôn'ô-mî), *n.* 1 Thrifty management. 2 Any act or method undertaken to keep down expenses. 3 Arrangement or organization for efficient operation.

ec'sta-sy (êk'stâ-sî), *n.* Rapture; bliss; emotional excitement. — **ec-stat'ic** (êk-stât'îk), *adj.* — **ec-stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ed'dy (êd'î), *n.* Whirlpool. — **ed'dy**, *v. i.*

edge (êj), *n.* 1 The cutting side of a blade. 2 Brink; verge. 3 Sharpness. — **Syn.** Rim, margin, border, brim. — *v. t. & i.* To move along little by little.

edge'ways' (êj'wâz'), **edge'wise'** (-wîz'), *adv.* With the edge foremost.

edg'ing (êj'îng), *n.* A border, as of lace.

ed'i-ble (êd'î-b'l), *adj.* Fit to be eaten as food. — *n.* Anything edible.

e'dict (ê'dîkt), *n.* Decree.

ed'i-fi-ca'tion (ěd'fī-kā'shūn), *n.* Instruction and improvement. — **ed'i-fy** (ěd'fī), *v. t.*

ed'i-fice (ěd'fīs), *n.* A building.

ed'it (ěd'īt), *v. t.* 1 To revise and prepare for publication. 2 To direct the publication and policies of (a newspaper, magazine, etc.). — **ed'i-tor** (ěd'ī-tēr), *n.* — **ed'i-tor-ship**, *n.*

e-di'tion (ě-dīsh'ūn), *n.* 1 The form in which a literary work is published. 2 The total number of copies of a book, etc., published at one time.

ed'i-to'ri-al (ěd'ī-tō'rī-āl), *adj.* Of, relating to, or sanctioned by an editor. — *n.* An article, as in a newspaper, giving the views of the editor. — **ed'i-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

ed'u-cate (ěd'ū-kāt), *v. t.* To develop and cultivate mentally and morally; to teach. — *Syn.* Train, discipline, school, instruct. — **ed'u-ca'tor** (-kā'tēr), *n.*

ed'u-ca'tion (ěd'ū-kā'shūn), *n.* Process of teaching; course of study and training. — **ed'u-ca'tion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.*

e-duce' (ě-dūs'), *v. t.* To draw forth; elicit. — *Syn.* Evoke, extract, extort.

eel (ēl), *n.* A snakelike fish with a smooth slimy skin.

ee'rie, ee'ry (ē'rī; ē'rī), *adj.* Weird; uncanny.

ef-face' (ě-fās'; ī-), *v. t.* To rub out, strike out, or erase. — *Syn.* Obliterate, blot out, delete.

ef-fect' (ě-fěkt'; ī-), *n.* 1 Result. 2 Meaning; intent. 3 Fulfillment; also, enforcement. 4 Reality. 5 Influence. 6 *pl.* Goods; possessions. — *Syn.* Consequence, aftereffect, outcome, upshot. — *Ant.* Cause. — *v. t.* To accomplish.

ef-fec'tive (ě-fěk'tīv; ī-), *adj.* 1 Efficient. 2 Impressive; striking. 3 In actual operation, as a law. 4 Ready for service, as soldiers, etc. — *Ant.* Ineffective; futile. — **ef-fec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ef-fec'tive-ness**, *n.*

ef-fec'tu-al (ě-fěk'tū-āl; ī-), *adj.* Producing the intended effect. — *Ant.* Ineffectual; fruitless. — **ef-fec'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

ef-fem'i-nate (ě-fēm'ī-nīt; ī-), *adj.* Marked by weakness, softness, and love of ease; feminine. — *Ant.* Virile. — **ef-fem'i-na-cy** (-nā-sī), *n.*

ef-fer-ent (ěf'ēr-ěnt), *adj.* Bearing out or away, as nerves, from a part or organ of the body; — *opp.* to *afferent*.

ef-fer-vesce' (ěf'ēr-věs'), *v. i.* To bubble and hiss, as ginger ale. — **ef-fer-ves'cence** (-věs'ěns; -ns), *n.* — **ef-fer-ves'cent**, *adj.*

ef-fete' (ě-fēt'; ī-), *adj.* No longer productive; worn out.

ef-fi-ca'ci-ous (ěf'ī-kā'shūs), *adj.* Producing the intended effect. — *Syn.* Effectual, effective. — *Ant.* Inefficacious; powerless. — **ef-fi-ca-cy** (ěf'ī-kā-sī), *n.*

ef-fi'cient (ě-fīsh'ěnt; ī-), *adj.* Characterized by effective activity; capable; competent. — *Ant.* Inefficient. — **ef-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*

ef-fi-gy (ěf'ī-ġ), *n.* A sculptured or pictured likeness of a person.

ef-flu-ence (ěf'flū-ěns), *n.* Outflow; issue.

ef-flu'vi-um (ě-flōō'vī-ūm), *n.* Emanation.

ef'fort (ěf'ěrt; -ōrt), *n.* 1 Exertion; endeavor. 2 A product of exertion.

ef-fron'ter-y (ě-frūn'tēr-ī), *n.* Impudence. — *Syn.* Temerity, audacity, hardihood.

ef-ful'gent (ě-fūl'ġěnt), *adj.* Shining; radiant. — *Syn.* Luminous, brilliant, bright. — **ef-ful'gence** (-ġěns), *n.*

ef-fu'sion (ě-fū'zhūn; ī-), *n.* A gushing forth; hence, unrestrained utterance. — **ef-fu'sive** (-sīv), *adj.*

eft (ěft), *n.* A newt.

egg (ěg), *v. t.* To urge (on).

egg (ěg), *n.* An oval or rounded body which is laid by birds and some reptiles and from which the young hatches out.

egg'plant' (ěg'plānt'), *n.* The large purplish fruit of a plant of the potato family.

e'gis (ē'ġis). Var. of *ARGIS*.

eg'lan-tine (ěg'lān-tīn), *n.* The sweetbrier; sometimes, the honeysuckle.

e'go-ism (ěgō-īz'm; ġg'ō-), *n.* Excessive interest in oneself. — *Syn.* Egotism, conceit. — *Ant.* Altruism. — **e'go-ist** (-īst), *n.*

e'go-tism (ěgō-tīz'm; ġg'ō-), *n.* Too frequent reference to oneself; conceit. — *Syn.* Egoism. — *Ant.* Modesty. — **e'go-tist** (-tīst), *n.* — **e'go-tis'tic** (-tīs'tīk), **e'go-tis'ti-cal**, *adj.*

e-gre'gious (ě-grē'ġūs; -ġūs), *adj.* Notable for bad quality; flagrant.

e'gress (ěgrēs), *n.* A way out; exit.

e'gret (ěgrēt; ġg'rēt), *n.* Any of various herons which during the breeding season bear long plumes (*aigrettes*) on the lower back.

el'der (ī'dēr), *n.* A northern sea duck which yields a soft down (*elder down*).

eight (āt), *n.* One more than seven. — **eighth** (ātth), *adj.*

eight'een' (ā'tēn'), *n.* One more than seventeen. — **eight'eenth'** (-tēnth'), *adj.*

eight'y (ā'tī), *n.* One more than seventy-nine; fourscore. — **eight'y-eth** (ā'tī-ěth; -īth), *adj.*

el'ther (ě'thēr; ī'-), *adj.* 1 Each of two. 2 One or the other (of two). — *conj.* According to one choice or possibility.

e-jac'u-late (ě-jāk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To utter suddenly; exclaim. — **e-jac'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

e-ject' (ě-jěkt'), *v. t.* To expel. — *Syn.* Oust, evict, dismiss. — *Ant.* Admit. — **e-jection** (-jěk'shūn), *n.*

eke (ěk), *v. t.* To make (a living) in scanty fashion and bit by bit; — followed by *out*.

e-lab'o-rate (ě-lāb'ō-rāt), *adj.* Worked out with care and in detail. — **e-lab'o-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **e-lab'o-rate-ness**, *n.*

e-lab'o-rate (-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To work out in detail; to develop fully. — **e-lab'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shūn), *n.*

e-lapse' (ě-lāps'), *v. i.* To pass, as time.

e-las'tic (ě-lās'tīk), *adj.* Springy; hence, flexible; pliable. — *Syn.* Resilient, supple; expansive. — *Ant.* Rigid. — *n.* Elastic fabric, or a piece of it. — **e-las'tic'i-ty** (ě-lās'tīs'ī-tī; ē'lās-), *n.*

e-late' (ē-lāt'), *v. t.* To flush with success; to exalt. — **e-lat'ed** (ē-lāt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* — **e-la'tion** (ē-lā'shūn), *n.*

el'bow (ēl'bō), *n.* 1 The joint of the arm; the outer curve of the bent arm. 2 A bend, joint, etc., like or likened to such a joint or curve. — *v. t. & i.* To push with the elbows.

eld (ēld), *n.* Antiquity.

eld'er (ēl'dēr), *adj.* 1 Older. 2 Earlier. 3 More mature. 4 Higher in rank; senior. — *n.* 1 An ancestor. 2 A senior. 3 An aged person. 4 In various churches, an official with duties in keeping with age, experience, and dignity. — **eld'er-ly**, *adj.*

el'der (ēl'dēr), **el'der-ber'ry** (-bēr't), *n.* A shrub of the honeysuckle family; also, its small black or red fruit.

eld'est (ēl'dēst; -dīst), *adj.* Oldest.

El Do-ra'do (ēl dō-rā'dō), *n.* A place abounding in riches.

e-lect' (ē-lēkt'), *adj.* 1 Chosen; select. 2 Elected, but not yet installed in office. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To choose. 2 To select for an office by vote. — **Syn.** Pick, prefer; designate, name, nominate, appoint. — **Ant.** Abjure.

e-lec'tion (ē-lēk'shūn), *n.* 1 Selection. 2 Act or process of electing a person to office.

e-lec'tion-eer' (-ēr'), *v. i.* To work in the interest of a party in an election.

e-lec'tive (ē-lēk'tīv), *adj.* 1 Chosen by election. 2 Having the power of choice. 3 Electoral. — *n.* U. S. A course which a student may choose for study.

e-lec'tor (ē-lēk'tēr), *n.* 1 A person entitled to vote in an election. 2 U. S. One elected to the electoral college, a body whose function is to elect the president and vice-president. — **e-lec'tor-al** (-āl), *adj.*

e-lec'tor-ate (-īt), *n.* The body of persons entitled to vote in an election.

e-lec'tri-cian (ē-lēk'trī'shān; ēl'ēk-), *n.* One who designs or repairs electric devices.

e-lec'tric'i-ty (ē-lēk'trīs'itē; ēl'ēk-), *n.* A form of energy found in nature and used by man to transfer energy to a distance and to transform energy from one form to another. — **e-lec'tric** (ē-lēk'trīk), **e-lec'tri-cal** (-trī-kāl), *adj.* — **e-lec'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

e-lec'tri-fy (ē-lēk'trī-fī), *v. t.* 1 To equip for use of electric power. 2 To thrill. — **e-lec'tri-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*

e-lec'tro-cute (ē-lēk'trō-kūt), *v. t.* To kill by an electric shock. — **e-lec'tro-cu'tion** (-kū'shūn), *n.*

e-lec'trode (ē-lēk'trōd), *n.* Either terminal of an electric source.

e-lec'tro-lyte (ē-lēk'trō-līt), *n.* A substance which, when an electric current is passed through it, discharges matter in the form of a gas or a solid deposit.

e-lec'tro-mag'net (ē-lēk'trō-māg'nēt; -nīt), *n.* A core of magnetic material surrounded by wire through which an electric current is passed to magnetize the core.

e-lec'tro-mo'tive (-mō'tīv), *adj.* Relating to motion of, or produced by, electricity; producing an electric current.

e-lec'tron (ē-lēk'trōn), *n.* Elementary charge of negative electricity.

e-lec'tro-type (ē-lēk'trō-tīp), *n.* A plate for use in printing, made by covering a mold of typeset matter with a thin shell of metal by an electric process, and then putting on a backing of heavy metal. — **e-lec'tro-type**, *v. t. & i.*

el'ee-mos'y-nar'y (ēl'ē-mōs'ī-nēr'ī; ēl'ē-ē-mōz'-; *esp. Brit.*, -nēr'ī), *adj.* Charitable.

el'e-gance (ēl'ē-gāns), *n.* Gracefulness; good taste in dress, manners, language, etc. — **el'e-gant**, *adj.* — **el'e-gant-ly**, *adv.*

el'e-gi'ac (ēl'ē-jī'āk; -āk; ēl'ē-jī'āk), *n.* 1 A form of verse formerly used *esp.* in dirges. 2 *pl.* A poem or poems written in this verse form.

el'e-gy (ēl'ē-jī), *n.* A poetic lament for the dead.

el'e-ment (ēl'ē-mēnt), *n.* 1 One of the constituent parts of a thing. 2 *pl.* Simplest principles; rudiments, as of an art or science. 3 *Chem.* A substance not separable by ordinary chemical means into substances different from itself. — **Syn.** Component, ingredient, factor. — **Ant.** Compound, composite. — **el'e-men'tal** (-mēn'tāl), *adj.*

el'e-men'ta-ry (ēl'ē-mēn'tā-rī), *adj.* 1 Simple; rudimentary. 2 *Chem.* Of or relating to an element; consisting of a single element. — **Ant.** Advanced.

el'e-phant (ēl'ē-fānt), *n.* A huge animal with a long flexible snout, or trunk, and two long tusks, which furnish ivory.

el'e-phan'tine (-fān'tīn; -tīn), *adj.* Like an elephant; hence, huge; ungainly. — **Syn.** Enormous, gigantic, giant, colossal, mammoth, immense.

el'e-vate (ēl'ē-vāt), *v. t.* 1 To lift up; raise. 2 To exalt; ennoble. 3 To elate. — **Ant.** Lower.

el'e-va'tion (-vā'shūn), *n.* 1 A lifting up; raising. 2 A raised place, as a hill. 3 Height above sea level. — **Syn.** Promotion, advancement; altitude. — **Ant.** Degradation.

el'e-va'tor (ēl'ē-vā'tēr), *n.* 1 A cage or platform in a building, mine, etc., which can be raised or lowered to carry persons or goods from one level to another; a lift. 2 A building for storing and discharging grain. 3 A device on an airplane to produce motion up or down.

e-lev'en (ē-lēv'ēn), *n.* One more than ten. — **e-lev'enth** (-ēnth), *adj.*

elf (ēlf), *n.*; *pl.* ELVES (ēlvz). A sprite; fairy. — **elf'in**, *adj.* — **elf'ish**, *adj.*

e-lic'it (ē-līs'īt), *v. t.* To draw out or forth. — **Syn.** Evoke, elude, extract, extort.

el'i-gi-ble (ēl'ī-jī-b'l), *adj.* Qualified to be chosen. — **el'i-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* — **el'i-gi-ble**, *n.*

e-lim'i-nate (ē-līm'ī-nāt), *v. t.* 1 To exclude; expel. 2 To leave out; ignore. — **e-lim'i-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

e-lix'ir (ē-līk'sēr), *n.* 1 In former times, a substance for prolonging life indefinitely. 2 In pharmacy, a medicine composed of

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīrouš, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

many substances held in solution by alcohol.

E-liz'a-be'than (ē-liz'ā-bē'thān; ē-liz'ā-bēth'ān), *adj.* Relating to or characteristic of Elizabeth, Queen of England (1558-1603) or her times.

elk (ēlk), *n.* A variety of large deer; in U. S., the wapiti.

ell (ēl), *n.* A measure of cloth, in England 45 inches.

ell (ēl), *n.* An extension to a building, at right angles to its length. — **Syn.** Wing, annex.

el-lipse' (ē-lips'; Y-), *n.* A closed curve of oval shape. — **el-lip'tic** (ē-lip'tik; I-), **el-lip'ti-cal**, *adj.*

el-lip'sis (ē-lip'sis; I-), *n.*; *pl.* ELLIPSES (-sēz). 1 Omission from an expression of a word or words clearly implied. 2 In printing, marks [. . .] to show omission.

elm (ēlm), *n.* A tall shade tree with spreading branches and a broad top.

el'o-cu'tion (ēl'ō-kū'shūn), *n.* The art of reading or speaking effectively.

e-lon'gate (ē-lōng'gāt; *esp. Brit.*, ē'lōng-gāt), *v. t. & i.* To lengthen; stretch out. — **Syn.** Extend, prolong, protract. — **Ant.** Abbreviate, shorten. — **e-lon'ga-tion** (ē-lōng'gā'shūn; ē'lōng-), *n.*

e-lope' (ē-lōp'), *v. i.* To run away to be married. — **e-lope'ment**, *n.*

el'o-quent (ēl'ō-kwēnt), *adj.* Speaking with ease and force; expressed so as to move the hearers. — **Syn.** Articulate, voluble, vocal, fluent, glib. — **el'o-quence** (-kwēns), *n.* — **el'o-quent-ly**, *adv.*

else (ēls), *adj.* Other; additional to. — *adv.* In a different manner, time, respect, etc.

else'where (ēls'hwār), *adv.* In or to another place.

e-lu'ci-date (ē-lū'sī-dāt), *v. t.* To make clear; explain. — **Syn.** Interpret, construe, expound. — **e-lu'ci-da'tion** (-dā'shūn), *n.*

e-lude' (ē-lūd'), *v. t.* To avoid; evade. — **Syn.** Escape, shun.

e-lu'sive (ē-lū'siv), *adj.* Evasive; baffling.

elves (ēlvz), *n.*, *pl.* of ELF.

E-ly'si-um (ē-liz'hī-ūm; -līz'-; -yūm), *n.* Place of ideal happiness; paradise. — **E-ly'sian** (-līzh'ān; -līz'ī-ān; -yān), *adj.*

e-ma'ci-ate (ē-mā'shī-āt), *v. t.* To cause to become very thin. — **e-ma'ci-a'tion** (-sī-ā'shūn; -shī-ā'shūn), *n.*

em'a-nate (ēm'ā-nāt), *v. i.* To issue forth from a source, as fragrance from flowers. — **Syn.** Proceed, spring, rise, arise, originate. — **em'a-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

e-man'ci-pate (ē-mān'sī-pāt), *v. t.* To set free. — **Syn.** Enfranchise, liberate, release, deliver, discharge. — **e-man'ci-pa-tion** (-pā'shūn), *n.* — **e-man'ci-pa'tor** (ē-mān'sī-pā'tēr), *n.*

e-mas'cu-late (ē-mās'kū-lāt), *v. t.* To geld. — **Syn.** Sterilize, castrate, spay.

em-balm' (ēm-bām'), *v. t.* To treat (a corpse) with preservative preparations. — **em-balm'er**, *n.*

em-bank'ment (ēm-bāngk'mēnt), *n.* A raised structure of earth, gravel, etc., as to hold back water.

em-bar'go (ēm-bār'gō), *n.* Any prohibition imposed on commerce. — **em-bar'go**, *v. t.*

em-bark' (ēm-bārk'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To put or go on shipboard for a voyage. 2 To engage in any enterprise. — **em-bar-ka'tion** (ēm-bār-kā'shūn), *n.*

em-bar'rass (ēm-bār'ās), *v. t.* 1 To confuse; disconcert. 2 To involve in financial difficulties. — **em-bar'rass-ment**, *n.*

em-bas-sy (ēm'bā-sī), *n.* 1 The business of an ambassador. 2 Group of persons sent as ambassadors. 3 Residence or office of an ambassador.

em-bat'tle (ēm-bāt'tl), *v. t.* To arrange in order of battle.

em-bed' (ēm-bēd'), **im-bed'** (īm-), *v. t.* To set solidly as in a bed.

em-bel'lish (ēm-bēl'lish), *v. t.* To adorn. — **Syn.** Beautify, deck, bedeck, garnish, decorate, ornament. — **em-bel'lish-ment**, *n.*

em'ber (ēm'bēr), *n.* A glowing piece of coal, wood, etc.; in *pl.*, ashes.

em-bez'zle (ēm-bēz'z'l), *v. t.* To take dishonestly, as money entrusted to one's care. — **em-bez'zle-ment**, *n.*

em-bit'ter (ēm-bīt'tēr), *v. t.* To make bitter; to arouse bitter feelings in.

em-bla'zon (ēm-blā'z'n), *v. t.* 1 To adorn with heraldic devices, etc. 2 To make bright with color; display; also, to extol.

em'blem (ēm'blēm; -blīm), *n.* An object, picture, etc., suggesting another object or an idea; a symbol. — **em'blem-at'ic** (ēm-blēm-āt'ik), **em'blem-at'i-cal**, *adj.*

em-bod'y (ēm-bōd'ī), *v. t.* 1 To incarnate. 2 To express in definite form. 3 To incorporate into a system or body. — **Syn.** Materialize, externalize, realize; assimilate, identify. — **Ant.** Disembody. — **em-bod'i-ment** (-bōd'ī-mēnt), *n.*

em-bold'en (ēm-bōl'dēn; -d'n), *v. t.* To inspire with courage.

em-bos'om (ēm-bōz'ūm; -bōz'ūm), *v. t.* 1 To cherish. 2 To enclose; shelter.

em-boss' (ēm-bōs'), *v. t.* 1 To ornament with raised work. 2 To raise in relief from a surface, as a head on a coin.

em-bow'er (ēm-bou'ēr), *v. t. & i.* To shelter in a bower.

em-brace' (ēm-brās'), *v. t.* 1 To clasp in the arms; hence, to cherish; love. 2 To include; encircle. 3 To take up; adopt (a profession, etc.). — **Syn.** Comprehend, involve; espouse. — **Ant.** Spurn. — *v. i.* To join in an embrace. — *n.* A clasp.

em-bra'sure (ēm-brā'zhēr; *in sense 2 also* ēm'brā-zhōr'), *n.* 1 A recess of a door or window. 2 An opening in a wall through which cannon are fired.

em-brol'der (ēm-broi'dēr), *v. t. & i.* To ornament with needlework.

em-brol'der-y (-ī), *n.* Needlework used in embroidering.

em-broll' (ēm-broil'), *v. t.* To throw into confusion or strife. — **em-broll'ment**, *n.*

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ūld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

- em'bryo** (ēm'brī-ō), *n.* Any living thing in its earliest stages of development. — **em'bry-on'ic** (-ōn'ik), *adj.*
- em'bry-ol'o-gy** (ēm'brī-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* Biology dealing with the embryo. — **em'bry-ol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*
- e-mend'** (ēm'mēnd'), *v. t.* To correct, as literary work. — **Syn.** Rectify, revise, amend, remedy. — **Ant.** Corrupt. — **e-men-da'tion** (ēm'mēn-dā'shūn; ēm'ēn-), *n.*
- em'er-ald** (ēm'ēr-āld), *n.* A green variety of beryl, prized as a gem; also, the color of this stone.
- e-merge'** (ēm'mūr'), *v. i.* To rise, come forth, or come out into view. — **Syn.** Appear, loom. — **e-mer'gence** (-mūr'jēns), *n.* — **e-mer'gent**, *adj.*
- e-mer'gen-cy** (ēm'mūr'jēn-sī), *n.* An unforeseen happening or state of affairs requiring prompt action. — **Syn.** Exigency, contingency, crisis.
- e-mer'i-tus** (ēm'mēr'ī-tūs), *adj.* Retired from active duty.
- em'er-y** (ēm'ēr-ī), *n.* A variety of corundum, used esp. for grinding.
- e-met'ic** (ēm'mēt'ik), *adj.* Causing vomiting. — *n.* An emetic agent.
- em'i-grate** (ēm'ī-grāt), *v. i.* To leave a country in order to settle elsewhere. — **em'i-grant** (-grānt), *n.* — **em'i-gra'tion** (-grā'shūn), *n.*
- em'i-nence** (ēm'ī-nēns), *n.* 1 High rank or position. 2 A lofty place. 3 [*cap.*] A title of honor.
- em'i-nent** (-nēnt), *adj.* 1 Lofty; high. 2 Distinguished; notable. 3 Evident; clear. — **em'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*
- e-mir', e-meer'** (ēm'mēr'), *n.* 1 In Arabia, a military commander. 2 A Turkish title.
- em'is-sar'y** (ēm'ī-sēr'ī; esp. *Brit.*, -sēr-ī), *n.* An agent; esp., a secret agent.
- e-mit'** (ēm'mīt'), *v. t.* 1 To send forth; throw forth. 2 To print and circulate (paper money). 3 To utter. — **e-mis-sion** (ēm'mīsh'ūn), *n.*
- e-mol'u-ment** (ēm'mōl'ū-mēnt), *n.* Salary, fees, or the like; pay.
- e-mo'tion** (ēm'mō'shūn), *n.* Feeling. — **e-mo'tion-al**, *adj.* — **e-mo'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
- em'per-or** (ēm'pēr-ēr), *n.* Ruler of an empire.
- em'pha-sis** (ēm'fā-sīs), *n.* Special force, as that given to a word or phrase in speaking; stress.
- em'pha-size** (-sīz), *v. t.* To stress.
- em-phat'ic** (ēm'fāt'ik), *adj.* Uttered with emphasis; stressed. — **em-phat'ic-al-ly** (-ī-kāl-ī), *adv.*
- em'pire** (ēm'pīr), *n.* 1 A group of states under a single sovereign. 2 A state whose sovereign is called *emperor*. 3 Sovereignty.
- em-pl'r'i-cal** (ēm'pīr'ī-kāl), **em-pl'r'ic** (ēm'pīr'ik), *adj.* Depending on experience or observation rather than on science. — **em-pl'r'i-cism** (-ī-sīz'm), *n.*
- em-ploy'** (ēm'plōi'), *v. t.* 1 To use. 2 To use the services of. 3 To occupy or devote (time, leisure, etc.). — *n.* Employment.
- em-ploy'ee** (ēm'plōi'ē; ēm'plōi-ē'), *n.* A person who works for another.
- em-ploy'er** (ēm'plōi'ēr), *n.* One who employs another.
- em-ploy'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* 1 Act of employing or condition of being employed. 2 An occupation.
- em-po'ri-um** (ēm-pō'rī-ūm), *n.* A store carrying a variety of articles.
- em-pow'er** (ēm-pou'ēr), *v. t.* To authorize.
- em'press** (ēm'prēs; -prīs), *n.* Wife of an emperor, or female sovereign of an empire.
- emp'ty** (ēmp'tī), *adj.* 1 Containing nothing. 2 Unoccupied. 3 Lacking in effect, sense, sincerity. — **Syn.** Vacant, blank, void; idle, hollow, vain. — **Ant.** Full. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To make or become empty. 2 To discharge itself, as a river flowing into the ocean. — **emp'ti-ness** (-tī-nēs; -nīs), *n.*
- em'py-re'an** (ēm'pī-rē'ān; ēm'pī-), *n.* The highest heaven; hence, the heavens; the firmament.
- em'u-late** (ēm'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To strive to equal or excel (another); to rival. — **em'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* — **em'u-lous** (ēm'ū-lūs), *adj.*
- e-mul'sion** (ēm'mūl'shūn), *n.* Any of various milky liquids, as a medicinal oily mass in suspension in a liquid to make a medicine more pleasant to take.
- en-a'ble** (ēn-ā'b'l), *v. t.* To give (a person) strength or authority to be or do something.
- en-act'** (ēn-ākt'), *v. t.* To make into law, esp. by legislative act. — **en-act'ment**, *n.*
- en-am'el** (ēn-ām'ēl), *n.* 1 A glasslike substance used for coating the surface of metal, pottery, etc. 2 The hard outer surface of the teeth. — *v. t.* To coat with enamel.
- en-am'or, en-am'our** (ēn-ām'ēr), *v. t.* To charm. — **en-am'ored, en-am'oured** (-ērd), *adj.*
- en-camp'** (ēn-kāmp'), *v. i. & t.* To camp. — **en-camp'ment**, *n.*
- en-case'** (ēn-kās'), *v. t.* To incase.
- en-chain'** (ēn-chān'), *v. t.* To fetter; chain.
- en-chant'** (ēn-chānt'), *v. t.* To charm by or as if by sorcery; to fascinate. — **Ant.** Disenchant. — **en-chant'ing**, *adj.* — **en-chant'ment**, *n.* — **en-chant'ress**, *n.*
- en-cir'cle** (ēn-sūr'k'l), *v. t.* To pass completely around; to surround.
- en-close'** (ēn-kloz'), **in-close'** (īn-), *v. t.* 1 To shut up or in. 2 To surround. — **en-clo'sure, in-clo'sure** (-klō'zhēr), *n.*
- en-co'mi-um** (ēn-kō'mī-ūm), *n.* Praise; panegyric.
- en-com'pass** (ēn-kūm'pās), *v. t.* 1 To encircle. 2 To enclose in any way; to contain.
- en-core'** (äng-kōr'; -kōr'), *interj.* Again! — (äng'kōr'), *n.* Demand for repetition, as of a song; also, the repetition. — (äng-kōr'; äng'kōr'), *v. t.* To call for an encore of or by.
- en-coun'ter** (ēn-koun'tēr), *v. t. & i.* 1 To fight. 2 To meet face to face. — *n.* A meeting; esp., a battle.
- en-cour-age** (ēn-kūr'ij), *v. t.* 1 To inspire

foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, oirōs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

with courage and hope. 2 To give aid to; to foster. — **en-cour-age-ment**, *n.*
en-croach' (ĕn-kroĕch'), *v. i.* To intrude gradually upon another's property or rights; trespass. — **en-croach-ment**, *n.*
en-crust' (ĕn-krust'), *v. t.* To incrust.
en-cum'ber (ĕn-kŭm'bĕr), *v. t.* 1 To hinder the motion or action of, as with a burden. 2 To load down; burden. — **en-cum'brance** (-brāns), *n.*
en-cy'cli-cal (ĕn-sī'kli-kāl; -sīk'li-), *adj.* Sent to many persons and places. — *n.* A papal letter addressed to the bishops of the church.
en-cy'clo-pe'di-a, **en-cy'clo-pae'di-a** (ĕn-sī'klō-pē'dī-ā), *n.* A work treating the various branches of learning. — **en-cy'clo-pe'dic**, **-pae'dic** (-pē'dīk), *adj.*
end (ĕnd), *n.* 1 Limit or boundary. 2 Death. 3 Final state of an event or series of events. 4 Extremity; tip. 5 Purpose. 6 Remnant. 7 In certain games, a player stationed on the end of a line or team. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To bring or come to an end. 2 To die or put to death. 3 To form or be at the end of. — **Syn.** Close, conclude, terminate, finish, complete. — **Ant.** Begin.
en-dan'ger (ĕn-dān'jĕr), *v. t.* To hazard; to bring into danger.
en-dear' (ĕn-dĕr'), *v. t.* To cause to become an object of affection.
en-dear'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Caress.
en-deav'or, **en-deav'our** (ĕn-dĕv'ĕr), *v. i. & n.* Try; attempt.
end'ing (ĕn'dīng), *n.* Conclusion; end; also, death.
end'less (ĕnd'lĕs; -lĭs), *adj.* 1 Having no end; eternal. 2 Continuous; united at the ends; as, an *endless* belt. — **Syn.** Interminable, everlasting, unceasing. — **end'less-ly**, *adv.*
en-dorse' (ĕn-dōrs'), **in-dorse'** (ĭn-), *v. t.* 1 To sign one's name on the back of (a paper, check, etc.) for some purpose. 2 To sanction. — **Syn.** Approve, accredit. — **en-dorse'ment**, **in-dorse'ment**, *n.*
en-dow' (ĕn-dou'), *v. t.* 1 To furnish with funds for support. 2 To furnish with anything regarded as a gift, as a talent. — **en-dow'ment**, *n.*
en-due' (ĕn-dū'), **in-due'** (ĭn-), *v. t.* To provide with some quality or power.
en-dur'ance (ĕn-dŭr'āns), *n.* 1 Ability to last. 2 A continuing under pain, hardship, or distress.
en-dure' (ĕn-dŭr'), *v. i.* 1 To last; persist. 2 To suffer patiently. — **Syn.** Continue, abide. — **Ant.** Perish. — *v. t.* 1 To bear patiently, as pain. 2 To tolerate. — **en-dur'a-ble** (-dŭr'ā-b'l), *adj.*
end'ways' (ĕnd'wāz'), **end'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* 1 On end. 2 With the end forward. 3 Lengthwise.
en'e-my (ĕn'ĕ-mī), *n.* A foe; esp., a military opponent.
en'er-get'ic (ĕn'ĕr-jĕt'ik), *adj.* Showing energy; active; forcible. — **Syn.** Vigorous, strenuous, lusty. — **Ant.** Lethargic. — **en'er-get'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kāl-ē), *adv.*

en'er-gize (ĕn'ĕr-jīz), *v. t.* To impart energy to.
en'er-gy (ĕn'ĕr-jī), *n.* 1 Force of utterance. 2 Natural power, esp. when forcibly exerted; vigorous action. 3 In physics, capacity for performing work. — **Syn.** Strength, might. — **Ant.** Inertia.
en'er-vate (ĕn'ĕr-vāt; occasionally ĕ-nŭr'-vāt), *v. t.* To lessen the strength, or mental or moral vigor, of. — **Ant.** Harden, inure.
en-fee'ble (ĕn-fĕ'b'l), *v. t.* To make feeble. — **Syn.** Weaken, debilitate, sap, undermine, cripple, disable. — **Ant.** Fortify.
en-fold' (ĕn-fōld'), *v. t.* To infold.
en-force' (ĕn-fōrs'), *v. t.* 1 To compel, as obedience. 2 To execute with vigor, as laws. — **Ant.** Relax. — **en-force'a-ble**, *adj.* — **en-force'ment**, *n.*
en-fran'chise (ĕn-frān'chīz), *v. t.* 1 To free from slavery. 2 To admit to citizenship. — **en-fran'chise-ment** (-chīz-mĕnt), *n.*
en-gage' (ĕn-gāj'), *v. t.* 1 To pledge. 2 To employ the attention and efforts of. 3 To bring into conflict. 4 To betroth. 5 To employ; hire. 6 In machinery, to connect or interlock with. — *v. i.* 1 To pledge oneself. 2 To embark in a business. 3 To join battle. 4 In machinery, to be in gear.
en-gage'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* 1 Betrothal. 2 Employment. 3 A hostile encounter. 4 An appointment.
en-gag'ing (ĕn-gāj'ing), *adj.* Attractive.
en-gen'der (ĕn-jĕn'dĕr), *v. t.* 1 To beget. 2 To bring forth; produce. — **Syn.** Generate, breed, sire, reproduce.
en'gine (ĕn'jīn), *n.* 1 Any mechanical device, esp. a machine used in war. 2 Any machine by which physical power is applied to produce a physical effect. 3 Locomotive.
en'gi-neer' (ĕn'jī-nĕr'), *n.* 1 A designer or builder of engines. 2 One trained in engineering. 3 *Mil.* One of a corps trained to do engineering work. 4 One who operates an engine. — *v. t.* To lay out or manage as an engineer. — **Syn.** Guide, pilot, lead, steer.
en'gi-neer'ing, *n.* Science of developing natural resources in ways useful to man; planning and building of roads, bridges, tunnels, machinery, etc.
Eng'lish (Ing'glīsh), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to England or its people. 2 Of or belonging to the English language. — *n.* 1 The people of England. 2 The language of the peoples of England, the United States, and many British colonies.
en-graft' (ĕn-grāft'), **in-graft'** (ĭn-), *v. t.* To graft.
en-grave' (ĕn-grāv'), *v. t.* 1 To carve letters, figures, etc., on. 2 To form, as a printing plate, by carving wood, stone, or metal for the purpose; also, to print from a plate thus made. — **en-grav'er** (-grāv'ĕr), *n.*
en-grav'ing (-grāv'ing), *n.* 1 Art of one who engraves. 2 An engraved plate, or a print made from it.

that studies insects. — **en'to-mo-log'i-cal** (en'tō-mō-lōj'ī-kāl), *adj.* — **en'to-mol'-o-gist** (-mōl'ō-jist), *n.*
en'tou-rage' (än'tōō-rāzh'), *n.* Retinue.
en'tralls (en'trēlz; en'trālz), *n. pl.* Bowels; viscera.
en'trance (en'trāns), *n.* 1 Introduction; beginning. 2 Way by which one enters a place. 3 Permission to enter. — **Ant.** Exit.
en'trance' (en-trāns'), *v. t.* To charm; delight.
en'trant (en'trānt), *n.* One who enters.
en'trap' (en-trāp'), *v. t.* To snare; trap. — **Syn.** Catch.
en'treat' (en-trēt'), *v. t. & i.* To ask earnestly; beseech. — **Syn.** Beg, implore. — **en'treat'y** (-ī), *n.*
en'tree, en'trée (än'trā; Fr. än'trā'), *n.* 1 Entrance. 2 A dish served before the roast or between the chief courses. — **Syn.** Entry, access.
en'trench' (en-trēnch'), **in'trench'** (In-), *v. i.* To encroach; trespass. — *v. t.* To surround with a trench. — **en'trench'-ment**, *n.*
en'tre-pre-neur' (än'trē-prē-nūr'; Fr. än'-), *n.* An employer regarded as one who assumes the risk and management of business.
en'trust' (en-trüst'), **in'trust'** (In-), *v. t.* To place (something) with some other person in trust or with instructions what to do with it. — **Syn.** Confide, commit, consign, relegate.
en'try (en'trī), *n.* 1 Entrance; also, passageway for entrance. 2 An entering in a record; also, an item thus recorded. 3 A person entered for a contest. 4 *Law.* The taking possession of property by entering upon it.
en'twine' (en-twīn'), *v. t. & i.* To twine.
e-nu'mer-ate (ē-nū'mēr-āt), *v. t.* To count off one by one; to number; count. — **e-nu'mer-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*
e-nun'ci-ate (ē-nūn'shī-āt; -sī-āt), *v. t. & i.* 1 To state definitely; also, to announce; proclaim. 2 To pronounce; articulate. — **e-nun'ci-a'tion** (-sī-ā'shūn; -shī-), *n.*
en-vel'op (en-vēl'ūp), *v. t.* To put a covering about; to wrap up or in; to surround entirely. — **en-vel'op-ment**, *n.*
en've-lope (en-vēl'ōp; ön'-), *n.* 1 A wrapper. 2 A piece of folded gummed paper to enclose a letter. 3 In a balloon or airship, the bag which contains the gas.
en-ven'om (en-vēn'ūm), *v. t.* To poison; hence, to embitter.
en'vi-a-ble (en'vī-ā-b'l), *adj.* Of a nature to attract envy.
en'vi-ous (en'vī-ūs), *adj.* Feeling or showing envy; moved by envy. — **en'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.*
en-vi'ron-ment (en-vī'rūn-mēnt), *n.* Surroundings.
en-vi'rons (en-vī'rūnz; en'vī-rūnz), *n. pl.* Surroundings; also, suburbs.
en'voy (en'voi), *n.* A diplomatic agent.
en'vy (en'vī), *n.* Discontent at the sight of

another's excellence or success. — *v. t.* 1 To feel envy toward. 2 To begrudge. 3 To covet.
en'zyme (en'zīm; -zīm), **en'zym** (-zīm), *n.* A substance that speeds chemical changes in plants and animals, as in the digestion of foods.
e'on (ē'ōn). Variant of **AEON**.
ep'au-let, ep'au-lette (ep'ō-lēt), *n.* A shoulder ornament on uniforms.
e-phem'er-al (ē-fēm'ēr-āl), *adj.* Short-lived. — **Syn.** Transient, transitory, passing, fleeting, momentary.
ep'ic (ep'īk), *n.* A long poem telling of some heroic act or acts and written in a style of great dignity and beauty. — **ep'ic**, *adj.*
ep'i-cure (ep'ī-kūr), *n.* A person fastidious in his tastes and pleasures; connoisseur.
ep'i-dem'ic (ep'ī-dēm'īk), *adj.* Spreading rapidly and attacking many people; — of diseases. — *n.* An epidemic disease.
ep'i-der'mis (ep'ī-dūr'mīs), *n.* Outer layer of skin. — **ep'i-der'mal** (-māl), *adj.*
ep'i-glot'tis (ep'ī-glōt'īs), *n.* A thin plate of flexible tissue protecting the opening between the vocal cords in the larynx.
ep'i-gram (ep'ī-grām), *n.* A short witty saying. — **ep'i-gram-mat'ic** (-grām-māt'īk), *adj.*
ep'i-lep'sy (ep'ī-lēp'sī), *n.* A nervous disease characterized by fits and loss of consciousness. — **ep'i-lep'tic** (-lēp'tīk), *adj. & n.*
ep'i-logue, ep'i-log (ep'ī-lōg), *n.* A speech, short poem, etc., addressed to the spectators by an actor after a play.
e-pis'co-pa-cy (ē-pīs'kō-pā-sī), *n.* 1 Government of the church by bishops. 2 Bishops as a body.
epis'co-pal (ē-pīs'kō-pāl), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to a bishop or bishops. 2 Governed by bishops. 3 [*cap.*] Of or belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church.
E-pis'co-pa-li-an (-pā'lī-ān; -pāl'yān), *n.* A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
ep'i-sode (ep'ī-sōd), *n.* An incident; event; also, a series of events that stands apart, as in one's life. — **Syn.** Occurrence.
e-pis'tle (ē-pīs'tl), *n.* A letter. — **e-pis'to-lar'y** (ē-pīs'tō-lēr'ī; esp. *Brit.*, -lēr-ī), *adj.*
ep'i-taph (ep'ī-tāf), *n.* An inscription, as on a tomb, in memory of a dead person.
ep'i-thet (ep'ī-thēt), *n.* A word that expresses some quality of or associated with a person or thing.
e-pit'o-me (ē-pīt'ō-mē), *n.* Abstract, summary, or abridgment. — **e-pit'o-mize** (-mīz), *v. t.*
ep'och (ep'ōk; ē-pōk), *n.* Period; era; age. — **ep'och-al** (ep'ōk-āl), *adj.*
eq'ua-ble (ēk'wā-b'l; ē'kwā-), *adj.* Uniform; even; free from extremes; tranquil. — **Ant.** Variable, changeable. — **eq'ua-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*
e'qual (ē'kwāl), *adj.* 1 Like in measure, value, quality, number, degree, etc. 2 Evenly balanced. 3 Having sufficient

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

power, resources, etc. (to do something). — **Syn.** Equivalent, same, identical. — **Ant.** Unequal. — **n.** A person of like age, rank, ability, etc. — **v. t.** To be or become equal to; to match. — **e-qual'i-ty** (ĕ-kwŏl'ī-tī), **n.** — **e'qual-ly**, **adv.**

e'qual-ize (ĕ'kwāl-īz), **v. t.** To make equal, uniform, or constant. — **e'qual-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), **n.** — **e'qual-iz'er** (ĕ'kwāl-īz'ēr), **n.**

e'qua-nim'i-ty (ĕ'kwā-nīm'ī-tī; ĕk'wā-), **n.** Evenness of mind; composure.

e-qua'tion (ĕ-kwā'zhŭn; -shŭn), **n.** 1 Act of making equal; also, state of being equal. 2 In mathematics, an expression of equality between two quantities, the sign = being placed between them.

e-qua'tor (ĕ-kwā'tēr), **n.** In geography, an imaginary circle around the middle of the earth, dividing the earth's surface into the Northern and Southern hemispheres. — **e'qua-to'ri-al** (ĕ'kwā-tō'rī-āl), **adj.**

e-ques'tri-an (ĕ-kwēs'trī-ān), **adj.** 1 Of or relating to horses or horsemanship. 2 Mounted on horseback. — **n.** One who rides on horseback.

e'qui-dis'tant (ĕ'kwī-dīs'tānt), **adj.** Equally distant.

e'qui-lat'er-al (ĕ'kwī-lāt'ēr-āl), **adj.** Having equal sides.

e'qui-lib'ri-um (ĕ'kwī-līb'rī-ŭm), **n.** State of balance between opposing weights, forces, etc. — **Syn.** Poise.

e'qui-nox (ĕ'kwī-nŏks; ĕk'wī-), **n.** The time when the sun's center crosses the equator and day and night are everywhere of equal length. — **e'qui-noc'tial** (-nŏk'shāl), **adj.**

e-quip' (ĕ-kwīp'), **v. t.** To furnish for service; to fit out, as troops.

eq'ui-page (ĕk'wī-pāj), **n.** Carriage.

e-quip'ment (ĕ-kwīp'mēnt), **n.** 1 Act of equipping. 2 Outfit. — **Syn.** Apparatus, machinery, paraphernalia.

e'qui-poise (ĕ'kwī-poiz; ĕk'wī-), **n.** Balance; equilibrium.

eq'ui-ta-ble (ĕk'wī-tā-b'l), **adj.** Just; fair.

eq'ui-ty (ĕk'wī-tī), **n.** 1 Justness; fairness. 2 In law, a legal system developed into a body of rules supplementing the common law. 3 *Colloq.* Excess of value of a property over the charges against it.

e-quiv'a-lent (ĕ-kwīv'ā-lēnt), **adj.** Equal; virtually identical. — **Syn.** Same. — **Ant.** Different. — **e-quiv'a-lent**, **n.**

e-quiv'o-cal (ĕ-kwīv'ŏ-kāl), **adj.** 1 Having two or more possible meanings; ambiguous. 2 Uncertain. 3 Suspicious. — **Syn.** Obscure, dark, vague, enigmatic. — **Ant.** Unequivocal.

e-quiv'o-cate (-kāt), **v. i.** To use equivocal language; hence, to lie. — **e-quiv'o-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), **n.**

e'ra (ĕ'rā; ĕr'ā), **n.** 1 A period of time reckoned from some particular date or event. 2 A notable period of history. — **Syn.** Age, epoch, aeon.

e-rad'i-cate (ĕ-rād'ī-kāt), **v. t.** To uproot; destroy. — **Syn.** Exterminate.

e-rase' (ĕ-rās'; esp. *Brit.*, -rāz'), **v. t.** To rub or scratch out, as written words, etc. — **Syn.** Cancel, efface, obliterate, delete. — **e-ras'er** (ĕ-rās'ēr; -rāz'ēr), **n.** — **e-ra'sure** (ĕ-rā'zhēr), **n.**

ere (ār), **prep. & conj.** Before.

e-rect' (ĕ-rēkt'), **adj.** Upright; not leaning or lying down. — **v. t.** 1 To build. 2 To set upright. 3 To put together (a machine) for use. — **e-rec'tion** (-rēk'shŭn), **n.**

er'e-mite (ĕr'ē-mīt), **n.** Hermit.

er'mine (ŏr'mīn), **n.** 1 A variety of weasel, with winter fur of pure white; also, this fur. 2 Office or function of a judge; — from the ermine lining of his official robe.

e-rode' (ĕ-rōd'), **v. t.** To eat into or wear away, as land by action of water. — **e-ro'sion** (-rō'zhŭn), **n.**

e-rot'ic (ĕ-rŏt'ik; ĕ-), **adj.** Relating to or treating of sexual love; amatory.

err (ŏr), **v. i.** To go astray; to make a mistake; esp., to sin.

er'rand (ĕr'ānd), **n.** 1 A short trip taken to do something for another person. 2 A special business entrusted to a messenger.

er'rant (ĕr'ānt), **adj.** 1 Wandering. 2 Erring; going astray.

er-rat'ic (ĕ-rāt'ik), **adj.** Eccentric; queer.

er-ro'ne-ous (ĕ-rŏ'nē-ŭs), **adj.** Incorrect. — **er-ro'ne-ous-ly**, **adv.**

er'ror (ĕr'ēr), **n.** 1 Belief in something which is not true. 2 Sin. 3 A mistake. — **Syn.** Blunder, slip, lapse.

erst (ŏrst), **adv.** Previously.

erst'while' (ŏrst'hwīl'; ŏrst'hwīl'), **adv. & adj.** Former (ly); heretofore.

er'u-dition (ĕr'ŏŏ-dīsh'ŭn; ĕr'ŏ-), **n.** Learning; scholarship. — **er'u-dite** (ĕr'ŏŏ-dīt; ĕr'ŏ-), **adj.**

e-rup'tion (ĕ-rŭp'shŭn), **n.** 1 A bursting forth, as of lava from a volcano. 2 Commotion; outbreak. 3 A rash on the skin. — **e-rup'tive** (-tīv), **adj.**

er'y-sip'e-las (ĕr'ī-sīp'ē-lās; ĩr'ī-), **n.** A disease marked by fever and a rash on the skin.

es'ca-la'tor (ĕs'kā-lā'tēr), **n.** A moving stairway.

es'ca-pade' (ĕs'kā-pād'; ĕs'kā-pād), **n.** A mischievous adventure; a prank.

es-cape' (ĕs-kāp'; Is-), **v. i.** 1 To get away. 2 To avoid pain or misfortune. — **v. t.** 1 To avoid. 2 To issue from, or be uttered by (a person), involuntarily. — **n.** 1 Avoidance of injury or misfortune. 2 Leakage.

es-chew' (ĕs-čŏŏ'; -chŭ'), **v. t.** To shun; avoid. — **Ant.** Choose.

es'cort (ĕs'kŏrt), **n.** A person or body of persons, or a warship, accompanying another as a guard or as an honor. — (ĕs-kŏrt'), **v. t.** To accompany as escort.

es-cutch'ion (ĕs-kŭch'ŭn), **n.** In heraldry, the surface on which armorial bearings are displayed.

e-soph'a-gus, **oe-soph'a-gus** (ĕ-sŏf'ā-gŭs), **n.** The gullet.

es'o-ter'ic (ĕs'ŏ-tēr'ik), **adj.** 1 Understood by only a few specially initiated persons; abstruse. 2 Private; secret.

foot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrŏŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

es-pe'cial (ēs-pēsh'āl; Is-), *adj.* Special. — **Syn.** Specific, particular. — **es-pe'cial-ly**, *adv.*

es-pli-o-nage (ēs'plī-ō-nāj; ēs'plī-ō-nāzh'; ēs'plī-ō-nāj'; ēs-pē'ō-nāj; ēs-pī'ō-nāj), *n.* The practice of spying.

es-pous'al (ēs-pouz'āl; -l), *n.* Marriage ceremony.

es-pouse' (ēs-pouz'), *v. t.* 1 To marry. 2 To take up the cause of.

es-prit' (ēs'prē'; ēs'prē), *n.* Sprightly wit.

es-py' (ēs-pī'), *v. t.* To catch sight of. — **Syn.** Behold, see, perceive, discern, notice.

es-quire' (ēs-kwīr'; Is-), *n.* 1 Formerly, a candidate for knighthood who served as attendant on a knight. 2 A man of the English rank of gentry next below a knight. 3 [*cap.*] A title of courtesy.

es-say' (ēs-sā'), *v. t.* To attempt; try.

es'say (ēs'sā; also ē-sā' in sense 1), *n.* 1 An attempt. 2 A literary composition dealing with a subject in a somewhat informal and personal manner. — **es'say-ist** (ēs'sā-ist), *n.*

es'sence (ēs'ēns; -'ns), *n.* 1 Fundamental nature. 2 A substance extracted from a plant, drug, etc., and possessing its virtues in concentrated form. 3 Perfume; scent.

es-sen'tial (ēs-sēn'shāl; I-), *adj.* 1 Highly important; necessary. 2 Of the nature of an essence. — **Syn.** Indispensable, requisite, needful. — **Ant.** Nonessential. — *n.* Something essential, or necessary. — **es-sen'tial-ly**, *adv.*

es-tab'lish (ēs-tāb'lish; Is-), *v. t.* 1 To fix firmly. 2 To ordain. 3 To found (as a colony). 4 To gain recognition of (a claim, a fact, etc.). 5 To set up (oneself), as in business. — **Syn.** Set, settle; institute, organize. — **Ant.** Uproot; abrogate; abolish.

es-tab'lish-ment (-mēt), *n.* 1 An establishing. 2 An organized force for carrying on public or private business. 3 Place of residence or business, esp. with its grounds, furnishings, staff of employees, etc.

es-tate' (ēs-tāt'; Is-), *n.* 1 Condition of being; status. 2 A social or political class of people in a community. 3 A person's possessions; fortune. 4 A landed property.

es-teem' (ēs-tēm'; Is-), *v. t.* 1 To regard. 2 To set a high value on; to prize. — **Syn.** Respect, admire. — **Ant.** Abominate. — *n.* High regard.

es'ter (ēs'tēr), *n.* *Chem.* A compound formed by replacement of the acid hydrogen of an acid by a hydrocarbon radical.

es'thete (ēs'thēt), **es-thet'ic** (ēs-thēt'ik), etc. Variants of AESTHETE, etc.

es'ti-ma-ble (ēs'tī-mā-b'l), *adj.* Worthy of esteem.

es'ti-mate (ēs'tī-māt), *v. t.* 1 To give or form a general idea of (the value, size, etc., of something). 2 To form an opinion of; to judge. — **Syn.** Appraise, evaluate, value, rate, assess; reckon, calculate, compute. — (-māt), *n.* 1 An opinion; judgment. 2 A rough calculation of value, size, etc.

es'ti-ma'tion (-mā'shūn), *n.* 1 A judg-

ment or reckoning. 2 Favorable opinion; esteem.

es-trange' (ēs-trānj'; Is-), *v. t.* To alienate the affections or confidence of. — **Ant.** Reconcile. — **es-trange'ment**, *n.*

es'tu-ar'y (ēs'tū-ēr'I; *esp. Brit.*, -ēr-I), *n.* An arm of the sea at the mouth of a river.

etch (ēch), *v. t.* To produce (designs on metal or glass) by lines eaten in by acid. — **etch'er**, *n.*

etch'ing (ēch'ing), *n.* 1 Process of producing etched plates. 2 The design produced on, or the print made from, an etched plate.

e-ter'nal (ē-tūr'nāl; -n'l), *adj.* Everlasting. — **Syn.** Infinite, boundless. — **Ant.** Mortal. — **e-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.*

e-ter'ni-ty (ē-tūr'nī-tī), *n.* 1 Infinite duration. 2 Immortality.

e'ther (ē'thēr), *n.* 1 The upper regions of space; also, the gaseous element supposed to fill these regions. 2 A light inflammable liquid, used as an anesthetic.

e-the're-al (ē-thēr'ē-āl), *adj.* Celestial; heavenly; light and airy. — **Ant.** Substantial.

eth'i-cal (ēth'ī-kāl), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to moral duties and conduct. 2 Professionally fitting or correct. — **Syn.** Righteous, virtuous, noble. — **Ant.** Unethical.

eth'ics (ēth'iks), *n.* 1 Science dealing with the moral duty of man. 2 Moral principles or practice.

eth-nol'o-gy (ēth-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* Science dealing with the races of man, their origin, distribution, peculiar characteristics, etc. — **eth-no-log'i-cal** (ēth'nō-lōj'ī-kāl), *adj.* — **eth-nol'o-gist** (ēth-nōl'ō-jist), *n.*

et'i-quette (ēt'ī-kēt), *n.* Conventional forms to be observed in social or official intercourse. — **Syn.** Propriety, decorum.

ét'ude' (ā'tūd'), *n.* In music, a composition for practice to develop technical skill.

et'y-mol'o-gy (ēt'ī-mōl'ō-jī), *n.* 1 Origin and history of a word shown by tracing it back to its root or roots. 2 Branch of language study dealing with word origins. — **et'y-mo-log'i-cal** (-mō-lōj'ī-kāl), *adj.* — **et'y-mol'o-gist** (-mōl'ō-jist), *n.*

Eu'cha-rist (ū'kā-rīst), *n.* 1 Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 2 Consecrated bread and wine. — **Eu'cha-ris'tic** (-rīs'tīk), *adj.*

eu'chre (ū'kēr), *n.* A game at cards.

eu-gen'ics (ū-jēn'iks), *n.* Science dealing with influences that improve the qualities of a race, esp. the human race. — **eu-gen'ic**, *adj.*

eu'lo-gy (ū'lō-jī), *n.* A speech in praise of some person or thing; hence, high praise. — **Ant.** Calumny; tirade. — **eu'lo-gis'tic** (-jīs'tīk), *adj.* — **eu'lo-gize** (ū'lō-jīz), *v. t.*

eu'nuch (ū'nūk), *n.* A castrated man.

eu'phe-mism (ū'fē-mīz'm), *n.* Use of a pleasant word in place of one considered unpleasant; also, the pleasant word substituted.

eu'pho-ny (ū'fō-nī), *n.* Effect produced by words so combined as to please the ear.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; fōod,

Eu'ro-pe'an (ū'rō-pē'ān), *adj.* Of or belonging to Europe. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Europe.

e·vac'u·ate (ē-vāk'ū-āt), *v. t.* 1 To empty. 2 To discharge, as wastes from the body. 3 To put out of their quarters. 4 To withdraw from. — *v. i.* To withdraw. — **e·vac'u·a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

e·vade' (ē-vād'), *v. i. & t.* To escape; avoid; elude.

e·val'u·ate (ē-vāl'ū-āt), *v. t.* To appraise; value. — **e·val'u·a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

ev'a·nes'cent (ēv'ā-nēs'sēnt; -'nt), *adj.* Fleeting; ephemeral; tending to vanish like vapor. — **Syn.** Passing, transient, transitory, momentary, short-lived. — **ev'a·nes'cence** (-ēns; -'ns), *n.*

e·van·gel'i·cal (ē-vān'jē'lī-kāl; ēv'ān-), *adj.* 1 Relating to or contained in the four Gospels or their record of Christ's life. 2 Of or relating to a group of Protestant churches holding certain doctrines as the central teachings of the Gospels.

e·van'ge·list (ē-vān'jē-līst), *n.* 1 [*cap.*] One of the writers of the Gospels. 2 A preacher, esp. one who conducts revival services.

e·vap'o·rate (ē-vāp'ō-rāt), *v. i.* To pass off in vapor. — *v. t.* 1 To convert into vapor. 2 To drive out the moisture from, as by heat, until dry. — **e·vap'o·ra'tion** (-rā'shūn), *n.* — **e·vap'o·ra'tor** (-rā'tēr), *n.*

e·va'sion (ē-vā'zhūn), *n.* An evading; avoidance, as by some trick. — **e·va'sive** (-sīv), *adj.*

eve (ēv), *n.* 1 Evening. 2 Period just before some important event.

e·ven (ēv'n), *adj.* 1 Level. 2 Regular. 3 Fair; just. 4 Equal. 5 Fully paid up. 6 Divisible by two; not odd. 7 Exact. — **Syn.** Smooth, flat, flush; uniform, equable, steady, constant. — **Ant.** Uneven. — *adv.* In or to a certain degree or kind. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To make or become level. 2 To equal. — **e·ven·ly**, *adv.* — **e·ven·ness**, *n.*

eve'nīng (ēv'nīng), *n.* The end of the day and early part of the night.

e·vent' (ē-vēnt'), *n.* 1 Occurrence. 2 Incident. 3 Result. 4 Any contest in a program of sports. — **e·vent'ful** (-fōol; -f'l), *adj.*

e·ven'tide' (ēv'n-tīd'), *n.* Evening.

e·ven'tu·al (ē-vēnt'ū-āl), *adj.* Final; ultimate. — **e·ven'tu·al·ly**, *adv.*

ev'er (ēv'ēr), *adv.* 1 Always. 2 At any time. 3 In any case. — **Ant.** Never.

ev'er·green' (ēv'ēr-grēn'), *adj.* Remaining green, as coniferous trees. — *n.* An evergreen plant.

ev'er·last'ing (ēv'ēr-lās'tīng), *adj.* Enduring forever; eternal. — **Ant.** Transitory. — *n.* 1 Eternity. 2 [*cap.*] God. 3 Any of several plants whose flowers may be dried without loss of form or color. — **ev'er·last'ing·ly**, *adv.*

ev'er·more' (ēv'ēr-mōr'; ēv'ēr-mōr), *adv.* Forever.

ev'er·y (ēv'ēr-ī; ēv'rī), *adj.* Each of the

members of a group thought of separately.

ev'er·y·bod'y (-bōd'ī; -būd'ī), *pron.* Every person.

ev'er·y·day' (-dā'; -dā'), *adj.* Used or fit for daily use; also, usual; routine.

ev'er·y·one' (-wūn'; -wūn), *pron.* Everybody.

ev'er·y·thing' (-thīng'), *pron.* Every object, fact, etc., whatever.

ev'er·y·where' (-hwār'), *adv.* In every place.

e·vict' (ē-vīkt'), *v. t.* To put out (a person) by legal right, as from a property. — **Syn.** Eject, oust, expel, dismiss. — **e·vic'tion** (-vīk'shūn), *n.*

ev'i·dence (ēv'ī-dēns), *n.* 1 Outward sign; indication. 2 Proof. 3 Matter submitted in court to determine the truth of alleged facts.

ev'i·dent (-dēnt), *adj.* Clear to the vision and understanding. — **Syn.** Manifest, distinct, obvious, apparent, plain. — **ev'i·dent·ly**, *adv.*

e·vil (ēv'ī; -vīl), *adj.* 1 Harmful. 2 Wicked. 3 Causing or threatening distress or misfortune. — **Ant.** Exemplary; salutary. — *n.* 1 Any injury or misfortune. 2 Sin. — **e·vil·do'er** (-dōō'ēr), *n.*

e·vince' (ē-vīns'), *v. t.* To show; display.

e·voke' (ē-vōk'), *v. t.* To summon forth.

ev'o·lu'tion (ēv'ō-lū'shūn; *Brit.* ēv'ō-ēv'ō), *n.* 1 A movement forming one of a series of related movements, as in a dance. 2 In military and naval exercises, a movement by which a body of troops or a part of a fleet passes from one position to another. 3 The theory that various types of animals and plants have developed from previously existing kinds. — **ev'o·lu'tion·ar'y** (-ēr'ī; *esp. Brit.* -ēr'ī), *adj.* — **ev'o·lu'tion·ist**, *n.*

e·volve' (ē-vōlv'), *v. t. & i.* To develop by or as by evolution.

ewe (ū; *dial.* yō), *n.* A female sheep.

ew'er (ū'ēr), *n.* A wide-mouthed jug.

ex·act' (ēg-zākt'; īg-), *adj.* Accurate; correct. — **Syn.** Right, precise. — **ex·act'ly**, *adv.* — **ex·act'ness**, *n.*

ex·act', *v. t.* 1 To compel to furnish; extort. 2 To call for as suitable or necessary. — **ex·act'er**, *n.* — **ex·act'ing**, *adj.* — **ex·ac'tion** (ēg-zākt'shūn; īg-), *n.*

ex·act'i·tude (ēg-zākt'ī-tūd; īg-), *n.* Accuracy; correctness.

ex·ag'ger·ate (ēg-zā'jēr-āt; īg-), *v. t.* To enlarge (a fact, statement) beyond what is accurate. — **ex·ag'ger·a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

ex·alt' (ēg-zōlt'; īg-), *v. t.* 1 To elevate in rank, power, dignity, etc. 2 To glorify. 3 To elate. — **Ant.** Abase. — **ex·al'ta'tion** (ēg-zōl-tā'shūn), *n.*

ex·am'ine (ēg-zām'īn; īg-), *v. t.* 1 To test; investigate; scrutinize. 2 To question; to test by questions. — **Syn.** Inspect, scan, audit, quiz, catechize, ask. — **ex·am'i·na'tion** (-ī-nā'shūn), *n.* — **ex·am'īn·er** (-īn-ēr), *n.*

ex·am'ple (ēg-zām'p'l; īg-), *n.* 1 A sample. 2 A pattern. 3 Something which serves as a warning to others. 4 A prob-

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

lem to be solved in order to show the application of some rule.

ex-as-per-ate (ĕg-zās'pēr-āt; Ĩg-), *v. t.* To vex; irritate. — **Ant.** Mollify. — **ex-as-per-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

ex-ca-vate (ĕks'kāvāt), *v. t.* 1 To hollow out; also, to form by hollowing out. 2 To dig out and remove, as earth. 3 To reveal to view by digging off the earth from. — **ex-ca-va'tion** (-vā'shūn), *n.* — **ex-ca-va'tor** (-vā'tēr), *n.*

ex-ceed' (ĕk-sēd'; Ĩk-), *v. t. & i.* 1 To go or be beyond the limit of. 2 To surpass. — **ex-ceed'ing**, *adj.* — **ex-ceed'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ex-cel' (ĕk-sēl'; Ĩk-), *v. t. & i.* To surpass; outdo.

ex-cel-len-cy (ĕk'sē-lēn-sī), *n.* 1 Excellence. 2 [*cap.*] A title of honor.

ex-cel-lent (ĕk'sē-lēnt), *adj.* Very good of its kind; first-class. — **ex-cel-lence** (-lēns), *n.* — **ex-cel-lent-ly**, *adv.*

ex-cel'si-or (ĕk-sēl'sī-ōr; -ēr), *adj.* Ever upward. — *n.* Curled wood shavings used for packing, stuffing upholstery, etc.

ex-cept' (ĕk-sēpt'; Ĩk-), *v. t.* To leave out; omit. — *v. i.* To make objection. — **prep.** 1 Excluding. 2 Otherwise or other than.

ex-cept'ing, *prep.* Except.

ex-cep'tion (ĕk-sēp'shūn; Ĩk-), *n.* 1 An excepting. 2 Anything excepted, or excluded. 3 Objection.

ex-cep'tion-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *adj.* Liable to exception; objectionable. — **Ant.** Unexceptionable; exemplary.

ex-cep'tion-al (-āl; -'l), *adj.* Superior. — **Ant.** Common; average. — **ex-cep'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

ex-cerpt (ĕk'sūrpt; ĕk-sūrpt'; Ĩk-), *n.* A passage copied from a book or record.

ex-cess' (ĕk-sēs'; Ĩk-), *n.* 1 Great abundance; superfluity; surplus. 2 Amount by which one quantity exceeds another. — **Ant.** Deficiency; dearth, paucity. — **ex-ces'sive** (-sēs'iv), *adj.* — **ex-ces'sive-ly**, *adv.*

ex-change' (ĕks-chān'; Ĩks-), *n.* 1 Barter; trade. 2 Substitution of one thing for another. 3 A market place; esp., a place where bankers, brokers, and merchants meet to do business. 4 A central office of a designated kind, as for telephone connections. 5 Interchange, as of business orders or drafts (bills of exchange), money of different countries, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To trade; barter; swap. — **ex-change'a-ble**, *adj.*

ex-cheq'ner (ĕks-chēk'ēr; ĕks'chēk-ēr), *n.* A treasury; esp., a national treasury.

ex-cise (ĕk'sīz; ĕk'sīs; ĕk-sīz'; ĕk-sīs'), *n.* A tax on the manufacture, sale, or consumption of goods within a country.

ex-cise, *v. t.* To cut out. — **ex-ci'sion** (ĕk-sīzh'ūn), *n.*

ex-cite' (ĕk-sīt'; Ĩk-), *v. t.* To rouse to activity. — **Syn.** Provoke, stimulate, pique. — **Ant.** Soothe, quiet; allay. — **ex-cit'a-ble** (-sīt'ā-bl'ī-tī), *n.* — **ex-cit'a-ble**,

adj. — **ex-cit'ed**, *adj.* — **ex-cit'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-cit'ing**, *adj.*

ex-cite'ment (-mēt), *n.* Agitation; stir. **ex-claim'** (ĕks-klām'; Ĩks-), *v. i. & t.* To cry out loudly or suddenly; to speak vigorously. — **ex-cla-ma'tion** (ĕks'klā-mā'shūn), *n.* — **ex-clam'a-to'ry** (ĕks-klām'ā-tō'rī; Ĩks-; esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.*

ex-clude' (ĕks-klōōd'; Ĩks-), *v. t.* 1 To shut out; to keep from entering, using, etc. 2 To eject. — **Ant.** Admit; include. — **ex-clu'sion** (-klōō'zhūn), *n.*

ex-clu'sive (ĕks-klōō'sīv; Ĩks-), *adj.* 1 Limited to the use of few persons. 2 Snobbishly aloof. 3 Undivided; as, your exclusive attention. 4 Not including. — **Syn.** Select, elect, picked. — **Ant.** Inclusive. — **ex-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

ex-com-mu'ni-cate (ĕks'kō-mū'nī-kāt), *v. t.* To cut off officially from communion with the church. — **ex-com-mu'ni-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.*

ex-cre-ment (ĕks'krēmēt), *n.* Bodily waste, esp. that discharged from the alimentary canal.

ex-cres'cence (ĕks-krēs'ēns; -'ns; Ĩks-), *n.* 1 An outgrowth, as hair. 2 An abnormal outgrowth, as a wart.

ex-crete' (ĕks-krēt'), *v. t.* To discharge (bodily wastes). — **ex-cre'tion** (-krē'shūn), *n.* — **ex-cre-to'ry** (ĕks'krē-tō'rī; ĕks-krē'tō-rī), *adj.*

ex-cru'ci-at'ing (ĕks-krōō'shī-āt'ing; Ĩks-), *adj.* Painful; distressing. — **Syn.** Agonizing, racking.

ex-cul-pate (ĕks'kūl-pāt; ĕks-kūl'pāt), *v. t.* To clear from alleged fault or guilt. — **Syn.** Absolve, exonerate, acquit, vindicate. — **Ant.** Inculpate, accuse.

ex-cur'sion (ĕks'kūr'zhūn; -shūn; Ĩks-), *n.* An expedition; esp., a pleasure trip. — **ex-cur'sion-ist**, *n.*

ex-cur'sive (ĕks'kūr'sīv), *adj.* Of the nature of a digression; also, tending to digress.

ex-cuse' (ĕks-kūz'; Ĩks-), *v. t.* 1 To offer excuse for. 2 To pardon. 3 To release (a person) from (an obligation). 4 To justify. — **Ant.** Punish. — (ĕks-kūs'; Ĩks-), *n.* 1 An apology. 2 A justification. — **ex-cus'a-ble** (-kūz'ā-b'l), *adj.*

ex'e-cra-ble (ĕk'sē-krā-b'l), *adj.* Detestable.

ex'e-crate (ĕk'sē-krāt), *v. t.* To curse; hence, to detest. — **ex'e-cra'tion** (-krā'shūn), *n.*

ex'e-cute (ĕk'sē-kūt), *v. t.* 1 To carry to completion. 2 To give effect to (a writ, etc.). 3 To put to death in accordance with a legal sentence. 4 To produce in accordance with a plan or design. 5 To do what is needed to give legal force to (a deed, will, etc.). — **ex'e-cu'tion** (-kū'shūn), *n.* — **ex'e-cu'tion-er**, *n.*

ex-ec'u-tive (ĕg-zēk'ū-tīv; Ĩg-; ĕk-sēk'-; Ĩk-), *adj.* 1 Designed or fitted for carrying out plans or purposes. 2 Concerned with the enforcement of laws or the conduct of affairs. — *n.* 1 The executive branch of a

government. 2 Any person or body charged with executive work.

ex-ec'u-tor (ĕg-zĕk'ū-tēr; ĩg-; ĕk-sĕk'-; ĩk-), *n.* The person named by a testator to execute his will.

ex'e-ge'sis (ĕk'sĕ-jĕ'sĭs), *n.* Exposition; esp., a critical explanation of a portion of Scripture.

ex-em'pla-ry (ĕg-zĕm'plā-rĭ; ĩg-; ĕg'zĕm-plĕr'ĭ; -plĕr-ĭ), *adj.* Serving as a pattern; commendable.

ex-em'pli-fy (ĕg-zĕm'plĭ-fĭ; ĩg-), *v. t.* To illustrate by example. — **ex-em'pli-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ex-empt' (ĕg-zĕmpt'; ĩg-), *adj.* Free from some liability. — *v. t.* To free from some liability to which others are subject. — **ex-empt'ion** (-zĕmpt'shŭn), *n.*

ex'er-cise (ĕk'sĕr-sĭz), *n.* 1 Employment; occupation, as of one's skill. 2 Exertion made for the sake of training. 3 A task or problem, as one set for students. 4 *pl.* A program of speeches, songs, etc. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To train. 2 To carry out in action. 3 To exert oneself in the process of training.

ex-ert' (ĕg-zŭrt'; ĩg-), *v. t.* To put forth, as effort, skill, etc. — **ex-er'tion** (-zŭr'shŭn), *n.*

ex-hale' (ĕks-hāl'; ĕg-zāl'), *v. t. & i.* To breathe out, as smoke or vapor; to pass off in the form of vapor. — **ex-ha-la'tion** (ĕks'hā-lā'shŭn; ĕk'sā-; ĕg'zā-), *n.*

ex-haust' (ĕg-zōst'; ĩg-), *v. t.* 1 To draw out completely, as air from a jar. 2 To use up wholly. 3 To tire out. 4 To empty. 5 To develop completely, as a subject. — *n.* In engines, the escape of the working fluid from a cylinder at the end of a stroke; also, the expelled material.

ex-haus'tion (-zōs'chŭn), *n.* Fatigue; weariness.

ex-haus'tive (-zōs'tĭv), *adj.* Thorough; covering all possibilities.

ex-hib'it (ĕg-zĭb'ĭt; ĩg-), *v. t.* 1 To display, esp. publicly. 2 *Law.* To present to a court in legal form. — *Syn.* Expose, show, parade, flaunt. — *n.* 1 A display. 2 *Law.* Anything produced and identified in court for use as evidence. — **ex-hib'i-tion** (ĕk'sĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* — **ex-hib'i-tor** (ĕg-zĭb'ĭ-tēr; ĩg-), *n.*

ex-hil'a-rate (ĕg-zĭl'ā-rāt; ĩg-), *v. t.* To enliven; cheer. — **ex-hil'a-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

ex-hort' (ĕg-zōrt'; ĩg-), *v. t. & i.* To urge, advise, or warn earnestly. — **ex-hor-ta'tion** (ĕg'zōr-tā'shŭn; ĕk'sōr-), *n.*

ex-hume' (ĕks-hŭm'; ĕg-zŭm'; ĩg-), *v. t.* To disinter. — *Ant.* Bury. — **ex-hu-ma'tion** (ĕks'hŭ-mā'shŭn; ĕks'ŭ-), *n.*

ex'i-gen-cy (ĕk'sĭ-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Urgent need. — **ex'i-gent** (-jĕnt), *adj.*

ex'ile (ĕk'sĭl; ĕg'zĭl), *n.* 1 Banishment. 2 A person banished from his native country. — *v. t.* To banish. — *Syn.* Expatriate, ostracize, deport.

ex-ist' (ĕg-zĭst'; ĩg-), *v. i.* 1 To have being. 2 To continue to be; live.

ex-ist'ence (ĕg-zĭs'tĕns; ĩg-), *n.* 1 Continuance in living. 2 Actual occurrence. 3 Something existing. — *Ant.* Nonexistence. — **ex-ist'ent**, *adj.*

ex'it (ĕk'sĭt; ĕg'zĭt), *n.* 1 Departure of a player from the stage. 2 Any departure; hence, death. 3 A way of departure.

ex'o-dus (ĕk'sō-dŭs), *n.* 1 A going out or away; departure. 2 [*cap.*] Journey of the Israelites out of Egypt under Moses; also, the second book of the Old Testament.

ex-on'er-ate (ĕg-zōn'ĕr-āt; ĩg-), *v. t.* To free from blame. — *Syn.* Acquit, vindicate, absolve, exculpate. — *Ant.* Charge.

ex-or'bi-tant (ĕg-zōr'bĭ-tānt; ĩg-), *adj.* Going beyond the limits of right or propriety; excessive. — *Ant.* Just.

ex-or-cise, ex-or-cize (ĕk'sōr-sĭz), *v. t.* To expel or drive off (an evil spirit) by use of a holy name; to deliver from an evil spirit. — **ex-or-cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.* — **ex-or-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

ex-ot'ic (ĕks-ōt'ĭk; ĕg-zōt'-), *adj.* Foreign; strange.

ex-pand' (ĕks-pānd'; ĩks-), *v. t. & i.* 1 To spread out. 2 To enlarge. 3 To develop in detail. — *Syn.* Amplify, swell, distend, inflate, dilate. — *Ant.* Contract; abridge; circumscribe. — **ex-pand'er**, *n.*

ex-panse' (-pāns'), *n.* Wide extent of space.

ex-pan'sion (ĕks-pān'shŭn; ĩks-), *n.* 1 Enlargement. 2 An expanded surface. 3 Extent by which something is expanded. — **ex-pan'sive** (-sĭv), *adj.*

ex-pa'ti-ate (ĕks-pā'shĭ-āt), *v. i.* To talk or write at length.

ex-pa'tri-ate (ĕks-pā'trĭ-āt), *n.* An exile. — **ex-pa'tri-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*

ex-pect' (ĕks-pĕkt'; ĩks-), *v. t.* 1 To look forward to. 2 To consider (one) in duty bound. — *Ant.* Despair of.

ex-pect'an-cy (ĕks-pĕk'tān-sĭ; ĩks-), *n.* 1 Expectation. 2 Something expected.

ex-pect'ant (-tānt), *adj.* Expecting. — **ex-pect'ant-ly**, *adv.*

ex-pec-ta'tion (ĕks-pĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1 An expecting; expectant waiting. 2 Anticipation of benefits to come. 3 That which is expected.

ex-pec'to-rate (ĕks-pĕk'tō-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To spit. — **ex-pec'to-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

ex-pe'di-ence (ĕks-pĕdĭ-ĕns), *n.* Expediency.

ex-pe'di-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* 1 Fitness. 2 Use of means adapted to get results, often without regard to fairness or rightness of such means.

ex-pe'di-ent (-ĕnt), *adj.* 1 Adapted for getting a desired result. 2 Adapted for giving a special advantage without regard to fairness or rightness. — *Ant.* Inexpedient. — *n.* Means or method used to get a desired result.

ex-pe-dite (ĕks-pĕ-dīt), *v. t.* To speed; hasten; hurry.

ex-pe-dĭ'tion (ĕks-pĕ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1 Efficient speed. 2 A journey, or the body of persons making a certain journey. — *Ant.*

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

Procrastination. — **ex'pe-di'tion-ar'y** (ĕks'pē-dīsh'ūn-ēr'y; *esp. Brit.*, -ēr-I), *adj.*
ex'pe-di'tious (-dīsh'ūs), *adj.* Speedy. — **Syn.** Swift, fast, rapid. — **Ant.** Sluggish.
ex-pel' (ĕks-pĕl'; ĩks-), *v. t.* To drive or force out; to eject. — **Ant.** Admit.
ex-pend' (ĕks-pĕnd'; ĩks-), *v. t.* To spend; use up.
ex-pend'i-ture (ĕks-pĕn'dī-tŭr; ĩks-), *n.* Disbursement of money; also, that which is paid out.
ex-pense' (ĕks-pĕns'; ĩks-), *n.* Outlay, as of money; expenditure; cost.
ex-pen'sive (-pĕn'sīv), *adj.* Costly; dear. — **Ant.** Inexpensive. — **ex-pen'sive-ly**, *adv.*
ex-pe'ri-ence (ĕks-pĕr'ī-ĕns; ĩks-), *n.* 1 The actual living through an event or events. 2 Knowledge or skill gained by continued work or study. 3 An event or incident in which one has taken part. — *v. t.* To have experience of or to learn by experience; to undergo. — **ex-pe'ri-enced** (-ĕnst), *adj.*
ex-per'i-ment (ĕks-pĕr'ī-mĕnt; ĩks-), *n.* A test or trial made to prove or disprove something doubtful, or to test some known truth. — *v. i.* To make experiments. — **ex-per'i-men'tal** (-mĕn'tāl; -t'l), *adj.* — **ex-per'i-men-ta'tion** (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **ex-per'i-ment-er** (-mĕn-tēr), *n.*
ex-pert' (ĕks-pŭrt'; ĕks'pŭrt), *adj.* Skilled; clever. — (ĕks'pŭrt), *n.* A skilled person; a specialist. — **Ant.** Amateur. — **ex-pert'ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pert'ness**, *n.*
ex-pli-ate (ĕks'plī-āt), *v. t.* To atone for (a wrong, sin, etc.). — **ex-pli-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*
ex-pire' (ĕk-spīr'; ĩk-), *v. i.* 1 To breathe out air from the lungs. 2 To die. 3 To cease; terminate. — **ex-pli-ra'tion** (ĕk'spī-rā'shŭn), *n.*
ex-plain' (ĕks-plān'; ĩks-), *v. t.* To make clear or plain; to expound. — **ex-pla-na'tion** (ĕks'plā-nā'shŭn), *n.* — **ex-plan'a-to'ry** (ĕks-plān'ā-tō'rī; ĩks-; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-I), *adj.*
ex-ple-tive (ĕks'plĕ-tīv; *Brit. usually* ĕks-plĕ-, ĩks-), *n.* An oath; a curse.
ex-pli-ca-ble (ĕks'plī-kā-b'l; ĕks-plīk'ā-), *adj.* Capable of being explained.
ex-pli-cit (ĕks-plī'sīt; ĩks-), *adj.* Distinctly stated; clear. — **Ant.** Ambiguous. — **ex-pli-cit-ly**, *adv.*
ex-plode' (ĕks-plōd'; ĩks-), *v. t. & i.* To burst violently.
ex-ploit (ĕks'plōit; ĕks-plōit'), *n.* A heroic act.
ex-ploit' (ĕks-plōit'; ĩks-), *v. t.* 1 To get the value out of. 2 To use unfairly for one's own advantage. — **ex-plōi-ta'tion** (ĕks'plōi-tā'shŭn), *n.*
ex-plore' (ĕks-plōr'; ĩks-), *v. t.* To range over (a region) in order to discover facts about it. — **ex-plō-ra'tion** (ĕks'plō-rā'shŭn), *n.* — **ex-plor'er** (ĕks-plōr'ēr; ĩks-), *n.*
ex-plo'sion (ĕks-plō'zhŭn; ĩks-), *n.* 1 A violent bursting, with noise, as of a bomb. 2 A violent outburst of feeling.

ex-plo'sive (-sīv), *adj.* 1 Relating to, or prepared to cause, explosion. 2 Tending to explode.
ex-po'nent (ĕks-pō'nĕnt), *n.* 1 In algebra, a symbol written above and to the right of another to signify how many times the latter is to be repeated as a factor. 2 An interpreter, as of music. 3 One who exemplifies or represents.
ex-port' (ĕks-pōrt'; *often* ĕks'pōrt, *esp. in contrast with import*), *v. t.* To send to foreign countries, as merchandise. — (ĕks'pōrt), *n.* 1 An exporting. 2 Something exported. — **ex-por-ta'tion** (ĕks'pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **ex-port'er** (ĕks-pōr'tēr; ĕks'pōr-tēr), *n.*
ex-pose' (ĕks-pōz'; ĩks-), *v. t.* 1 To lay open, as to attack or danger. 2 To display, as goods for sale. 3 To disclose; reveal.
ex-po-si'tion (ĕks'pō-zīsh'ŭn), *n.* 1 A setting forth of the meaning or purpose of a writing, speech, etc. 2 A public exhibition.
ex-pos'i-tor (ĕks-pōz'ī-tēr), *n.* One who explains; a commentator.
ex-pos'tu-late (ĕks-pōs'tŭ-lāt; ĩks-), *v. i.* To reason with a person about something he has done or is planning to do; to remonstrate. — **ex-pos'tu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*
ex-po'sure (ĕks-pō'zhēr; ĩks-), *n.* 1 An exposing or being exposed. 2 In photography, time during which a film is exposed. — **Syn.** Frontage, aspect.
ex-pound' (ĕks-pound'; ĩks-), *v. t.* To state; also, to explain. — **ex-pound'er**, *n.*
ex-press' (ĕks-prĕs'; ĩks-), *adj.* 1 Definite. 2 Exact; precise. 3 Special. 4 Adapted for travel at high speed. 5 Of or relating to a system for special transportation of goods. — *n.* 1 A messenger. 2 An express system. — *v. t.* 1 To squeeze out. 2 To state. 3 To make known the opinions of. 4 U. S. To send by express. — **Ant.** Imply. — **ex-press'ly**, *adv.*
ex-pres'sion (ĕks-prĕsh'ŭn; ĩks-), *n.* 1 A squeezing out, as of juice from an orange. 2 A stating of something in words. 3 A phrase, token, etc., which expresses something; also, manner of expressing anything. 4 Facial appearance as expressing feeling. 5 In mathematics, a group of characters representing a quantity or operation. — **ex-pres'sion-less**, *adj.* — **ex-pres'sive** (ĕks-prĕs'īv; ĩks-), *adj.*
ex-pul'sion (ĕks-pŭl'shŭn; ĩks-), *n.* An expelling or being expelled; ejection.
ex-punge' (ĕks-pŭnj'; ĩks-), *v. t.* To obliterate; cancel.
ex-pur-gate (ĕks'pĕr-gāt; ĕks-pŭr'gāt), *v. t.* To clear (a book, etc.) of objectionable passages.
ex-qui-site (ĕks'kwī-zīt; *occasionally* ĕks-kwīz'īt, ĩks-), *adj.* 1 Excellent in form or quality. 2 Keenly appreciative. 3 Pleasingly beautiful or delicate. 4 Intense. — *n.* A fop; dandy.
ex'tant (ĕks'tānt; ĕk-stānt', ĩk-), *adj.* In existence; not lost or destroyed.

ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (ĕks-tĕm'pō-rā'nĕ-ŭs), *adj.* Not planned beforehand; extemporary.

ex-tem'po-rar'y (ĕks-tĕm'pō-rĕr'y; *esp. Brit., -rĕr-y; ĩks-*), *adj.* Composed or uttered on the spur of the moment; impromptu.

ex-tem'po-re (ĕks-tĕm'pō-rĕ), *adv.* Without previous study or thought. — *adj.* Extemporary.

ex-tend' (ĕks-tĕnd'; ĩks-), *v. t.* 1 To stretch out; prolong. 2 To straighten out. 3 To expand. 4 To reach forth. — *Syn.* Lengthen, elongate. — *Ant.* Abridge, shorten. — *v. i.* To spread. — **ex-tend'-ed** (-tĕn'dĕd; -dĭd), *adj.*

ex-ten'sion (ĕks-tĕn'shŭn; ĩks-), *n.* 1 An extending or being extended. 2 An addition, as to a house.

ex-ten'sive (-sĭv), *adj.* Spacious; broad; wide. — **ex-ten'sive-ly**, *adv.*

ex-tent' (ĕks-tĕnt'; ĩks-), *n.* 1 The size, length, or bulk of a thing. 2 Degree or measure, as of size, etc.

ex-ten'u-ate (ĕks-tĕn'ū-āt), *v. t.* To treat (a crime, fault, etc.) as of less importance than it really is; to excuse. — *Ant.* Intensify. — **ex-ten'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ex-te'r-i-or (ĕks-tĕr'ĭ-ĕr), *adj.* 1 External. 2 Relating to foreign nations. — *Ant.* Interior. — *n.* The outward surface of anything.

ex-ter'mi-nate (ĕks-tĕr'mĭ-nāt; ĩks-), *v. t.* To destroy utterly. — *Syn.* Extirpate, eradicate, uproot. — **ex-ter'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

ex-ter'nal (ĕks-tĕr'nāl; -n'ĭ), *adj.* 1 Outward; exterior. 2 Visible; physical. 3 Outside of the surface or substance of a thing. 4 Superficial. 5 Foreign. — *Ant.* Internal. — *n.* An outward surface or part. — **ex-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.*

ex-tinct' (ĕks-tĭngkt'; ĩks-), *adj.* 1 Quenched, as a fire. 2 No longer living, as a plant, or active, as a volcano.

ex-tinc'tion (ĕks-tĭngk'shŭn; ĩks-), *n.* 1 An extinguishing or being extinguished. 2 Utter annihilation.

ex-tin'guish (ĕks-tĭng'gwĭsh; ĩks-), *v. t.* To quench, as a fire; hence, to destroy. — *Syn.* Abolish, annihilate, abate. — **ex-tin'guish-er**, *n.*

ex-tir-pate (ĕk'stĕr-pāt; ĕks-tĕr'pāt), *v. t.* To uproot; eradicate. — *Syn.* Exterminate. — **ex-tir-pa'tion** (ĕk'stĕr-pā'shŭn), *n.*

ex-tol', ex-toll' (ĕks-tōl'; -tōl'; ĩks-), *v. t.* To praise; glorify. — *Syn.* Laud, eulogize, acclaim. — *Ant.* Decry.

ex-tort' (ĕks-tōrt'; ĩks-), *v. t.* To obtain from a person by force or threats; to exact. — **ex-tor'tion** (-tōr'shŭn), *n.* — **ex-tor'-tion-er**, *n.*

ex-tor'tion-ate (-āt), *adj.* Excessive; exorbitant.

ex'tra (ĕks'trā), *adj.* Additional. — *Syn.* Spare, surplus, superfluous. — *n.* 1

Something added, as a charge on an account. 2 An edition of a newspaper other than the regular one. 3 An extra workman. — *adv.* Beyond the usual size or degree.

ex-tract' (ĕks-trākt'; ĩks-), *v. t.* 1 To draw out or forth. 2 To withdraw by pressing out, distilling, etc. 3 To select for citation; quote. — (ĕks'trākt), *n.* 1 Something extracted, as by pressing out, distilling, etc. 2 Quotation; citation. — **ex-trac'tion** (ĕks-trāk'shŭn; ĩks-), *n.* — **ex-trac'tor** (-trāk'tĕr), *n.*

ex'tra-dite (ĕks'trā-dīt), *v. t.* To turn over to a different jurisdiction, as a prisoner for trial. — **ex'tra-dĭ'tion** (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

ex'tra'ne-ous (ĕks-trā'nĕ-ŭs), *adj.* Not belonging essentially to a thing; foreign. — *Ant.* Relevant; essential.

ex'traor'di-nar'y (ĕks-trōr'dĭ-nĕr'y; ĩks-; *esp. Brit., -nĕr-y; or, esp. in sense 2, ĕks'-trā-ōr'-*), *adj.* 1 Unusual; remarkable. 2 Employed on a special service. — **ex'traor'di-nar'i-ly**, *adv.*

ex-trav'a-gant (ĕks-trāv'ā-gānt; ĩks-), *adj.* 1 Excessive. 2 Wasteful. 3 Too costly. — *Syn.* Immoderate, exorbitant, extreme. — *Ant.* Restrained. — **ex-trav'a-gance** (-gāns), *n.*

ex-treme' (ĕks-trēm'; ĩks-), *adj.* 1 Most distant. 2 Last; final. 3 Greatest. 4 Excessive. 5 Radical. — *n.* 1 The utmost point; end. 2 Furthest departure from the normal. 3 Danger; distress. 4 An unusual expedient. — **ex-treme'ly**, *adv.*

ex-trem'ist (ĕks-trēm'ĭst; ĩks-), *n.* A radical.

ex-trem'ĭ-ty (ĕks-trēm'ĭ-tĭ; ĩks-), *n.* 1 The utmost limit. 2 The end part of the limb of the body. 3 Greatest need or danger. 4 A severe act or measure.

ex'tri-cate (ĕks'trĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To free (from danger, difficulties, etc.). — *Syn.* Disentangle, untangle.

ex-uber-ant (ĕg-zū'bĕr-ānt; ĭg-), *adj.* Abundant; plentiful; also, effusive; lavish. — *Syn.* Profuse. — *Ant.* Austere; sterile. — **ex-uber-ance** (-āns), *n.*

ex-ude' (ĕks-ūd'; ĕg-zūd'; ĭg-), *v. t. & i.* To discharge through pores or cuts. — **ex-uda'tion** (ĕks'ū-dā'shŭn), *n.*

ex-ult' (ĕg-zŭlt'; ĭg-), *v. i.* To rejoice in triumph; to glory. — **ex-ult'ant** (-zŭlt-ānt), *adj.* — **ex-ul-ta'tion** (ĕk'sŭl-tā'shŭn; ĕg'zŭl-), *n.*

eye (ī), *n.* 1 The organ of sight. 2 Vision; perception. 3 Supervision. 4 Faculty of discrimination. — *v. t.* To observe.

eye'ball' **eye'less**

eye'brow' **eye'lid'**

eye'lash' **eye'sight'**

eye'let (ī'lĕt; -lĭt), *n.* 1 A small hole, as one cut to form a pattern in embroidery. 2 A metal ring for lining such a hole.

ey'rie (ār'ī; ĕr'ī; ĭr'ī), *n.* An aerie.

foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, ūp, oirōŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; x=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

F

- fa'ble** (fā'b'l), *n.* 1 A falsehood. 2 A story of supernatural happenings, as in legend. 3 A story illustrating some useful truth, esp. one in which animals talk and act like people.
- fab'ric** (fāb'rĭk), *n.* 1 A textile made by weaving, knitting, etc. 2 A structure; framework.
- fab'ri-cate** (fāb'rĭ-kāt), *v. t.* 1 To construct. 2 To manufacture. 3 To devise falsely, as a story. — *Syn.* Make, fashion, forge, form, shape. — **fab'ri-ca'tion** (-kā-shŭn), *n.*
- fab'u-lous** (fāb'ū-lŭs), *adj.* Like a fable, esp. in exaggeration; astonishing. — *Syn.* Fictitious, mythical, legendary.
- fa-çade'** (fā-sād'; fā-), *n.* The principal face or front of a building.
- face** (fās), *n.* 1 The front part of the head. 2 Expression; look. 3 *Colloq.* Grimace; also, boldness. 4 Outward appearance. 5 Dignity. 6 The surface of anything; esp., the front or principal surface. — *Syn.* Countenance, visage. — *v. t.* 1 To confront boldly. 2 To have the face or front toward. 3 To oppose. 4 To put an additional surface on, as on a building. — *v. i.* To front (in a certain direction).
- fac'et** (fās'et; -ĭt), *n.* One of the small plane surfaces of a cut gem.
- fa-ce'tious** (fā-sē'shŭs), *adj.* Jocular. — *Syn.* Humorous, jocular, witty. — *Ant.* Lugubrious.
- fa'cial** (fā'shāl), *adj.* Of or relating to the face. — *n.* *Colloq.* A facial massage, or the like.
- fac'ile** (fās'ĭl), *adj.* Fluent, as in speaking. — *Syn.* Easy, smooth, effortless. — *Ant.* Clumsy.
- fa-cil'i-tate** (fā-sĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To make easy or less difficult.
- fa-cil'i-ty** (fā-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1 Ease. 2 Dexterity. 3 Something that makes easier any action.
- fac'ing** (fās'ĭng), *n.* 1 A covering in front, as for ornament. 2 A lining near the edge of a garment.
- fact** (fākt), *n.* 1 A deed. 2 An actual event. 3 The quality of being actual; actuality. 4 The statement of something done or existing.
- fac'tion** (fākt'shŭn), *n.* 1 A group within a state, party, etc. 2 Dissension.
- fac'tious** (fākt'shŭs), *adj.* Inclined to forming factions; causing dissension. — *Ant.* Co-operative.
- fac-ti'tious** (fākt'ĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Artificial; sham. — *Ant.* Bona fide, veritable.
- fac'tor** (fākt'ēr), *n.* 1 An agent. 2 Any element that contributes to a result. 3 In mathematics, any of the elements which, when multiplied together, form a product.
- fac-to-ry** (fākt'ō-rĭ), *n.* 1 A trading post. 2 A building or group of buildings used for manufacturing goods.
- fac-to'tum** (fākt'ō'tŭm), *n.* One employed to do all kinds of work.
- fac'ul-ty** (fākt'ŭl-tĭ; -'l-tĭ), *n.* 1 Ability to act or do. 2 A physical power or function. 3 Natural aptitude. 4 A department of learning in a college or university; also, the body of persons entrusted with the government and instruction in such an institution.
- fad** (fād), *n.* A craze. — *Syn.* Vogue, fashion, style, rage.
- fade** (fād), *v. i.* 1 To wither, as a plant. 2 To grow dim. 3 To sink away; vanish. — *v. t.* To cause to fade.
- faer'y, faer'le** (fār'ĭ), *n.* Fairy.
- fag** (fāg), *v. i. & t.* To weary; tire out by labor; exhaust.
- fag'ot, fag'got** (fāg'ŭt), *n.* A bundle of sticks, as for fuel.
- Fahr'en-helt** (fār'ēn-hĭt; fār'-), *n.* A thermometer or scale on which the boiling point of water is at 212 degrees, and the freezing point at 32 degrees, above its zero point.
- fail** (fāl), *v. i.* 1 To fall short; to end. 2 To decline; decay; fade away. 3 To become weaker. 4 To be found wanting in some duty, effect, etc. 5 To become bankrupt. — *n.* Failure.
- fail'ing** (fāl'ĭng), *n.* A weakness. — *Syn.* Frailty, fault, vice. — *Ant.* Perfection.
- fail'ure** (fāl'ŭr), *n.* 1 A deficiency or lack. 2 Omission to perform. 3 Lack of success. 4 A decline; decay. 5 Bankruptcy. 6 A person or thing that has failed.
- fain** (fān), *adj.* Pleased; glad. — *adv.* Gladly.
- faint** (fānt), *adj.* 1 Timid; cowardly. 2 Weak; languid. 3 Performed weakly. 4 Indistinct; dim. — *n.* A swoon. — *v. i.* To swoon. — **faint'ly**, *adv.* — **faint'ness**, *n.*
- fair** (fār), *adj.* 1 Beautiful. 2 Ample in size. 3 Light in coloring; blond. 4 Just; according to certain standards or rules. 5 Clean. 6 Distinct; easy to read. 7 Open to lawful pursuit, as game. 8 Average. 9 Clear, as a view. 10 Not stormy, as weather. — *Syn.* Comely, lovely, pretty, handsome; equitable, impartial, unbiased; medium, middling, mediocre. — *Ant.* Foul; ill-favored; unfair. — *adv.* 1 In a fair or just manner. 2 Evenly; squarely. — **fair'ly**, *adv.* — **fair'ness**, *n.*
- fair** (fār), *n.* 1 A gathering of people at a stated time and place for trade. 2 An exhibition of wares, farm products, etc.
- fair'y** (fār'ĭ), *n.* An imaginary being supposed to be able to assume the form of a tiny human being and to meddle in human affairs. — **fair'y-land'** (-lānd'), *n.* — **fairy tale**.
- faith** (fāth), *n.* 1 Belief in God. 2 Loyalty. 3 A system of religious beliefs. 4 Confidence. — *Syn.* Credence, credit; creed, religion, persuasion, church, denom-

ination; dependence, reliance, trust. —

Ant. Doubt.

faith'ful

faith'ful-ly

faith'ful-ness

faith'less

faith'less-ly

faith'less-ness

fake (fāk), *v. t.* *Colloq.* To pretend; counterfeit; feign. — *n. Colloq.* A counterfeit; fraud.

fal'chion (fōl'chūn; -shūn), *n.* A former type of slightly curved sword.

fal'con (fōl'kūn; fō'kūn), *n.* A hawk bred and trained to pursue game birds. — **fal'-con-er**, *n.* — **fal'con-ry**, *n.*

fall (fōl), *v. i.*; *past* FELL (fēl); *past part.* FALL'EN (fōl'ēn); *pres. part.* FALL'ING. 1 To drop. 2 To lose erectness, virtue, position, etc. 3 To be wounded or killed; to die. 4 To occur; to come as by plan, by chance, or otherwise. 5 To pass from one condition to another. — *n.* 1 A dropping or descending. 2 Downfall; ruin; also, capture. 3 Departure from virtue. 4 A shedding, as of hair. 5 Autumn. 6 A lowering, as of prices. 7 A slope downward. 8 A waterfall. 9 The distance anything falls; drop.

fal-la'cious (fāl-lā'shūs), *adj.* Misleading; deceptive. — **Ant.** Sound, valid.

fal-la'cy (fāl'lā'sī), *n.* 1 Deceptive appearance. 2 A false idea. 3 False reasoning.

fall'en (fōl'ēn), *adj.* Prostrate; degraded; ruined; dead.

fal'li-ble (fāl'lī-b'l), *adj.* Liable to err or be deceived.

fal'low (fāl'lō), *adj.* Plowed but not tilled or sowed; uncultivated.

false (fōls), *adj.* 1 Incorrect. 2 Not truthful. 3 Disloyal. 4 Sham. 5 Not trustworthy. 6 Not permanent, as a temporary structure. — **Syn.** Wrong; traitorous, treacherous, faithless. — **Ant.** True.

— **false'ly**, *adv.* — **false'ness**, *n.* — **fal'-si-fi-ca'tion** (fōl'sī-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* — **fal'-si-fy** (fōl'sī-fī), *v. t. & i.* — **fal'si-ty** (-tī), *n.*

fal'ter (fōl'tēr), *v. i.* 1 To hesitate; stammer. 2 To flinch; give way. — **Syn.** Waver, vacillate.

fame (fām), *n.* Public reputation; renown. — **Syn.** Honor, glory, repute. — **Ant.** Infamy; obscurity. — **famed** (fāmd), *adj.*

fa-mil'lar (fā-mīl'yēr), *adj.* 1 Closely acquainted. 2 Having an intimate knowledge of. 3 Informal; sometimes, unduly bold. 4 Well-known. — **Syn.** Close, confidential, chummy; ordinary, common, popular. — **Ant.** Aloof; unfamiliar; strange. — *n.* A companion.

fa-mil'i-ar'i-ty (fā-mīl'ī-ār'ī-tī; -yār'ī-tī), *n.* 1 Close friendship. 2 Close knowledge of anything. 3 Anything said or done informally; esp., pl., improper actions.

fa-mil'i-ar-ize (fā-mīl'yēr-īz), *v. t.* To make well known. — **Syn.** Accustom, habituate.

fam'i-ly (fām'ī-lī; fām'II), *n.* 1 Household. 2 Tribe, clan, or race. 3 Lineage. 4 A group of related persons or things.

fam'ine (fām'īn), *n.* Scarcity, esp. of food; hence, hunger; starvation.

fam'ish (fām'īsh), *v. t. & i.* To starve.

fa'mous (fā'mūs), *adj.* Renowned; celebrated. — **Syn.** Famed, noted, notorious, distinguished, eminent, illustrious. — **Ant.** Obscure.

fan (fān), *n.* A device for causing artificial currents of air. — *v. t.* 1 To winnow.

2 To move (air) with or as with a fan. 3 To direct air upon, as upon a fire. 4 To stir into activity. 5 In baseball, to strike (a batter) out. — *v. i.* 1 To spread like a fan. 2 In baseball, to strike out.

fa-nat'ic (fā-nāt'īk), *n.* A person inspired by excess of zeal, esp. on religious subjects. — **Syn.** Bigot, enthusiast, zealot. — **fa-nat'ic**, **fa-nat'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **fa-nat'i-cism** (-ī-sīz'm), *n.*

fan'ci-er (fān'sī-ēr), *n.* A person with a special interest in breeding and handling some kind of animal or plant.

fan'ci-ful (fān'sī-fōl; -f'l), *adj.* 1 Influenced by fancy; whimsical. 2 Visionary. — **Syn.** Imaginary, fantastic. — **Ant.** Realistic. — **fan'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.*

fan'cy (fān'sī), *n.* 1 A liking for a person or thing. 2 Whim; caprice. 3 Imagination. 4 Idea. — **Syn.** Fantasy, vision, dream. — **Ant.** Experience; reality. — *v. t.*

1 To like. 2 To imagine. 3 To suppose. — *adj.* 1 Whimsical. 2 Adapted to please the fancy. 3 Based on imagination. 4 Of special excellence. 5 Performed with special skill and grace.

fane (fān), *n.* Temple.

fang (fāng), *n.* An animal's long sharp tooth, esp. such a tooth of poisonous snakes.

fan-tas'tic (fān-tās'tīk; fān-), *adj.* 1 Imaginary. 2 Grotesque. 3 Fanciful; odd; eccentric. — **Syn.** Bizarre. — **fan-tas'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.* — **fan-tas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fan'ta-sy, **phan'ta-sy** (fān'tā-sī; -zī), *n.* 1 A product of the imagination; illusion. 2 A capricious mood. 3 A musical composition free and fanciful in form. — **Syn.** Fancy, vision, dream.

far (fār), *adv.* 1 Remotely. 2 In or to a great degree. 3 By a great interval. 4 To or at a definite distance, point, or degree. — *adj.* 1 Distant; hence, different.

2 Long; over a great space. — **Ant.** Near.

far'a-way' (fār'ā-wā'), *adj.* 1 Distant; remote. 2 Dreamy. — **Ant.** Near.

farce (fārs), *n.* A broadly humorous comedy; also, the humor characteristic of such a play. — **far'ci-cal** (fār'sī-kāl), *adj.*

fare (fār), *v. i.* 1 To journey. 2 To have good or bad fortune. 3 To happen; turn out. 4 To partake of food. — *n.* 1 The price of transportation. 2 Food.

fare'well' (fār'wēl'; the accent shifts under influence of the sentence stress), *interj.* Good-bye. — (fār'wēl'), *n.* An expression of good wishes at parting. — (fār'wēl'; fār'wēl'), *adj.* Parting; final.

fa-ri'na (fā-rē'nā; esp. *Brit.*, -rī'nā), *n.* A fine meal used for puddings and breakfast cereal.

farm (fārm), *n.* Any tract of land used for growing crops, raising livestock, etc.

foot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oircēds, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

— *v. t. & i.* To manage (a farm); to till the soil. — **farm'er** (fär'mēr), *n.* — **farm'-house'** (färm'hous'), *n.* — **farm'ing**, *n.* — **farm'stead** (färm'stēd), *n.* — **farm'yard'** (-yārd'), *n.*

far'-off' (fär'ōf'), *adj.* Distant.

far'ri-er (fär'ri-ēr), *n.* A person who shoes horses. — **far'ri-er-y** (-ī), *n.*

far'row (fär'ō), *n.* A litter of pigs. — *v. t. & i.* To produce (young); — of swine.

far'sight'ed (fär'sīt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Seeing far; hence, judicious; wise. — **far'sight'-ed-ness**, *n.*

far'ther (fär'thēr), *adj.* More distant. — *adv.* 1 At or to a greater distance. 2 More completely.

far'thest (fär'thēst; -thīst), *adj.* Most distant. — *adv.* At or to the greatest distance.

far'thing (fär'thīng), *n.* A small British bronze coin, worth a fourth of a penny.

fas'ci-nate (fäs'ī-nāt), *v. t. & i.* To allure, as by a charm; to hold spellbound. — *Syn.* Bewitch, enchant, captivate, attract. — **fas'ci-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

Fas'cist (fāsh'īst; fās'-), *n.* A member of the **Fa-scis'ti** (fā-shīs'tē; *Ital.* fā-shē'stē), an Italian organization formed in 1919 to oppose radicalism, and under Mussolini made identical with the government of the state. — **Fas'cism** (fāsh'īz'm; fās'-), *n.* — **Fas'cist** (-īst), *adj.*

fash'ion (fāsh'ūn), *n.* 1 The make, build, looks, etc., of a thing. 2 Kind; sort. 3 Method of operation; also, behavior. 4 Manner; custom; way. 5 Conventional style in dress, social intercourse, etc. — *Syn.* Mode, vogue, fad. — *v. t.* 1 To form; make. 2 To devise. 3 To fit; adapt.

fash'ion-a-ble (fāsh'ūn-ā-b'l; fāsh'nā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Stylish. 2 Of or relating to the world of fashion. — *Ant.* Unfashionable; old-fashioned. — **fash'ion-a-bly** (-b'lī), *adv.*

fast (fäst), *v. i.* To eat sparingly, or not at all, for religious reasons. — **fast**, *n.*

fast (fäst), *adj.* 1 Unyielding. 2 Sound, as sleep. 3 Not liable to fade. 4 Securely attached. 5 Steadfast. 6 Stuck, as on a reef. 7 Rapid; fleet. 8 Registering ahead of what is correct, as a watch. 9 Gay; also, dissolute. — *Syn.* Swift, quick, speedy. — *Ant.* Slow.

fas'ten (fäs'tn), *v. t.* 1 To attach, as by pinning, tying, etc. 2 To lock, clasp, etc. — *Ant.* Unfasten; loosen, loose. — **fas'ten-er**, *n.*

fas'ten-ing (fäs'tn-īng; fäs'nīng), *n.* A catch, lock, hook, clasp, etc.

fas-tid'i-ous (fäs-tīd'ī-ūs), *adj.* Delicate to a fault; squeamish. — *Syn.* Particular, fussy, nice. — **fas-tid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

fast'ness (fäst'nēs; -nīs), *n.* Stronghold.

fat (fät), *adj.* 1 Fleishy; plump. 2 Oily; greasy. 3 Well-filled. 4 Profitable. 5 Fertile, as soil. 6 Wealthy. — *Syn.* Stout, obese. — *Ant.* Lean. — *n.* 1 Animal tissue containing much greasy or oily matter. 2 The richest portion.

fa'tal (fä'täl; -t'l), *adj.* Deadly. — **fa'tal-ly**, *adv.*

fa'tal-ism (-īz'm), *n.* Belief that events are determined by fate. — **fa'tal-ist** (-īst), *n.* — **fa'tal-is'tic** (-īst'īk), *adj.*

fa-tal'i-ty (fä-täl'ī-tī; fä-), *n.* A disaster ending in death; also, a death occurring in a disaster.

fate (fāt), *n.* 1 The cause beyond man's control which determines events; destiny. 2 Lot; fortune. 3 Final outcome; esp.; ruin; death. — **fat'ed** (fät'ēd; -īd), *adj.* — **fate'ful** (fät'fōol; -f'l), *adj.*

fa'ther (fä'thēr), *n.* 1 A male parent. 2 [cap.] God. 3 Ancestor; forefather. 4 An originator; source. 5 A title given to certain clergymen. — **fa'ther-hood**, *n.* — **fa'ther-land'**, *n.* — **fa'ther-less**, *adj.* — **fa'ther-ly**, *adj.*

fa'ther-in-law', *n.* The father of one's husband or wife.

fath'om (fäth'ūm), *n.* A nautical unit of length, containing six feet. — *v. t.* To penetrate and understand; to solve (a mystery, etc.). — **fath'om-less**, *adj.*

fa-tigue' (fä-tēg'), *n.* Weariness from labor. — *v. t.* To weary; tire. — *Syn.* Exhaust. — *Ant.* Rest.

fat'ness (fät'nēs; -nīs), *n.* 1 Plumpness. 2 Oiliness. 3 Richness.

fat'ten (fät'tn), *v. t. & i.* To make or grow fat.

fat'ty (fät'tī), *adj.* Containing fat or having the qualities of fat.

fat'u-ous (fät'ū-ūs), *adj.* Foolish; inane. — *Syn.* Silly, simple. — *Ant.* Sensible. — **fat'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

fau'cet (fō'sēt; -sīt), *n.* A fixture for drawing off a liquid; a tap.

fault (fōlt), *n.* 1 Flaw; blemish. 2 Misbehavior; also, a mistake. 3 Blame for something wrong. — *Syn.* Failing, frailty, vice; guilt. — *Ant.* Merit. — **fault'less**, *adj.* — **fault'less-ly**, *adv.* — **fault'y**, *adj.*

faun (fōn), *n.* In Roman religion, a rural deity, half goat and half man.

fau'na (fō'nā), *n.* The animals of a region or period.

fa'vor, fa'vour (fā'vēr), *n.* 1 Esteem; hence, approval. 2 A privilege. 3 Aid. 4 Letter. 5 Kind treatment; hence, partiality. — *v. t.* 1 To regard with special esteem. 2 To oblige. 3 To increase the chances of success of. 4 To support; sustain. 5 To resemble. — **fa'vor-a-ble**, **fa'vour-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **fa'vor-a-bly, fa'vour-a-bly** (-b'lī), *adv.*

fa'vor-ite, fa'vour-ite (fā'vēr-īt), *n.* 1 A person regarded with special favor. 2 In sports, a contestant regarded as most likely to win. — *adj.* Regarded with special esteem.

fa'vor-it-ism, fa'vour-it-ism (fā'vēr-īt-īz'm), *n.* Partiality; bias.

fawn (fōn), *n.* 1 A young deer. 2 A light yellowish-brown color.

fay (fā), *n.* Fairy; elf.

fe'al-ty (fē'äl-tī), *n.* Loyalty. — *Syn.* Fidelity, devotion, allegiance. — *Ant.* Perfidy.

fear (fēr), *n.* 1 Dread. 2 Anxiety. 3 Reverence, esp. for God. — *Syn.* Fright, alarm, dismay, consternation, terror; awe. — *Ant.* Fearlessness; contempt. — *v. t.* 1 To consider with dread. 2 To have reverent awe of. — *v. i.* 1 To feel dread. 2 To be uncertain. — **fear'ful**, *adj.* — **fear'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fear'less**, *adj.* — **fear'less-ly**, *adv.* — **fear'less-ness**, *n.*
fear'some (fēr'sūm), *adj.* Frightful; causing fear.
fea'si-ble (fē'zī-b'l), *adj.* Practicable; possible. — *Ant.* Unfeasible, infeasible. — **fea'si-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), *n.*
feast (fēst), *n.* 1 A religious festival. 2 Banquet. — *Ant.* Fast. — *v. t.* 1 To entertain lavishly, esp. at table. 2 To delight.
feat (fēt), *n.* Deed; exploit. — *Syn.* Achievement.
feath'er (fēth'ēr), *n.* 1 One of the light outgrowths from the skin of a bird, together forming a bird's plumage. 2 Plumage; attire. 3 Mood. — *v. t.* 1 To furnish with a feather, as an arrow. 2 To cover or line with or as with feathers. — **feath'er-less**, *adj.* — **feath'er-y**, *adj.*
fea'ture (fē'tūr), *n.* 1 Shape or appearance of the face. 2 Any single part of a face; lineament. 3 Any specially prominent peculiarity. 4 U. S. An outstanding attraction, as in a program of sports, a newspaper, etc. — *v. t. Colloq.* To give special prominence to. — **fea'ture-less**, *adj.*
fe'brile (fē'brīl; fēb'rīl), *adj.* Feverish.
Feb'ru-ar'y (fēb'rōō-ēr'i; esp. *Brit.*, -ēr-i), *n.* The second month of the year, in ordinary years containing 28 days, in leap years 29 days.
fe'cund (fē'kūnd; fēk'ūnd), *adj.* Fruitful; prolific. — *Syn.* Fertile. — *Ant.* Barren. — **fe-cun'di-ty** (fē-kūn'dī-tī), *n.*
fed (fēd), *past tense & past part. of FEED.*
fed'er-al (fēd'ēr-āl), *adj.* 1 United by compact, as states in a union forming one state; also, designating or belonging to a state thus formed. 2 [*cap.*] U. S. Hist. a Favoring centralized governmental power. b Relating or loyal to the U. S. government during the Civil War. — **Fed'er-al**, *n.* — **fed'er-al-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* — **fed'er-al-ist**, **Fed'er-al-ist** (-īst), *n.*
fed'er-a'tion (fēd'ēr-ā'shūn), *n.* 1 A federal union of states. 2 A state formed by federal union. — *Syn.* Confederacy, confederation, coalition, alliance. — **fed'er-a-tive** (fēd'ēr-ā-tīv; -ā-tīv), *adj.*
fee (fē), *n.* 1 A landed estate. 2 A charge; compensation. 3 Gratuity; tip. — *Syn.* Stipend, salary, wage, pay. — *v. t.*; **FEED** (fēd); **FEEL** (fēl); **FEELING**. To tip.
fee'ble (fē'b'l), *adj.* 1 Weak. 2 Not effective; also, inadequate. — *Syn.* Infirm, decrepit, frail, fragile. — *Ant.* Robust. — **fee'ble-ness**, *n.* — **fee'bly** (-bly), *adv.*
feed (fēd), *v. t.*; **FED** (fēd); **FEEDING**. 1 To give food to. 2 To furnish what is necessary to the growth or support of. —

Ant. Starve. — *n.* 1 Fodder. 2 Material supplied, as to a furnace. 3 Mechanism for feeding material to a machine. — **feed'er**, *n.*
feel (fēl), *v. t.*; **FELT** (fēlt); **FEELING**. 1 To touch; handle. 2 To get knowledge of through the senses. — *v. i.* 1 To know something through the sense of touch. 2 To grope. 3 To seem to the touch. 4 To be conscious of an inward emotion. 5 To have sympathy. — *n.* 1 Awareness through the senses. 2 The sense of touch. 3 A quality of a thing as imparted through touch. — *Syn.* Feeling, atmosphere, tone.
feel'er (fēl'ēr), *n.* 1 A long movable organ of touch on the heads of insects and crustaceans. 2 A proposal advanced to find out the views of other people.
feel'ing (fēl'ing), *n.* 1 Act of one that feels. 2 The sense of touch. 3 Perception through the senses. 4 Mental awareness. 5 Emotional response. 6 Unreasoned opinion.
feet (fēt), *n., pl. of FOOT.*
feign (fān), *v. t. & i.* To make believe; pretend; dissemble. — *Syn.* Simulate, counterfeit, sham, affect, assume.
feint (fānt), *n.* In fencing, etc., a pretended attack at one point when another part is really to be the point of attack. — **feint**, *v. i.*
fe-lic'i-tate (fē-līs'i-tāt), *v. t.* To congratulate. — **fe-lic'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.*
fe-lic'i-tous (fē-līs'i-tūs), *adj.* Suitably expressed; apt. — *Syn.* Happy, fitting, appropriate, fit, proper. — *Ant.* Infelicitous; inept, maladroit.
fe-lic'i-ty (fē-līs'i-tī), *n.* 1 Bliss. 2 Success. 3 Aptness in expression. — *Ant.* Misery.
fe'line (fē'līn), *adj.* 1 Belonging to the cat family. 2 Sly. — *n.* A feline animal.
fell (fēl), *v. t.* To cut or knock down.
fell (fēl), *adj.* Cruel; fierce; deadly.
fell (fēl), *past tense of FALL.*
fel'low (fēl'ō), *n.* A felly.
fel'low (fēl'ō), *n.* 1 An associate. 2 One of a pair; mate. 3 An equal; peer. 4 *Brit.* One of a society of scholars forming a college of a university.
fel'low-ship (fēl'ō-shīp), *n.* 1 Condition of being a fellow, or associate. 2 Community of interest, etc. 3 Any company of friends and equals. 4 Mutual relation between members or branches of the same church. 5 In universities, the body of fellows of a college; also, a fund whose income is devoted to the support of a student.
fel'ly (fēl'i), *n.* Outside rim of a wheel.
fel'on (fēl'ūn), *n.* Criminal.
fel'o-ny (fēl'ō-nī), *n.* A crime. — **fe-lo'n-i-ous** (fē-lō'n-i-ūs), *adj.*
felt (fēlt), *n.* Fabric made of matted fibers of wool and fur or hair.
felt (fēlt), *past tense & past part. of FEEL.*
fe'male (fē'māl), *adj.* 1 Belonging to the sex that brings forth young. 2 Feminine. — *Syn.* Womanly, womanlike, womanish, effeminate. — *Ant.* Male. — **fe'male**, *n.*

foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, ūp, circūz, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdūre; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

fem'i-nine (fēm'ī-nīn), *adj.* 1 Of the female sex. 2 Characteristic of women. 3 In grammar, belonging to the class of words that refer to female persons or animals. — *Syn.* Female, womanly, womanish, ladylike, womanlike, effeminate. — *Ant.* Masculine.

fe'mur (fē'mēr), *n.* The main bone of the thigh.

fen (fēn), *n.* Low swampy land; also, moor.

fence (fēns), *n.* 1 Art and practice of attack and defense with the sword. 2 An enclosing barrier. 3 A person who receives stolen goods. — *v. t.* 1 To enclose with a fence. 2 To defend; protect. — *v. i.* To practice swordplay. — **fenc'er** (fēn'sēr), *n.* — **fenc'ing**, *n.*

fend (fēnd), *v. t.* To ward off (a blow, etc.).

fend'er (fēn'dēr), *n.* A protective device, as a guard over the wheel of an automobile, or a screen before a fire.

fen'nel (fēn'el; -l), *n.* An herb of the carrot family, grown for its aromatic seeds.

fer'ment (fūr'mēnt), *n.* 1 An agent, as yeast, that produces fermentation. 2 Agitation; tumult. — (fēr-mēnt'), *v. i.* 1 To undergo fermentation. 2 To be agitated; to seethe.

fer'men-ta'tion (fūr'mēn-tā'shūn), *n.* 1 A chemical change in a substance, such as that which causes milk to sour, cider to turn to vinegar, or starch to turn to sugar. 2 Agitation; unrest.

fern (fūr), *n.* Any of an order of flowerless seedless plants, with leaves divided into many parts.

fe-roc'i-ty (fē-rōs'ī-tī), *n.* Savage wildness; fierceness. — **fe-ro'cious** (fē-rō'shūs), *adj.* — **fe-ro'ciously**, *adv.*

fer'ret (fēr'ēt; -īt), *n.* An animal of the weasel family kept for hunting rabbits and rats. — *v. t.* To hunt out of a hiding place, as a ferret hunts out a rabbit.

fer'rous (fēr'ūs), *adj.* Relating to or derived from iron.

fer'rule (fēr'ūl; -ōl), *n.* A metal ring around the end of a cane, tool handle, etc., to prevent splitting.

fer'ry (fēr'ī), *v. t. & i.* To cross or carry over a river by boat. — *n.* A boat (fer'ry-boat') used in ferrying. — **fer'ry-man** (-mān), *n.*

fer'tile (fūr'tīl; -tīl; *esp. Brit.*, -tīl), *adj.* 1 Producing plentifully; productive. 2 Capable of developing, producing young, etc. — *Syn.* Fruitful, prolific. — *Ant.* Infertile, sterile. — **fer-til'i-ty** (fēr-tīl'ī-tī), *n.*

fer'ti-lize (fūr'tī-līz), *v. t.* 1 To make fertile; *esp.*, to supply with nourishment for plants. 2 In biology, to impregnate. — **fer'ti-li-za'tion** (-lī-zā'shūn; -lī-), *n.*

fer'ti-liz'er (-līz'ēr), *n.* A manure for enriching land.

fer'ule (fēr'ōl; -ūl; -īl), *n.* A rod or ruler.

fer'vent (fūr'vent), *adj.* Warm in feeling; ardent. — *Syn.* Fervid. — **fer'ven-cy** (-vēn-sī), *n.* — **fer'vent-ly**, *adv.*

fer'vid (fūr'vīd), *adj.* Ardent; zealous. — *Syn.* Fervent, impassioned, passionate.

fer'vor, fer'vour (fūr'ver), *n.* Ardent feeling; fervid expression.

fes'tal (fēs'tāl; -tāl), *adj.* Festive.

fes'ter (fēs'tēr), *v. i.* 1 To generate pus. 2 To rankle. — *n.* A small sore that fills with pus.

fes'ti-val (fēs'tī-vāl), *n.* 1 A period of feasting and celebration. 2 A season of special entertainment. 3 Revelry.

fes'tive (fēs'tīv), *adj.* Joyous.

fes-tiv'i-ty (fēs-tīv'ī-tī), *n.* 1 Joyousness. 2 A festival; *pl.*, festive activities.

fes-toon' (fēs-tōon'), *n.* A garland hanging in a curve, used in decoration. — **fes-toon'**, *v. t. & i.*

fetch (fēch), *v. t.* 1 To go, get, and bring back. 2 To sell for.

fetch'ing (fēch'īng), *adj.* *Colloq.* Attractive.

fete, fête (fāt), *n.* A festival. — *v. t.* To honor by a fete.

fet'id (fēt'īd; fēt'īd), *adj.* Having an offensive smell; stinking. — *Ant.* Fragrant.

fe'tish, fe'tich (fēt'tīsh; fēt'īsh), *n.* An object supposed to have magical powers, as in curing disease; hence, any object of unreasoning devotion. — *Syn.* Talisman, charm.

fet'lock (fēt'lōk), *n.* The projection on the back of a horse's leg above the hoof; also, the tuft of hair thereon.

fet'ter (fēt'tēr), *n. & v. t.* Shackle.

fet'tle (fēt'tl), *n.* Physical condition; trim.

fe'tus, foe'tus (fē'tūs), *n.* An offspring during its development in the body of an animal or in the egg. — **fe'tal, foe'tal** (fē-tāl; -tāl), *adj.*

feud (fūd), *n.* Continued strife between families, clans, etc.

feu'dal (fū'dāl; -dāl), *adj.* Of or relating to the feudal system, a system of social organization based on the relation of lord to vassal, with land held by the vassal as a gift from the king or a lord so long as the vassal continued loyal. — **feu'dal-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* — **feu'da-to'ry** (fū'dā-tō'rī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *n. & adj.*

fe'ver (fē'ver), *n.* 1 A diseased state marked by increased body heat, accelerated pulse, etc. 2 Excessive excitement. — **fe-ver-ish** (-īsh), *adj.* — **fe-ver-ish-ly**, *adv.*

few (fū), *adj.* Not many. — **few'ness**, *n.*

fez (fēz), *n.* A red tasseled felt cap, formerly worn as a national headdress by the Turks.

fi'an-cé' (fē'ān-sā'; fē'ān'sā), *n. masc.*, **fi'an-cée'** (fē'ān-sā'; fē'ān'sā), *n. fem.* A betrothed person.

fi-as'co (fē'ās'kō), *n.* A complete and ridiculous failure.

fi'at (fī'āt; -āt), *n.* Decree; command.

fib (fīb), *n.* A trivial falsehood. — *v. i.* To tell a fib. — **fib'ber** (fīb'ēr), *n.*

fi'ber, fi'bre (fī'bēr), *n.* Any tough substance composed of threadlike tissue, *esp.* when capable of being spun or woven. — **fi'broid** (fī'broid), *adj.* — **fi'brous** (-brūs), *adj.*

fick'le (fīk'hl), *adj.* Unstable; capricious. — *Syn.* Inconstant. — **fick'le-ness**, *n.*

fic'tion (fĭk'shŭn), *n.* 1 An imaginary account. 2 A story about imaginary persons and events; also, such stories as a class. — **fic'tion-al** (-əl; -l), *adj.*

fic-ti'tious (fĭk-tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* 1 Feigned; imaginary. 2 Relating to or like fiction. — **Syn.** Fabulous, legendary, mythical. — **Ant.** Historical.

fid'dle (fĭd'ĭl), *n.* *Colloq.* A violin. — **v. i.** & **t.** 1 *Colloq.* To play on a violin. 2 To move the hands and fingers restlessly. — **fid'dler** (fĭd'ĭl-ər), *n.*

fi-del'i-ty (fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-tĭ; fĭ-), *n.* 1 Loyalty; faithfulness. 2 Accuracy, as in a copy. — **Syn.** Allegiance, fealty, devotion. — **Ant.** Faithlessness; perfidy.

fidg'et (fĭj'ĕt; -ĭt), *v. i.* To move restlessly. — *n.* Nervous restlessness. — **fidg'et-y**, *adj.*

fi-du'ci-ar-y (fĭ-dŭ'shĭ-ĕr-y; *esp. Brit.* -ĕr-y; -shā-rĭ), *adj.* 1 Held in trust. 2 Confidential. 3 Resting upon public confidence for its value, as paper money. — *n.* A person who holds something in trust.

fief (fĕf), *n.* A feudal landed property; a fee.

field (fĕld), *n.* 1 Open country. 2 Cleared land for tillage or pasture. 3 A piece of land used for a special purpose. 4 A battle or battlefield; an area of military operations. 5 An expanse, as of ice. 6 A surface on which something is displayed, as an escutcheon. 7 A sphere of activity. 8 In sports, the part of an athletic area inside the running track and devoted to contests in jumping, throwing weights, etc. — **v. t.** In games, to catch, stop, or throw (the ball) as a fielder; also, to put (a player, a team) into the field for play.

field'er (fĕl'dĕr), *n.* A player stationed in the field, as in baseball and cricket.

field glass. A small portable telescope, usually with two lenses so that it can be used with both eyes.

field marshal. In some armies, an officer next in rank below the commander in chief.

fiend (fĕnd), *n.* 1 The Devil; hence, any demon. 2 A wicked or cruel person. 3 *Colloq.* A devotee of some practice, study, etc. — **fiend'ish**, *adj.*

fierce (fĕrs), *adj.* 1 Violent in anger or cruelty. 2 Furious; raging. — **Syn.** Barbarous, savage, cruel. — **Ant.** Tame; mild. — **fierce'ly**, *adv.* — **fierce'ness**, *n.*

fi'er-y (fĭ'rĭ; fĭ'ĕr-ĭ), *adj.* 1 Hot; blazing; glowing. 2 Vehement; also, passionate. — **Syn.** Spirited.

fife (fĭf), *n.* A small shrill flutelike musical instrument.

fif'teen' (fĭf'tĕn'), *n. & adj.* One more than fourteen. — **fif'teenth'** (-tĕnth'), *n. & adj.*

fifth (fĭfth), *n. & adj.* (The one) next in order after the fourth.

fif'ty (fĭf'tĭ), *n.* One more than forty-nine. — **fif'ty**, *adj.* — **fif'ti-eth** (-tĭ-ĕth; -ĭth), *n. & adj.*

fig (fĭg), *n.* A pear-shaped edible fruit of southwestern Asia; also, the tree bearing this fruit.

fight (fĭt), *n.* Battle. — **v. i.**; **FOUGHT** (fōt); **FIGHT'ING**. 1 To attempt to defeat an enemy. 2 To contend. — **v. t.** 1 To wage (a battle). 2 To war against. — **fight'er**, *n.*

fig'ur-a-tive (fĭg'ŭr-ā-tĭv), *adj.* 1 Typical; emblematic. 2 Symbolic. 3 Abounding in figures of speech; flowery. — **fig'ur-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

fig'ure (fĭg'ŭr; *Brit.* fĭg'ĕr), *n.* 1 A symbol representing a number; also, such symbols used in reckoning. 2 Form; shape; outline. 3 Image. 4 A type or symbol. 5 A diagram or drawing. 6 A pattern, as in cloth. 7 A personage. 8 *Colloq.* Price. — **v. t.** 1 To fashion; shape. 2 To represent with a metaphor. 3 To adorn with figures. 4 To indicate by numerals; also, to calculate; reckon.

fig'ure-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* 1 A figure on the bow of a vessel. 2 A person who has the title but not the powers of the head or chief.

fil'a-gree (fĭl'ā-grĕ). Variant of **FILIGREE**.

fil'a-ment (fĭl'ā-mĕnt), *n.* 1 A fine thread or threadlike object. 2 A threadlike stem in the middle of a flower, bearing an anther.

fil'bert (fĭl'bĕrt), *n.* The oblong edible nut of a European hazel.

filch (fĭch), *v. t.* To pilfer. — **Syn.** Purloin, steal.

file (fĭl), *n.* 1 Any device, as a folder or cabinet, by which papers may be kept in order; also, papers arranged in such a device. 2 A row of persons, animals, or things, arranged one behind the other. — **v. t.** To arrange in an orderly manner. — **v. i.** To march in a file, or line.

file (fĭl), *n.* A steel instrument with ridged surface used for rubbing down metal and other substances. — **v. t.** 1 To rub with a file. 2 To remove with a file. — **fil'er** (fĭl'ĕr), *n.*

fil'i-al (fĭl'ĭ-əl; fĭ'y-əl), *adj.* Relating to or befitting a son or daughter.

fil'i-bus'ter (fĭl'ĭ-bŭs'tĕr), *n.* 1 A freebooter. 2 U. S. A legislator who delays action, as by speaking merely to take up time; also, an instance of such a policy. — **fil'i-bus'ter**, *v. i.* — **fil'i-bus'ter-er** (-bŭs'tĕr-ĕr), *n.*

fil'i-gree (fĭl'ĭ-grĕ), **fil'a-gree** (fĭl'ā-), *n.* Ornamental openwork.

fill (fĭl), *v. t. & i.* 1 To make or become full. 2 To occupy fully. 3 To stop a hole, a crack, etc. 4 To supply, as an order, according to directions. — *n.* 1 A full supply. 2 Something that fills; filling. — **fill'er**, *n.*

fil'let (fĭl'ĕt; -ĭt; *in sense 2, now often* fĭl'ā *or* fĭl'ĭ), *n.* 1 A narrow band or ribbon. 2 In cookery, a piece of lean meat or fish. — **fil'let**, *v. t.*

fill'ing (fĭl'ĭng), *n.* Material used to fill a thing.

fil'ip (fĭl'ĭp), *n.* 1 A flick or snap of the finger. 2 Something that serves to arouse or stimulate. — **fil'ip**, *v. t. & i.*

fil'ly (fĭl'ĭ), *n.* A female colt.

film (fĭlm), *n.* 1 A thin skin or mem-

foot; out; oil; cube, unite, urn, ūp, oirōūs, meniū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

brane. 2 Any thin coating or layer. 3 A flexible strip of chemically treated material used in taking pictures. 4 A motion picture. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To cover with a film. 2 To photograph for motion pictures. 3 To make motion pictures. — *film'y, adj.*
fil'ter (fīl'tēr), *n.* 1 A material through which a fluid is passed to clarify it. 2 A device or structure containing such material. — *v. t. & i.* To pass through a filter. — *fil-tra'tion* (fīl-trā'shūn), *n.*
filth (fīlth), *n.* Foul matter. — *filth'i-ness, n.* — *filth'y, adj.*
fin (fīn), *n.* 1 One of the thin paddlelike membranes projecting from the body of a fish. 2 Anything like or likened to such a projection.
fi'nal (fī'nāl; -n'l), *adj.* Last; closing. — *n.* Anything final. — *fi-nal'i-ty* (fī-nāl'-i-tī), *n.* — *fi-nal-ly, adv.*
fi-na'le (fē-nā'lā; -lē), *n.* The close, or the last section of a musical composition.
fi-nance' (fī-nāns'; fī-nāns'; fī'nāns), *n.* 1 *pl.* Money resources. 2 Management of money affairs.
fi-nan'cial (fī-nān'shāl; fī-), *adj.* Relating to finance or financiers. — *fi-nan'cial-ly, adv.*
fin'an-cier' (fīn'ān-sēr'; fī'nān-sēr'; fī-nān-sēr), *n.* A person skilled in managing funds.
finch (fīnch), *n.* Any of a family of small singing birds, including the sparrows, linnets, etc.
find (fīnd), *v. t.*; **FOUND** (found); **FIND'ING.** 1 To come upon, either by chance or as a result of search and effort; discover. 2 To gain; attain to; arrive at. 3 To perceive; feel. 4 To gain the use of. 5 To provide; supply. — *n.* A finding; something found.
find'er (fīn'dēr), *n.* One that finds, as a device on a camera showing the view being photographed.
find'ing (fīn'dīng), *n.* 1 Act of finding; also, something found. 2 In law, the result of a judicial inquiry.
fine (fīn), *adj.* 1 Refined; free from impurity; hence, superior. 2 Not coarse, heavy, thick, or clumsy. 3 Subtle; sensitive. — *fine'ness, n.*
fine (fīn), *n.* Money exacted as a penalty for an offense against the law.
fi-ness' (fī-nēs'), *n.* 1 Delicate skill. 2 Cunning; stratagem. — *fi-ness', v. i. & t.*
fin'ger (fīng'gēr), *n.* 1 One of the five divisions at the end of the hand, esp. one other than the thumb. 2 Anything like or likened to such a division. — *v. t. & i.* To touch with the fingers; to handle. — *fin'ger-nail'* (-nāl'), *n.* — *fin'ger-print'* (-prīnt'), *n. & v. t.* — *finger tip.*
fin'is (fī'nīs), *n.* End.
fin'ish (fīn'ish), *v. t. & i.* 1 To end; conclude. 2 To complete; accomplish; also, to perfect. — *n.* 1 End; conclusion. 2 Anything that completes or perfects. 3 The result of completed labor, as on the surface of an object; also, manner or style of

finishing. 4 Social polish. — *fin'ish-er, n.*
fin'ite (fī'nīt), *adj.* Having definite limits; restricted in power, scope, etc.
fin'nan had'die or had'dock (fīn'ān hād'ī, hād'ūk). A smoked haddock.
fin'ny (fīn'ī), *adj.* Having fins; also, abounding in fish.
fjord, fjord (fyōrd), *n.* A narrow inlet of the sea between high banks.
fir (fīr), *n.* An evergreen tree of the pine family.
fire (fīr), *n.* 1 The light or heat, or esp. the flame, of something burning. 2 Fuel burning in a stove, fireplace, etc. 3 Destructive burning of something, as a house. 4 Enthusiasm; zeal. 5 Discharge of firearms. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To kindle; ignite. 2 To enliven. 3 To discharge, as a gun. 4 To apply fire or fuel to something. 5 To bake, as pottery. — *fire'less* (fīr'lēs; -līs), *adj.* — *fire'light'* (-līt'), *n.* — *fire-place'* (-plās'), *n.* — *fire'proof'* (-prōōf'), *adj.* — *fire'side'* (-sīd'), *n.* — *fire'wood'* (-wōōd'), *n.*
fire'arm' (fīr'ārm'), *n.* Any weapon from which a shot is discharged by an explosive.
fire'brand' (-brānd'), *n.* 1 A piece of burning wood. 2 A person who arouses conflict.
fire'crack'er (-krāk'ēr), *n.* A paper tube containing an explosive to be fired during celebrations.
fire'fly' (-fīl'), *n.* A small beetle that produces a soft light.
fire'man (-mān), *n.* 1 A member of a company organized to put out fires. 2 A stoker.
fire'work' (-wūr'), *n.* A device designed to be lighted and produce a display of light, noise, smoke, etc.
firm (fīrm), *adj.* 1 Fixed; hence, solid. 2 Constant; steady. 3 Positive; determined. 4 Not fluctuating; — esp. of prices. — *Ant.* Loose, flabby. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become firm. — *firm'ly, adv.* — *firm'ness, n.*
firm (fīrm), *n.* The name under which a company transacts business; hence, a partnership of two or more persons.
fir'ma-ment (fīr'mā-mēnt), *n.* The arch of the sky; the heavens.
fir'man (fīr'mān; fēr-mān'), *n.* In some Oriental countries, a royal decree.
first (fīrst), *adj.* Foremost. — *adv.* 1 Before in space, time, rank, etc. 2 For the first time. — *n.* 1 Anything that is first. 2 The highest class, or a place or person in such a class. 3 The winning place in a contest.
first aid. Treatment of sufferers from accident, etc., before regular medical aid can be obtained. — *first'-aid', adj.*
first'-born', adj. Eldest. — *first'-born', n.*
first'-class', adj. Of highest quality.
first'ling (fīrst'līng), *n.* The first produce, offspring, or result.
first'-rate', adj. 1 Of highest rate or order. 2 Most efficient.
firth (fīrth), *n.* A narrow arm of the sea.

fis'cal (fīs'kāl), *adj.* Of or relating to financial matters.

fish (fīsh), *n.* 1 A cold-blooded animal that lives in water and has a skull and backbone and, usually, fins and scales. 2 The flesh of fish, used as food. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To attempt to catch fish. 2 To search for something buried, hidden, etc. 3 To draw forth. — **fish'er**, *n.*

fish'er-man (fīsh'ēr-mān), *n.* A person engaged in fishing; also, a fishing vessel.

fish'er-y (fīsh'ēr-ī), *n.* The business of catching fish; also, a place for catching fish.

fish'hook (fīsh'hōok'), *n.* A hook for catching fish.

fish'ing (fīsh'īng), *n.* The business or sport of catching fish.

fish'wife (fīsh'wīf'), *n.* A woman who sells fish; an abusive woman.

fis'sion (fīsh'ūn), *n.* A cleaving into parts.

fis'sure (fīsh'ēr), *n.* 1 A narrow crack or cleft. 2 Cleavage.

fist (fīst), *n.* The hand with fingers doubled into the palm.

fist'l-cuffs (fīs'tī-kūfs'), *n. pl.* A fight with fists.

fis'tu-la (fīs'tū-lā), *n.* In medicine, an abnormal passage in an abscess or hollow organ.

fit (fīt), *adj.* 1 Adapted to a purpose. 2 Proper, right, or becoming. 3 Prepared; ready. 4 In fine physical condition. — *Syn.* Suitable, meet, appropriate, apt. — *Ant.* Unfit. — *v. t.* 1 To suit. 2 To adjust to the right size, shape, etc. 3 To prepare. 4 To outfit. — *v. i.* 1 To be befitting. 2 To be of the right shape, size, etc. — *n.* Manner of fitting or being fitted. — **fit'ly**, *adv.* — **fit'ness**, *n.* — **fit'ter**, *n.*

fit (fīt), *n.* A convulsion; violent outburst.

fit'ful (fīt'fūl; -f'l), *adj.* Restless; impulsive and unreliable. — *Syn.* Spasmodic, convulsive. — *Ant.* Constant. — **fit'fully**, *adv.*

fit'ting (fīt'īng), *n.* 1 Act of one that fits. 2 *pl.* Fixtures, parts, etc. — *adj.* Appropriate. — *Syn.* Proper, meet, suitable, fit, apt. — *Ant.* Unfitting.

five (fiv), *adj.* One more than four. — **five**, *n.*

fix (fīks), *v. t.* 1 To make firm or fast. 2 To set definitely. 3 To arrange in order. 4 To give unchanging form to. — *Ant.* Alter; abrogate. — *n.* Colloq. A predicament.

fixed (fīkst), *adj.* Settled; firm. — **fix'ed-ly** (fīk'sēd-lī; -sīd-), *adv.* — **fix'ed-ness**, *n.*

fix'ture (fīks'tūr), *n.* Something firmly attached as a part of some other thing.

fiz'zle (fīz'z'l), *v. i.* 1 To make a hissing or sputtering sound. 2 Colloq. To fail, after a good start. — *n.* A fizzling.

fjord (fyōrd). Variant of **FIORD**.

flab'by (flāb'ī), *adj.* Soft and slack, as muscles; flaccid. — *Ant.* Firm.

flac'cid (flāk'sīd), *adj.* Lacking firmness; flabby. — *Ant.* Resilient.

flag (flāg), *n.* Any of several varieties of iris.

flag (flāg), *n.* A hard stone (flag'stone') suitable for paving.

flag (flāg), *n.* A standard; banner. — *v. t.* 1 To put a flag on. 2 To signal to with or as with a flag. 3 To convey (information, a message, etc.) by means of flags. — **flag'pole** (flāg'pōl'), *n.* — **flag'staff** (-stāf'), *n.*

flag (flāg), *v. i.* To droop; to lose vigor; to weary.

flag'i'tious (flā-īsh'ūs), *adj.* Grossly wicked. — *Syn.* Infamous, villainous, vicious, corrupt.

flag'on (flāg'ūn), *n.* A large vessel for liquors, with a handle and a spout and, usually, a lid.

flagrant (flā-grānt), *adj.* Conspicuously bad. — **flagrant-ly**, *adv.*

flag'ship (flāg'shīp'), *n.* The ship carrying the fleet or squadron commander and flying his flag.

flail (flāl), *n.* An instrument for threshing grain by hand. — *v. t. & i.* To beat with or as with a flail.

flair (flār), *n.* Aptitude; bent.

flak (flāk), *n.* Antiaircraft gunfire.

flake (flāk), *n.* A loose filmy mass, as of falling snow, or a thin scalelike layer of anything. — *v. t. & i.* To form or separate into flakes. — **flak'y** (flāk'ī), *adj.*

flam-boy'ant (flām-boī'ānt), *adj.* Florid; ornate; showy.

flame (flām), *n.* 1 A body of burning gas or vapor. 2 Any flamelike condition or appearance. 3 Zeal. — **flame**, *v. i.* — **flam'ing** (flām'īng), *adj.*

fla-min'go (flā-mīng'gō), *n.* A long-legged long-necked tropical water bird with scarlet wings and a broad bill bent downward.

flange (flānj), *n.* A rim used for strengthening or guiding something, or for attachment to another object.

flank (flāngk), *n.* 1 The side of an animal between the ribs and the hip. 2 Loosely, the thigh. 3 The side of anything. 4 *Mil. & Naval.* The right or left of an army, fleet, etc. — *v. t.* 1 *Mil.* To turn the flank of. 2 To border.

flan'nel (flān'ēl; -l'), *n.* 1 A soft woolen cloth of loose weave. 2 Also **flan'nel-ette** (flān'ēl-ēt'), a coarse soft cotton fabric with a nap.

flap (flāp), *n.* 1 Something broad and limber, or flat and thin, that hangs loose. 2 The motion or sound of a loosely hanging piece as it swings to and fro. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To strike. 2 To move, as wings, with a beating motion. — **flap'per**, *n.*

flare (flār), *v. i.* 1 To flame with a sudden unsteady light. 2 To become angry. 3 To spread outward. — *Ant.* Gutter out. — **flare**, *n.* — **flare'-up**, *n.*

flash (flāsh), *v. i.* 1 To break forth in or like sudden flame. 2 To pass like sudden flame. 3 To sparkle; gleam. — *v. t.* To send forth by or as by flashes. — *n.* 1 A sudden burst of light. 2 An instant.

foot; out; oil; cube, unite, urn, up, oirous, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

flash'y (flăsh'ŷ), *adj.* Showy; sporty. — **Syn.** Garish, gaudy, tawdry.
flask (flăsk), *n.* A bottle-shaped vessel for gunpowder, liquor, etc.
flat (flăt), *adj.* 1 Having a smooth level surface. 2 Spread out along a surface. 3 Positive; absolute. 4 Exact; precise. 5 Uninteresting; also, tasteless. 6 In music, below the true pitch. — **Syn.** Even; insipid. — *adv.* 1 Positively; directly. 2 Exactly. 3 In music, below the proper pitch. — *n.* 1 A level surface. 2 The flat part of anything. 3 A punctured tire. 4 In music, a flat tone or note. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become flat. — **flat'ly**, *adv.* — **flat'ness**, *n.*
flat (flăt), *n.* A floor or part of a floor in a building, used as a residence.
flat'boat (flăt'bôt'), *n.* A flat-bottomed boat used esp. for carrying bulky freight.
flat'fish (-flăsh'), *n.* A fish with flattened body and both eyes on the upper side, as the halibut, flounder, etc.
flat'iron (-i'ern), *n.* An iron for pressing clothes.
flat'ten (flăt'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become flat.
flat'ter (flăt'ēr), *v. t.* 1 To shower praise upon; blandish. 2 To portray too favorably. — **flat'ter-er**, *n.*
flat'ter-y (flăt'ēr-ŷ), *n.* Flattering speech or attentions.
flaunt (flônt; flănt), *v. i. & t.* 1 To display ostentatiously. 2 To make a showy appearance. — **Syn.** Parade, expose, exhibit, show. — **flaunt**, *n.*
fla'vor, fla'vor (flă'vēr), *n.* 1 Relish; savor. 2 A substance which affects the taste of anything. 3 The characteristic quality of anything. — *v. t.* To give flavor to. — **fla'vor-ing, fla'vor-ing**, *n.*
flaw (flô), *n.* An imperfection; defect. — **flaw'less**, *adj.*
flax (flăks), *n.* A blue-flowered plant cultivated for its fiber and its seeds; also, its fiber, used in making thread, linen, etc.
flax'en (flăks's'n), *adj.* Light yellow in color.
flay (flă), *v. t.* 1 To strip off the skin or surface of. 2 To scold; reprove harshly.
flea (flē), *n.* A small bloodsucking insect with unusual powers of leaping.
fleck (flĕk), *n.* A spot; speck. — *v. t.* To spot; dapple.
fled (flĕd), *past tense & past part. of FLEE.*
fledg'ling, fledge'ling (flĕj'ling), *n.* A young bird with feathers newly developed.
flee (flē), *v. i. & t.*; **FLED** (flĕd); **FLEE'ING**. To run away (from); to escape (from).
fleece (flēs), *n.* 1 The coat of wool covering a sheep; also, the quantity of wool shorn at one time. 2 Any fleecelike covering. — *v. t.* To strip (a person) of money or property by fraud. — **fleec'y** (flēs'ŷ), *adj.*
fleece (flēr), *v. i.* To sneer; mock.
fleet (flēt), *j.* Swift; fast. — **fleet'ing**, *adj.* — **fleet'ness**, *n.*
flesh (flĕsh), *n.* 1 The softer parts of an animal's body. 2 Meat. 3 The body, as

distinguished from the soul. 4 Mankind. 5 Kin; stock. 6 The pulp of a fruit. 7 The color of the skin of a white person. — **flesh'less**, *adj.* — **flesh'ly**, *adj.*
flesh'y (flĕsh'ŷ), *adj.* Plump; fat. — **Ant.** Skinny, scrawny.
flew (flō), *past tense of FLY.*
flex (flĕks), *v. t. & i.* To bend. — **flex'ure** (flĕk'shēr), *n.*
flex'i-ble (flĕk'si-b'l), *adj.* 1 Easily bent; pliable. 2 Easily influenced; tractable. — **Syn.** Elastic, supple, resilient, springy. — **Ant.** Inflexible. — **flex'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ŷ-ŷ), *n.*
flick'er (flĭk'ēr), *v. i.* To waver, as a dying fire. — *n.* 1 A wavering light. 2 A momentary stirring, as of interest.
fly'er, fly'er (flī'ēr), *n.* 1 An aircraft. 2 An aviator.
flight (flīt), *n.* 1 Act or manner of flying. 2 Power to fly. 3 Distance covered at one time in the air. 4 A number of creatures and things that pass through the air together. 5 A passing, as of the imagination, beyond ordinary limits. 6 A series of stairs from one landing to the next.
flight (flīt), *n.* A fleeing, as from danger.
flight'y (flīt'ŷ), *adj.* Subject to wild flights of fancy; capricious; also, mildly insane.
flim'sy (flĭm'zŷ), *adj.* Frail; not strongly built; without strength or stability.
flinch (flĭnch), *v. i.* To wince; shrink back, as from pain. — **Syn.** Recoil, quail.
fling (flĭng), *v. t.*; **FLUNG** (flŭng); **FLING'ING**. 1 To hurl. 2 To put or send suddenly and forcibly. 3 To overthrow. — *n.* 1 A flinging. 2 A jibe. 3 A lively dance. 4 Unrestrained activity.
flint (flĭnt), *n.* A hard quartz which strikes fire with steel. — **flint'y**, *adj.*
flip (flĭp), *v. t. & i. & n.* Toss; flick.
flip'pant (flĭp'pănt), *adj.* Treating lightly something serious; pert. — **flip'pan-cy** (-ăn-sŷ), *n.*
flip'per (flĭp'ēr), *n.* A broad flat limb, as on seals, adapted for swimming.
flirt (flŭrt), *v. i.* To play at love-making; to coquet. — *n.* One who flirts. — **flir-ta'tion** (flŭr-tă'shŭn), *n.* — **flir-ta'tious** (-shŭs), *adj.*
flit (flĭt), *v. i.* To pass suddenly; to dart.
flitch (flĭch), *n.* The side of a hog salted and cured.
float (flôt), *n.* 1 Anything that floats, as a raft. 2 A platform on wheels, to carry an exhibit. 3 A cork on a fishing line to show when a fish is biting. 4 A hollow metal ball that floats on the liquid in a cistern or tank and helps to regulate the level of the liquid, as by working a lever. — *v. i. & t.* 1 To rest on the surface of any liquid. 2 To move gently on or in a fluid; also, to cause to move thus. — **float'er**, *n.*
flock (flŏk), *n.* 1 A company of people. 2 A number of birds or animals of one kind living or herded together. — *v. i.* To gather or move in a flock or flocks.
floe (flō), *n.* A flat mass of floating ice.

flog (flɒg), *v. t.* To beat; lash.
flood (flʊd), *n.* 1 A great flow of water, overflowing the land; deluge. 2 The flowing in of the tide. — *v. t. & i.* To pour over or issue forth like a flood. — **flood'**
gate (flʊd'gāt), *n.*
floor (flɔːr), *n.* 1 The bottom of a room, on which one stands. 2 Any ground surface. 3 A story of a building. 4 The right to speak from one's place in a hall or chamber — *v. t.* 1 To furnish with a floor. 2 To knock down. — **floor'ing**, *n.*
flop (flɒp), *v. i.* 1 To flap. 2 To fall heavily or clumsily. 3 To fail. — **flop**, *n.*
flora (flɔːrə), *n.* Plants of a region or period.
floral (flɔːrəl), *adj.* Of or like flowers.
flor'id (flɔːr'ɪd), *adj.* 1 Flowery, as in style of speech or musical composition. 2 Ruddy.
flor'in (flɔːr'ɪn), *n.* 1 A former gold coin of Florence. 2 A modern silver coin in the Netherlands and in Great Britain.
flor'ist (flɔːr'ɪst; flɔːr'ɪst), *n.* A person who grows or deals in flowers.
floss (flɒs), *n.* Waste silk fibers, or the untwisted thread spun from such fibers.
flo'til'la (flɔːtɪ'lə), *n.* A small fleet, or a fleet of small vessels.
founce (flaʊns), *v. i.* To twist and turn suddenly and forcibly. — **founce**, *n.*
founce (flaʊns), *n.* A strip of fabric gathered and attached at its upper edge, as on a skirt.
floun'der (flaʊn'dɜːr), *n.* A flatfish.
floun'der (flaʊn'dɜːr), *v. i.* To struggle about heavily and clumsily. — **Syn.** Wal-low, welter, grovel.
flour (flaʊr), *n.* Finely ground meal of wheat, etc.; hence, any fine soft powder. — **flour'y**, *adj.*
flour'ish (flaʊr'ɪʃ), *v. i.* To thrive; prosper. — *v. t.* To brandish. — *n.* Something done in a dashing manner, as a showy musical passage or a decorative pen stroke.
flout (flaʊt), *v. t. & n.* Insult; jeer.
flow (fləʊ), *v. i.* 1 To move in the manner of a liquid. 2 To glide along smoothly. 3 To hang loose and waving. — *n.* 1 Act or manner of flowing. 2 A smooth gentle movement of thought, music, etc.; also, an outpouring of words. 3 The quantity that flows in a given time. 4 The rising of the tide. — **Syn.** Stream, current, flood.
flow'er (flaʊər), *n.* 1 Blossom; bloom. 2 Choicest part. 3 An ornament; esp., a figure of speech. — *v. i.* To blossom. — *adj.* Of, relating to, or dealing in flowers. — **flow'er-et** (-ɛt; -ɪt), *n.* — **flow'er-pot** (-pɒt), *n.*
flow'er-y (flaʊər-ɪ), *adj.* 1 Covered with flowers. 2 Adorned with figurative language; florid.
flown (flɒn), *past part.* of FLY.
flu (flʊ), *n.* Colloq. Influenza.
fluc'tu-ate (flʊk'tʃu-ət), *v. i.* To waver; vacillate. — **fluc'tu-a-tion** (-ə'shən), *n.*
flue (flʊ), *n.* A passage, as in a chimney, for gases, etc.

flu'ent (flʊənt), *adj.* Flowing easily; ready in the use of words; voluble. — **flu-en-cy** (-ən-si), *n.* — **flu'ent-ly**, *adv.*
fluff (flʌf), *n.* A light mass, as of down or dust. — **fluff'y**, *adj.*
flu'id (flʊɪd), *adj.* 1 Capable of flowing. 2 Flowing; fluent, as speech; floating; not fixed, as certain assets. — *n.* A fluid substance; a liquid or a gas. — **Ant.** Solid.
fluke (flʊk), *n.* 1 The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. 2 A barb, as on a harpoon. 3 A lobe of a whale's tail.
flume (flʊm), *n.* An inclined channel for carrying water, as for power.
flung (flʌŋ), *past tense & past part.* of FLING.
flunk (flʌŋk), *v. i. & t.* Colloq. To fail.
flunk'y, **flunk'ey** (flʌŋk'ɪ), *n.* A liveried servant, esp. a footman.
flu'o-res'cence (flʊə'rɛs'əns; -'ns), *n.* Emission of radiation absorbed from some other source; also, the emitted radiation.
flur'ry (flʌr'ɪ), *n.* 1 A sudden disturbance of the air. 2 Commotion; stir. — **Syn.** Bustle, fuss. — *v. t.* To agitate.
flush (flʌʃ), *v. i.* 1 To flow suddenly and freely. 2 To blush. — *v. t.* 1 To encourage. 2 To wash out by a rush of water. 3 To make red or rosy. — *n.* 1 A sudden rush, as of water. 2 A thrill. 3 Any tinge of ruddy light or color. 4 Glow; vigor. 5 A fit of extreme heat, as in fever.
flush (flʌʃ), *adj.* 1 Fully supplied. 2 Full of life and vigor. 3 Lavish. 4 On a level with an adjacent surface. 5 Direct. 6 In printing, set even with the left edge of the type page.
flush (flʌʃ), *v. i. & t.* To start up suddenly, as a bird.
flush (flʌʃ), *n.* A hand of cards all of the same suit.
flus'ter (flʌs'tɜːr), *v. t.* To fuddle; confuse. — **Syn.** Upset, agitate, perturb, discompose. — *n.* Agitation and confusion.
flute (flʊt), *n.* 1 A hollow pipelike musical instrument. 2 A channel or groove, as in plaited cloth. — **flut'ed** (flʊt'ɛd; -ɪd), *adj.* — **flut'ing**, *n.*
flut'ter (flʌt'tɜːr), *v. i.* 1 To flap the wings rapidly without flying. 2 To be agitated. — *n.* 1 A quick irregular waving back and forth. 2 Agitation; confusion.
flux (flʌks), *n.* 1 In medicine, an excessive fluid discharge, esp. from the bowels. 2 Flow, as of a stream or of the tide. 3 A substance used to aid in fusing metals or minerals. — *v. t.* 1 To fuse. 2 To purge. — **flux'ion** (flʌk'shən), *n.*
fly (flaɪ), *v. i.*; *past* FLEW (flɒ); *past part.* FLOWN (flɒn); *pres. part.* FLY'ING. 1 To pass through the air with wings. 2 To flee. 3 To move swiftly. 4 To wave in the air. 5 To go by aircraft. — *v. t.* 1 To cause to fly, as a flag, a kite. 2 To flee from. 3 To journey over in an aircraft. 4 To operate (aircraft). — *n.* 1 A flap of material on a garment, as to cover buttons. 2 The outer canvas of a tent with a double

foot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oircūs, meniū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

top. 3 The length of an extended flag from its staff. 4 In baseball, a ball batted in the air.

fly (flī), *n.* 1 A two-winged insect of which the housefly is the best known example. 2 In angling, a hook prepared with feathers, tinsel, etc., to look like a fly.

fly'er (flī'ēr), *n.* Variant of **FLIER**.

fly-wheel (flī'hwēl'), *n.* A heavy wheel that rotates steadily and thus regulates the speed of the machinery to which it is connected.

foal (fōl), *n.* The young of an animal of the horse family. — **foal**, *v. t. & i.*

foam (fōm), *n.* Froth; spume. — *v. i.* To froth. — **foam'y**, *adj.*

fob (fōb), *n.* 1 A watch chain or ribbon. 2 A small ornament worn on a watch chain.

fo'cus (fō'kūs), *n.* 1 Point at which rays of light, heat, sound, etc., meet after being reflected or refracted. 2 The distance from a lens, mirror, etc., to the point where the rays from it meet. 3 An adjustment of eyes, eyeglasses, etc., that gives clear vision. 4 Central point; center. — *v. t.* 1 To bring to a focus. 2 To adjust the focus of. 3 To center. — **fo'cal** (-kāl), *adj.*

fod'der (fōd'ēr), *n.* Coarse food fed to horses, cattle, etc.

foe (fō), *n.* Enemy. — **Ant.** Friend. — **foe'man** (fō'mān), *n.*

foe'tus (fō'tūs), **foe'tal**. Variants of **FETUS**, **FETAL**.

fog (fōg), *n.* 1 Mist suspended in the air and obscuring vision. 2 Mental confusion. — *v. t.* To obscure with or as with fog. — **fog'gy** (fōg'ī), *adj.* — **fog'horn** (-hōrn'), *n.*

fo'gy (fō'gī), *n.* A person who is behind the times.

foi'ble (foi'b'l), *n.* A failing; frailty.

foil (fōil), *v. t.* To baffle; thwart. — *n.* A light blunt sword used in fencing.

foil (fōil), *n.* 1 A very thin sheet of metal. 2 Anything that by contrast sets off another thing to advantage.

foist (foist), *v. t.* To pass off (something spurious) as genuine.

fold (fōld), *v. t. & i.* 1 To lay in plaits; to double over. 2 To clasp together. 3 To surround. — *n.* A doubling over, or a part doubled over.

fold (fōld), *n.* A pen for sheep. — *v. t.* To pen up (sheep).

fold'er (fōld'ēr), *n.* 1 A booklet of folded sheets. 2 A binder for loose papers.

fo'll-age (fō'll-ij; fō'll'yij), *n.* The leaves of a plant, tree, branch, etc.

fo'll-o (fō'll-ō; fō'll'yō), *n.* 1 A leaf of a book. 2 A sheet of paper folded once. 3 A book made of sheets each folded once. 4 The page number in a book.

folk (fōk), *n.* 1 A group of kindred people. 2 People; persons. — *adj.* Of, relating to, or originating among, the common people. — **folk'lore** (fōk'lōr'), *n.*

fol'li-cle (fōl'ī-k'l), *n.* A small cavity or gland, as that from which a hair grows.

fol'low (fōl'ō), *v. t.* 1 To go or come after. 2 To pursue. 3 To obey. 4 To proceed along; to attend upon closely. 5 To result from. — **Ant.** Precede; forsake. — **fol'low-er** (-ō-ēr), *n.*

fol'low-ing (fōl'ō-ing), *n.* Group of a person's adherents or dependents. — *adj.* Succeeding in time, order, etc.

fol'ly (fōl'ī), *n.* A foolish act or idea; foolishness.

fo-ment' (fō-mēnt'), *v. t.* To stir up; instigate. — **Ant.** Quell. — **fo'men-ta'tion** (fō'mēn-tā'shūn), *n.*

fond (fōnd), *adj.* Affectionate. — **fond'ly**, *adv.* — **fond'ness**, *n.*

fon'dle (fōn'd'l), *v. t.* To handle lovingly; to caress.

font (fōnt), **fount** (fount; fōnt), *n.* In printing, an assortment of type of one size and style.

fount (fōnt), *n.* 1 A basin for water used in baptism. 2 Fountain; spring; origin.

food (fōod), *n.* 1 Nutritive material taken into an organism for growth, repair, etc. 2 Solid nutritive material, as opposed to drink.

food'stuff' (fōod'stūf'), *n.* Anything, as wheat, corn, etc., having food value.

fool (fōol), *n.* 1 A simpleton. 2 A buffoon; jester. — *v. i.* To act like a fool; also, to tamper, as with a motor. — *v. t.* To dupe; deceive. — **fool'er-y** (fōol'ēr-ī), *n.* — **fool'proof** (-prōōf'), *adj.*

fool'har'dy (fōol'hār'dī), *adj.* Foolishly daring; rash. — **Syn.** Reckless, adventurous, venturesome. — **Ant.** Wary. — **fool'har'di-ness**, *n.*

fool'ish (fōol'īsh), *adj.* Showing folly; unwise. — **Syn.** Simple, silly; absurd, preposterous. — **Ant.** Sensible. — **fool'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **fool'ish-ness**, *n.*

fools'cap' (fōolz'kāp'), *n.* Paper in sheets 13 × 16 or 17 inches.

foot (fōot), *n.*; *pl.* **FEET** (fēt). 1 The lower end part of the leg. 2 A measure of length, 12 inches. 3 Bottom; also, last of a series; end. 4 Infantry. 5 A group of syllables forming one of the metrical units of a verse. — *v. t.* 1 To add up, as numbers in a column. 2 To pay (a bill, etc.).

foot'ball' (fōot'bāl'), *n.* An inflated ball used in certain games; also, a field game in which such a ball is used.

foot'fall' (-fāl'), *n.* A footstep.

foot'hill' (-hīl'), *n.* A hill at the foot of higher hills.

foot'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* A hold, or standing place, for the feet.

foot'ing (fōot'īng), *n.* 1 The placing of one's foot in a position to secure a firm stand. 2 A foothold. 3 Position which one person or group occupies with relation to another person or group. 4 The adding up of a column of figures.

foot'less (fōot'lēs; -līs), *adj.* **Colloq.** Ineffective; stupid.

foot'lights' (-līts'), *n. pl.* 1 Row of lights along the front of a stage. 2 The stage; the theater.

foot'man (fōt'măn), *n.* A male attendant at the door, table, etc.
foot'note (-nōt'), *n.* A reference note at the bottom of a page.
foot'pad (-păd'), *n.* A highwayman.
foot'path (-păth'), *n.* A path for people on foot.
foot'print (-prînt'), *n.* An impression of the foot.
foot'sore (-sōr'), *adj.* Having sore or tender feet, as from walking.
foot'step (-stēp'), *n.* 1 Tread; distance covered by a step. 2 Footprint.
foot'stool (-stōol'), *n.* A low stool to support the feet.
fop (fōp), *n.* A dandy. — **fop'per-y** (fōp'-ēr-y), *n.* — **fop'pish** (-îsh), *adj.*
for (fôr), *prep.* 1 In preparation towards. 2 With the purpose of. 3 Intended to help, cure, etc. 4 In exchange as equal to. 5 In support of. 6 Because of. 7 As regards. 8 Considering. 9 Throughout. — *conj.* Because.
for'age (fôr'îj), *n.* 1 Fodder. 2 A search for provisions. — *v. i.* To wander about in search of provisions; hence, to ravage. — **for'ag-er** (-îj-ēr), *n.*
for'ay (fôr'â), *v. t. & i. & n.* Raid.
for-bade, **for-bad** (fôr-băd'), *past tense of FORBID.*
for-bear (fôr-bâr'), *v. t.; past FOR-BORE* (-bōr'); *past part. FOR-BORNE* (-bōrn'); *pres. part. FOR-BEAR'ING.* To refrain from doing, using, etc. — *Syn.* Forgo, sacrifice; abstain. — **for-bear'ance** (-bâr'āns), *n.*
for'bear (fôr'bâr; fôr-bâr'), *n.* Forebear.
for-bid (fôr-bîd'), *v. t.; past FOR-BADE, **FOR-BAD** (-băd'); *past part. FOR-BID'DEN* (-bîd'n); *pres. part. FOR-BID'DING.* To prohibit. — *Syn.* Enjoin, ban. — *Ant.* Permit; bid. — **for-bid'den**, *adj.*
force (fōrs), *n.* 1 Energy; vigor. 2 Persuasive power. 3 Strength for war; hence, any body of men prepared for action. 4 Violence; compulsion. — *v. t.* 1 To compel; coerce. 2 To cause by necessity. 3 To extort by violence. 4 To press or urge for acceptance. 5 To hasten, as in growth, by artificial means. — *Syn.* Constrain, oblige. — **force'ful**, *adj.*
for'ceps (fôr'sēps), *n.* A pair of pincers, esp. for delicate work.
for'ci-ble (fôr'sl-b'l), *adj.* 1 Obtained by force. 2 Showing force or energy. — *Syn.* Forceful, powerful, potent. — **for'ci-bly** (-blî), *adv.*
ford (fōrd), *n.* A place where a stream may be crossed by wading. — *v. t.* To cross by a ford.
fore (fôr), *adv.* In the front part. — *adj.* Advanced; forward. — *n.* The front. — *interj.* In golf, a warning cry to persons in the line of flight of the ball.
fore-and-aft, *adj.* Running in the line of the length of a vessel.
fore'arm (fôr'ărm'), *n.* The part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.
fore'bear (fôr'bâr), **for'bear** (fôr'bâr), *n.* Ancestor; forefather.*

fore-bode (fôr-bōd'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To portend. 2 To have a premonition, esp. of misfortune. — *Syn.* Augur, prognosticate, foretell, predict, forecast, prophesy. — **fore-bod'ing** (-bōd'îng), *n.*
fore-cast (fôr-kăst'; fôr'kăst'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To plan ahead; foresee. 2 To foretell. — *Syn.* Predict, prophesy, prognosticate, augur. — (fôr'kăst'), *n.* A prophecy. — **fore-cast'er**, *n.*
fore'cas-tle (fōk's'l; fôr'kă-s'l), *n.* 1 The upper deck of a vessel in front of the foremast. 2 In merchant vessels, the forward part, where the sailors live.
fore-close (fôr-klōz'), *v. t. & i.* To subject, as a mortgage, to foreclosure proceedings.
fore-clo'sure (fôr-klō'zhēr), *n.* A legal proceeding by which the holder of a mortgage, if the provisions have not been met, takes over the property.
fore-doom (fôr-dōom'), *v. t.* To doom beforehand.
fore'fa'ther (fôr'fă'thēr), *n.* Ancestor.
fore'fin'ger (fôr'fîng'gēr), *n.* The finger next to the thumb.
fore'foot (-fōot'), *n.* One of the front feet of a quadruped.
fore'front (-frünt'), *n.* Foremost place.
fore-go (fôr-gō'), *v. t. & i.* To precede.
fore-go'ing (-gō'îng), *adj.* Preceding. — *Syn.* Previous, prior, former. — *Ant.* Following.
fore-gone (fôr-gōn'; fôr'gōn), *adj.* Previous; past.
fore'ground (fôr'ground'), *n.* The part of a scene that appears nearest to and in front of the spectator.
fore'hand (-hănd'), *adj.* Made with the palm to the front, as a stroke in tennis. — *n.* A forehand stroke.
fore'hand'ed (-hănd'ēd; -dîd), *adj.* Timely; also, thrifty; prudent.
fore'head (fôr'ēd; -îd; fôr'hēd'), *n.* The part of the face above the eyes.
for'eign (fôr'în), *adj.* 1 Situated outside of one's own country. 2 Not native or domestic; alien.
for'eign-er (fôr'în-ēr), *n.* An alien; a person who owes allegiance to a foreign country.
fore-know (fôr-nō'), *v. t.* To know beforehand. — *Syn.* Divine, foresee, anticipate, apprehend. — **fore-knowl'edge** (fôr-nōl'-ēj; fôr'nōl'ēj; -îj), *n.*
fore'land (fôr'lănd), *n.* Headland.
fore'leg (-lēg'), *n.* A forward leg.
fore'lock (-lōk'), *n.* A lock of hair growing from the front part of the head.
fore'man (fôr'măn), *n.* Chief man of a jury, a gang of workmen, etc.
fore'mast (-măst'; naut. -măst), *n.* The mast nearest the bow of a vessel.
fore'most (fôr'mōst; -müst), *adj. & adv.* First; most advanced.
fore'noon (fôr'nōon'), *n.* The period from morning to noon.
fo-ren'sic (fō-rēn'sîk), *adj.* Suitable for public speaking or debate.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

fore-or-dain' (fôr'ôr-dân'), *v. t.* To ordain beforehand.

fore-quar-ter (fôr'kwôr'tēr), *n.* A front quarter, esp. of beef, lamb, etc.

fore-run' (fôr-rûn'), *v. t.* To precede.

fore-run'ner (-rûn'ēr), *n.* 1 A messenger. 2 A predecessor; ancestor. — **Syn.** Precursor, harbinger, herald.

fore'sail' (fôr'sāl'; *naut.* fôr's'l or fô's'l), *n.* The lowest sail on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel.

fore-see' (fôr-sē'), *v. t.* To see beforehand. — **Syn.** Foreknow, divine.

fore-shad'ow (fôr-shăd'ô), *v. t.* To represent or typify beforehand.

fore-short'en (-shôr't'n), *v. t.* In fine arts, to represent (objects) as diminished in such a way as to appear in right relation to other objects in the work.

fore'sight' (fôr'sît'), *n.* 1 Act of foreseeing. 2 Care or provision for the future. — **Syn.** Forethought, providence, discretion, prudence. — **Ant.** Hindsight.

for'est (fôr'ĕst; -ĭst), *n.* An extensive thick growth of trees and underbrush.

fore-stall' (fôr-stôl'), *v. t.* 1 To prevent by measures taken in advance. 2 To anticipate.

for'est-ry (fôr'ĕst-rĭ; fôr'ĭst-), *n.* Science of caring for forests. — **for'est-er** (fôr'ĕst-ēr; fôr'ĭs-), *n.*

fore-taste' (fôr-tăst'), *v. t.* To taste beforehand; to anticipate.

fore-tell' (fôr-tĕl'), *v. t. & i.* To predict; prophesy. — **Syn.** Forecast, prognosticate, augur.

fore-thought' (fôr'thôt'), *n.* Care for the future. — **Syn.** Foresight, providence, discretion, prudence.

for-ev'er (fôr-ĕv'ēr), *adv.* Also **for ever**. 1 For a limitless time. 2 Incessantly.

fore-warn' (fôr-wôr'n'), *v. t.* To warn beforehand.

fore-word' (fôr'wôrd'), *n.* A preface.

for'felt (fôr'fĭt), *v. t.* To lose by some error, offense, or crime. — *n.* 1 A fine; penalty. 2 Act of forfeiting. — **for'fel-ture** (fôr'fĭ-tŭr), *n.*

for-gath'er (fôr-găth'ēr), *v. i.* To convene; assemble.

for-gave' (fôr-gāv'), *past tense* of FORGIVE.

forge (fôr; fôrj), *n.* A smithy. — *v. t.* 1 To form by heating and hammering, as a metal. 2 To fashion; shape. 3 To counterfeit, as a signature. — **forger** (fôr-jēr; fôr'-), *n.* — **for'ger-y** (fôr'jēr-ĭ; fôr'-), *n.*

forge (fôr; fôrj), *v. i. & t.* To move ahead steadily but gradually.

for-get' (fôr-gĕt'), *v. t.; past* FOR-GOT' (-gôt'); *past part.* FOR-GOT'TEN (-gôt'n) or FOR-GOT'; *pres. part.* FOR-GET'TING. To lose remembrance of; to cease remembering. — **Syn.** Overlook, ignore, disregard, neglect. — **Ant.** Remember. — **for-get'-ful**, *adj.* — **for-get'-ful-ness**, *n.*

for-give' (fôr-gĭv'), *v. t.; past* FOR-GAVE' (-gāv'); *past part.* FOR-GIV'EN (-gĭv'ĕn); *pres. part.* FOR-GIV'ING. To pardon. — **for-give'ness**, *n.*

for-go' (fôr-gō'), *v. t.* To abstain from.

for-got' (fôr-gôt'), **for-got'ten** (-gôt'n). See FORGET.

fork (fôrĭk), *n.* 1 An implement with tines or prongs for piercing, holding, taking up, or tossing anything. 2 Anything like a fork in shape. 3 A branch; division; also, a place where something branches. — *v. i.* To divide into branches.

for-lorn' (fôr-lôr'n'), *adj.* Deserted; forsaken; wretched. — **Syn.** Lone, desolate, lonesome, lonely, alone; hopeless, despondent. — **for-lorn'ly**, *adv.*

form (fôrĭm), *n.* 1 Shape; figure. 2 A set order of words or actions. 3 Manner of doing something. 4 Arrangement in a set way. 5 A kind; variety. 6 A mold. 7 A bench, esp. in a schoolroom; hence, a class of students. 8 *Brit. also* **forme** (fôrĭm). Type in a frame ready for printing. 9 In grammar, a change in a word to show difference in use. — *v. t.* 1 To shape; fashion; mold; make. 2 To train; instruct. 3 To develop, as a habit. 4 To make up; constitute.

for'mal (fôr'măl), *adj.* 1 Conventional. 2 Done in due form; regular. — **Ant.** Informal. — **for'mal-ly**, *adv.*

form-al'de-hyde (fôr-măl'dĕ-hĭd), *n.* A colorless gas used as a preservative and disinfectant.

for'mal-ism (fôr'măl-ĭz'm), *n.* Strict adherence to set forms.

for-mal'i-ty (fôr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1 Formal conduct, speech, etc. 2 Ceremony.

for-ma'tion (fôr-mă'shŭn), *n.* 1 A giving form to anything. 2 That which is formed. 3 Structure. 4 Arrangement of a body of troops, as for battle. — **form'a-tive** (fôr'mă-tĭv), *adj.*

for'mer (fôr'mĕr), *adj.* Preceding; previous; hence, ancient. — **Ant.** Latter.

for'mer-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In times past; heretofore.

for'mi-da-ble (fôr'mĭ-dă-b'l), *adj.* Arousing dread; alarming. — **Ant.** Contemptible.

form'less (fôrĭm'lĕs; -lĭs), *adj.* Lacking definite shape.

for'mu-la (fôr'mŭ-lă), *n.; pl.* -LAS (-lăz), -LAE (-lē). 1 A set form of words for ceremonial use. 2 A conventional method. 3 A group of symbols, figures, etc., joined to express a single rule or idea. 4 A recipe.

for'mu-late (-lăt), *v. t.* To reduce to a formula; to state definitely. — **for'mu-la-tion** (-lă'shŭn), *n.*

for'ni-ca'tion (fôr'nĭ-kă'shŭn), *n.* Illicit sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person.

for-sake' (fôr-săĭk'), *v. t.; past* FOR-SOOK' (-soök'); *past part.* FOR-SAK'EN (-săĭk'ĕn); *pres. part.* FOR-SAK'ING. To leave; quit; abandon. — **Ant.** Return to; revert to. — **for-sak'en**, *adj.*

for-sooth' (fôr-soōth'), *adv.* In truth; indeed.

for-swear' (fôr-swâr'), *v. t.* To renounce upon oath; abjure. — **for-sworn'** (-swôr'n'), *adj.*

for-syth'-i-a (fôr-sîth'î-â; -sî'thî-â), *n.* A bush with yellow bell-shaped flowers that come out in the early spring.

fort (fôrt), *n.* A fortified place.

forte (fôrt), *n.* That in which one excels.

for'te (fôr'tâ), *adj. & adv.* In music, loud(ly).

forth (fôrth), *adv.* 1 Forward; onward. 2 Out into view.

forth'com'ing (fôrth'kûm'ing), *adj.* Approaching; coming.

forth'right' (fôrth'rît'; fôrth'rît'), *adj.* Direct; straightforward. — *Ant.* Furtive.

forth'with' (fôrth'wîth'; -wîth'), *adv.* At once.

for'ti-eth (fôr'tî-éth; -îth), *adj.* Next in order after the thirty-ninth. — **for'ti-eth**, *n.*

for'ti-fy (fôr'tî-fî), *v. t.* 1 To strengthen, as wines, by addition of alcohol. 2 To strengthen by military defenses. — **for'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fî-kâ'shûn), *n.*

for'ti-tude (fôr'tî-tûd), *n.* Resolute endurance in meeting danger or adversity. — *Syn.* Grit, backbone, pluck. — *Ant.* Pusillanimity.

fort'night (fôrt'nîht; -nîht), *n.* A period of two weeks. — **fort'night-ly** (-nîht-lî), *adj. & adv.*

fort'tress (fôr'trêz; -trîs), *n.* A fort.

for-tu'i-tous (fôr-tû'î-tûs), *adj.* Happening by chance; accidental.

for'tu-nate (fôr'tû-nîht), *adj.* 1 Coming by good luck. 2 Lucky. — *Ant.* Unfortunate; disastrous. — **for'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.*

for'tune (fôr'tûn), *n.* 1 Chance; luck. 2 Good luck. 3 Fate; destiny. 4 Riches; wealth. — **for'tune-tell'er** (-têl-êr), *n.* — **for'tune-tell'ing**, *n. & adj.*

for'ty (fôr'tî), *adj.* Thirty-nine and one more. — **for'ty**, *n.*

fo'rum (fô'rûm), *n.* In ancient Rome, the market place or central meeting place in the city; hence, a meeting place for open discussion.

for'ward (fôr'wêrd), *adj.* 1 Near or at the front. 2 Precocious. 3 Onward. 4 Ready; prompt. 5 Eager; also, immodest. — *Syn.* Advanced, premature, untimely. — *Ant.* Backward. — *n.* In certain games, a player stationed in the front line or field of play. — *v. t.* 1 To help onward. 2 To send on; transmit. — **for'ward-ness**, *n.*

fos'sil (fôs'il; -l), *n.* Any trace or remains of a plant or animal preserved in earth, clay, rock, etc., from past ages. — **fos'sil-ize** (fôs'î-lîz), *v. t. & i.*

fos'ter (fôs'têr), *v. t.* 1 To feed; rear. 2 To sustain and promote. — *Syn.* Nurse, nurture, cherish, cultivate. — *adj.* Affording or receiving nourishment and care, though not related by blood, as **foster mother**, **foster child**.

fought (fôht), *past tense & past part. of FIGHT.*

foul (foul), *adj.* 1 Loathsome; filthy. 2 Hateful; odious. 3 Profane; scurrilous. 4 Entangled, as a ship's cable. 5 Unfair; not according to the rules. — *Ant.* Fair; undefiled. — *n.* In various games,

an act contrary to the rules. — *v. t.* 1 To soil. 2 To dishonor. 3 To entangle, as a ship's cable. 4 To collide with. 5 In games, to make a foul against. — *v. i.* 1 To become foul. 2 To become entangled; also, to collide. 3 In games, to commit a foul. — **foul'ness**, *n.*

fou-lard' (fôo-lârd'), *n.* A thin soft silk or silk and cotton fabric.

found (found), *past tense & past part. of FIND.*

found (found), *v. t.* To settle or place on a firm base; to establish. — *Syn.* Institute, organize. — **found'er**, *n.*

found (found), *v. t.* To cast (metal).

foun-da'tion (foun-dâ'shûn), *n.* 1 A founding or being founded; establishment, as of a college, professorship, etc. 2 Supporting structure; base. — *Ant.* Superstructure.

foun'der (foun'dêr), *v. i. & t.* 1 To stumble and go lame, as a horse. 2 To fill with water and sink, as a ship.

found'ling (found'ling), *n.* An infant found after its unknown parents have deserted it.

found'ry (foun'drî), *n.* A building or works where metal is cast.

fount (fount), *n.* A fountain; source.

fount (fount; fônt), *n.* *Brit.* Font (in printing).

foun'tain (foun'tîn; -tên), *n.* 1 A spring of water. 2 An artificial jet of water. 3 A container for liquid, as ink, that can be drawn off as needed, as in the **fountain pen**.

foun'tain-head' (foun'tîn-hêd'; -tên;-hêd'), *n.* Source.

four (fôr), *adj.* One more than three. — **four**, *n.*

four'fold' (fôr'fôld'), *adj.* Quadruple.

four'score' (fôr'skôr'), *adj.* Four times twenty.

four'square' (-skwâr'), *adj. & adv.* 1 Square. 2 With unshakable firmness; also, forthright.

four'teen' (fôr'tên'), *n. & adj.* One more than thirteen. — **four'teenth'** (-tênth'), *n. & adj.*

fourth (fôrth), *adj.* Next in order after the third. — **fourth**, *n.*

fowl (foul), *n.* 1 A bird. 2 A domestic cock or hen, esp. when considered as food. — *v. i.* To hunt wild fowl. — **fowl'er**, *n.*

fox (fôks), *n.* 1 A wild animal of the dog family, noted for craftiness. 2 A crafty fellow. — **fox'y** (fôk'sî), *adj.*

fox'glove' (fôks'glûv'), *n.* A plant with spikes of dotted white or purple tubeshaped flowers.

foy'er (foi'â; foi'êr; fwä'yâ), *n.* Lobby.

fra'cas (frâ'kâs), *n.* Brawl.

frac'tion (frâk'shûn), *n.* 1 A fragment. 2 One or more parts of a unit. — **frac'tion-al** (-âl; -l), *adj.*

frac'ture (frâk'tûr), *n.* 1 A breaking, as of a bone; rupture. 2 A crack; cleft.

frag'ile (frâj'îl), *adj.* Easily broken; delicate. — *Syn.* Brittle, crisp, friable; frail,

fôot; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ūp, oîreûs, menû; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natûre, verdûre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

weak, feeble, infirm. — **Ant.** Tough; durable. — **frag'il-i-ty** (frā-jī'l-i-tī), *n.*
frag'ment (frāg'mēnt), *n.* A part broken off.
frag'men-tar'y (frāg'mēn-tēr'i; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-i), *adj.* Made up of fragments; not complete.
fra'grant (frā'grānt), *adj.* Sweet or agreeable in smell. — **Ant.** Fetid. — **fra'grance** (-grāns), **fra'gran-cy** (-grān-sī), *n.*
frail (frāl), *adj.* Easily broken; fragile. — **Syn.** Weak, feeble, infirm. — **Ant.** Robust.
frail'ty (frāl'tī), *n.* 1 A being frail; weakness, delicacy, or the like. 2 A fault due to weakness of character.
frame (frām), *v. t.* 1 To form; fashion. 2 To plan; conceive; imagine. 3 To enclose (a picture) in a frame. — *n.* 1 A structure made of parts fitted and joined together. 2 The structure of the body. 3 An open case to hold or enclose things, as a picture. 4 Disposition of mind. — **fram'er** (frām'ēr), *n.* — **frame'work** (frām'wōrk'), *n.*
franc (frāngk), *n.* A coin and monetary unit of France, Belgium, and Switzerland.
fran'chise (frān'chīz), *n.* 1 A privilege granted by a government, usually by charter. 2 A constitutional right, *esp.* the right to vote.
frank (frāngk), *adj.* Candid; outspoken. — **Ant.** Reticent. — **frank'ly**, *adv.* — **frank'ness**, *n.*
frank (frāngk), *v. t.* To send (a letter, etc.) without paying postage, etc. — *n.* 1 The mark indicating that the letter, telegram, etc. is to be transmitted free of cost. 2 The privilege of franking communications.
frank'furt-er (frāngk'fēr-tēr), **frank'-fort-er** (-fēr-tēr), *n.* A smoked sausage made from beef and pork.
frank'in-cense (frāngk'īn-sēns), *n.* A fragrant resin burned as incense.
fran'tic (frān'tīk), *adj.* Frenzied; wild. — **fran'ti-cal-ly** (-tī-kāl-i), *adv.*
fra-ter'nal (frā-tūr'nāl; -n'l), *adj.* 1 Belonging to or befitting brothers. 2 Composed of members associated like brothers.
fra-ter'ni-ty (frā-tūr'nī-tī), *n.* 1 Fraternal relation. 2 A fraternal society, as certain college secret organizations. 3 Men of the same class, profession, or tastes.
frat'er-nize (frāt'ēr-nīz), *v. i. & t.* To associate as brothers or upon brotherly terms. — **frat'er-ni-za'tion** (-nī-zā'shūn; -nī-zā'-), *n.*
fraud (frōd), *n.* 1 Deceit; trickery. 2 A trick. — **Syn.** Deception; sham, fake, humbug.
fraud'u-lent (frōd'ū-lēnt), *adj.* 1 Deceitful. 2 Based on fraud. 3 Obtained or done by trickery.
fraught (frōt), *adj.* Laden.
fray (frā), *n.* 1. *Law*; fight.
freak (frēk), *n.* 1 Whim; caprice. 2 A strange, abnormal, or unusual person or thing. — **freak'ish**, *adj.*

freck'le (frēk'li), *n.* A brownish spot on the skin. — **freck'le**, *v. t. & i.*
free (frē), *adj.* 1 Independent. 2 Exempt, as from a tax, duty, etc. 3 Released, as from trouble, pain, etc. 4 Not restricted. 5 Given without cost. — *adv.* 1 In a free manner. 2 Without cost. — *v. t.* To make free; to exempt, relieve, disengage, etc. — **free'ly**, *adv.*
free'boot'er (frē'bōōt'ēr), *n.* Pirate.
freed'man (frēd'mān), *n.* A man freed from slavery.
free'dom (frē'dūm), *n.* 1 Condition of being free. 2 Frankness. 3 Facility. 4 Exemption from any burden, duty, anxiety, etc. 5 Unrestricted use. — **Syn.** Independence; liberty, license. — **Ant.** Bondage; necessity.
free'hold' (frē'hōld'), *n.* The holding of an estate either for life or with a right to bequeath it to one's heirs; also, an estate thus held. — **free'hold'er**, *n.*
free'man (frē'mān), *n.* 1 One who has civil or political liberty. 2 A citizen.
Free'ma'son (frē'mā'sn; frē'mā's'n), *n.* A member of a certain secret society of persons united for fraternal purposes. — **Free'ma'son-ry** (-rī), *n.*
free'will' (frē'wīl'), *adj.* Voluntary.
freeze (frēz), *v. i.*; *past* FROZE (frōz); *past part.* FROZEN (frō'z'n); *pres. part.* FREEZ'ING. 1 To harden into ice. 2 To become formal in manner. — *v. t.* 1 To harden into ice. 2 To damage by frost. — *n.* 1 A freezing or being frozen. 2 A chilly condition of the weather. — **freez'er** (frēz'ēr), *n.*
freight (frāt), *n.* 1 Payment for carrying goods. 2 Load; cargo. 3 The carrying of goods by some common carrier. 4 A train for carrying goods. — *v. t.* 1 To load with cargo. 2 To ship by freight. — **freight'er**, *n.*
French (frēnch), *adj.* Of or relating to France or its people. — *n.* The people of France; also, the language of these people. — **French'man** (-mān), *n.*
fren'zy (frēn'zī), *n.* Violent mental agitation. — **fren'zied** (-zīd), *adj.*
fre'quen-cy (frē'kwēn-sī), *n.* 1 Occurrence again and again. 2 Number of cycles of electric current produced by an alternating-current generator per second.
fre'quent (frē'kwēnt), *adj.* 1 Often repeated. 2 Habitual. — **fre'quent-ly**, *adv.*
fre-quent' (frē'kwēnt'), *v. t.* To visit often or habitually.
fres'co (frēs'kō), *n.* Art of painting on fresh plaster; also, a painting done by this method.
fresh (frēsh), *adj.* 1 Newly made or gathered. 2 Not salt. 3 Pure and cool. 4 Of the wind, strong. 5 New; recent. 6 Not stale, faded, or tarnished. 7 Vigorous; lively. 8 Inexperienced. — **Syn.** Novel, new-fashioned, modern. — **Ant.** Stale. — **fresh'ly**, *adv.* — **fresh'ness**, *n.*
fresh'en (frēsh'ēn; -n), *v. t. & i.* To make, grow, or become fresh.

fresh'et (frēsh'ēt; -It), *n.* An overflowing of a stream.

fresh'man (-mān), *n.* A beginner; esp., a student in his first year in college.

fresh'-wa'ter, *adj.* 1 Living in water that is not salt. 2 Accustomed to navigation only on fresh water; hence, unskilled as a seaman.

fret (frēt), *v. t.* 1 To wear or chafe. 2 To roughen or disturb. 3 To worry; irritate. — *v. i.* 1 To corrode. 2 To chafe. 3 To be vexed or irritated. — *n.* Irritation; agitation. — **fret'ful**, *adj.* — **fret'ful-ly**, *adv.*

fret (frēt), *n.* Ornamental work, esp. of straight lines in symmetrical patterns. — **fret'work** (-wŭrk'), *n.*

fret (frēt), *n.* A metal or ivory ridge across the finger board of a guitar, banjo, etc.

fri'a-ble (frī'ā-b'l), *adj.* Easily pulverized. — *Syn.* Short, frangible, crisp, brittle, fragile.

fri'ar (frī'ēr), *n.* A member of any one of certain Roman Catholic religious orders.

fri'ary (frī'ēr-ī), *n.* Monastery.

fric'as-see (frīk'ā-sē'), *n.* A dish of fowl, veal, etc., stewed in gravy. — *v. t.* To cook as a fricassee.

fric'tion (frīk'shŭn), *n.* 1 The rubbing of one body against another. 2 Disagreement; clash, as of opinions. 3 In machinery, the resistance to motion between two surfaces that are touching each other. — **fric'tion-al**, *adj.*

Fri'day (frī'dī), *n.* The sixth day of the week.

friend (frēnd), *n.* 1 A person attached to another by respect and affection. 2 A person who aids or approves something. 3 A member of a certain religious sect, the Society of Friends; a Quaker. — *Ant.* Foe. — **friend'less**, *adj.* — **friend'li-ness**, *n.* — **friend'ly**, *adj.* — **friend'ship**, *n.*

frieze (frēz), *n.* Any ornamental band extending around a building, a room, etc.

frig'ate (frīg'īt), *n.* 1 A three-masted square-rigged war vessel. 2 A lightly armed escort vessel, larger than a corvette, used esp. by British Navy in World War II.

fright (frīt), *n.* Sudden terror; alarm. — *Syn.* Consternation, panic, fear, dread.

fright'en (frīt'n), *v. t.* To alarm; terrify.

fright'ful (frīt'fŭl; -f'l), *adj.* Exciting terror or alarm. — **fright'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fright'ful-ness**, *n.*

frig'id (frīj'id), *adj.* 1 Intensely cold. 2 Stiff and formal in manner. — *Ant.* Torrid. — **frig'id'i-ty** (frīj'id'ī-tī), *n.*

frill (frīl), *n.* 1 An edging, as of gathered lace, lawn, etc. 2 An ornamental addition. — **frill'y**, *adj.*

fringe (frīnj), *n.* 1 An edging made of loose threads or narrow strips plaited together at the top. 2 Any border or edging. — **fringe**, *v. t.*

frip'per-y (frīp'ēr-ī), *n.* Tawdry finery.

frisk (frīsk), *v. i.* To frolic. — *v. t.* *Slang.* To search (a person) by running the hand over his clothing.

frisk'y (frīs'kī), *adj.* Frolicsome.

frit'ter (frīt'ēr), *n.* A fried cake of batter containing corn, fruit, etc.

frit'ter (frīt'ēr), *v. t.* To waste, as one's time, on unimportant things.

friv'o-lous (frīv'ō-lŭs), *adj.* 1 Of little seriousness or importance. 2 Given to trifling; giddy. — **frivol'i-ty** (frī-vōl'ī-tī), *n.*

friz'zle (frīz'z'l), *v. t. & i.* To sizzle or cause to sizzle, as in cooking.

fro (frō), *adv.* From; back.

frock (frōk), *n.* 1 A coarse gown worn by monks and friars. 2 A dress; gown.

frog (frōg), *n.* 1 A small tailless leaping animal that lives both on land and in water. 2 A soreness in the throat, causing hoarseness. 3 An arrangement of rails where one railroad track crosses another. 4 A button fastened with a braided loop.

frol'ic (frōl'ik), *v. i. & n.* Play. — **frol'-ic-some** (-sŭm), *adj.*

from (frōm), *prep.* Forth out of.

frond (frōnd), *n.* Leaf of a fern.

front (frŭnt), *n.* 1 The forward part or face of a thing. 2 Land along the bank of a body of water. 3 Something worn over the forward part. 4 In war, the area of active fighting. — *v. t.* 1 To face. 2 To be in front of. — **fron'tal** (frŭn'tāl; frŏn'-tāl), *adj.*

front'age (frŭn'tij), *n.* 1 The face of a building. 2 The front boundary line of a lot on a street; also, the length of such a line.

fron-tier (frŭn-tēr; frŏn'tēr), *n.* The part of a country facing another country or an unsettled region. — *Syn.* Border, boundary. — **fron-tiers'man** (frŭn-tēr-z'mān), *n.*

fron'tis-piece (frŭn'tīs-pēs; frŏn'-tīs-pēs), *n.* In a book, an illustration facing the first page on the title page.

frost (frōst), *n.* 1 Freezing temperature. 2 Frozen dew; hoarfrost. — **frost'y** (frōs'tī), *adj.*

froth (frōth), *n.* 1 Bubbly foam, as on liquids. 2 Anything light or frivolous. — **froth'y**, *adj.*

fro'ward (frō'wērd; -ērd), *adj.* Perverse; disobedient; ungovernable; willful. — *Ant.* Compliant.

frown (froun), *v. t. & i. & n.* Scowl. — *Ant.* Smile.

frowz'y (frouz'ī), *adj.* Disordered, musty, and unkempt. — *Syn.* Slatternly, dowdy. — *Ant.* Trim; smart.

froze (frōz), *past tense of FREEZE.*

fro'zen (frō'z'n), *past part. of FREEZE.*

fru'gal (frŭō'gāl), *adj.* Economical; thrifty. — *Syn.* Sparing. — *Ant.* Wasteful. — **fru-gal'i-ty** (frŭō-gāl'ī-tī), *n.*

fruit (frŭot), *n.* 1 The edible product of trees, shrubs, or vines. 2 Any product of plant growth useful to man or animals. 3 Consequence; result; outcome. — **fruit'-age**, *n.* — **fruit'er-er**, *n.* — **fruit'ful**, *adj.* — **fruit'ful-ness**, *n.* — **fruit'less**, *adj.*

fru-ition (frŭō-īsh'ŭn), *n.* State of bearing fruit; hence, realization, as of one's plans or hopes.

foot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīroŭs, meniū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

frus'trate (frūs'trāt), *v. t.* To thwart; balk; baffle. — **Ant.** Fulfill. — **frus-tra-tion** (frūs-trā'shūn), *n.*

fry (frī), *n. sing. & pl.* The young of fishes; hence, a brood of young of any kind.

fry (frī), *v. t. & i.* To brown and sear in hot fat.

fuch'sia (fū'shā; -shī-ā), *n.* A shrub with nodding reddish or purplish flowers.

fud'dle (fūd'ḡl), *v. t.* To muddle or confuse, as with liquor. — **Ant.** Clarify, clear.

fudge (fūj), *n.* A creamy sugary candy, often containing chocolate and nuts.

fu'el (fū'ēl; -l), *n.* Any substance, as coal, used to produce heat or power by combustion. — *v. t. & i.* To feed with or procure fuel.

fu'gi-tive (fū'jī-tīv), *n.* A person fleeing from danger, pursuit, etc. — *adj.* 1 Fleeing. 2 Liable to vanish suddenly; not permanent. 3 Dealing with topics of only temporary interest.

fugue (fūg), *n.* A musical composition in which different parts successively repeat the theme.

Füh'rer (fū'rēr), *n.* Leader; chief; specif., der Füh'rer (dēr), leader of the German Nazis.

ful'crum (fūl'krūm), *n.* The support on which a lever turns in lifting anything.

ful-fill', ful-fil' (fūl-ḡl'), *v. t.* To carry into effect; to bring to pass. — **Syn.** Achieve, accomplish, execute, perform, discharge; satisfy, meet, answer. — **Ant.** Frustrate; fail (in); fall short (of). — **ful-fill'ment, ful-fil'ment**, *n.*

full (fūl), *v. t. & i.* To thicken (cloth) by moistening, heating, and pressing. — **full'er**, *n.*

full (fūl), *adj.* 1 Filled. 2 Not vacant. 3 Complete. 4 Rounded out, as sails before a wind. 5 Being wholly taken up with an idea, plan, etc. 6 Hanging in folds or gathers, as a skirt. — **Ant.** Empty. — *n.* The maximum. — *adv.* Completely. — **full'ness, ful'ness**, *n.* — **ful'ly** (fūl'ī; -lī), *adv.*

ful'mi-nate (fūl'mī-nāt), *v. i. & t.* To explode.

ful'some (fūl'sūm; fūl'-), *adj.* Disgusting, esp. because excessive or insincere.

fum'ble (fūm'b'l), *v. i. & t.* 1 To grope about clumsily. 2 In certain games, to fail to hold, catch, or handle (the ball) properly. — **fum'ble**, *n.*

fume (fūm), *n.* Smoke, vapor, or gas. — *v. i.* 1 To throw off fumes. 2 To express anger.

fu'mi-gate (fū'mī-gāt), *v. t.* To fill with fumes in order to disinfect, destroy insect pests, etc. — **Syn.** Sterilize. — **fu'mi-ga-tion** (-gā'shūn), *n.*

fun (fūn), *n.* Sport; play.

func'tion (fūngk'shūn), *n.* 1 Normal action, as of any organ or part of an animal or plant. 2 Special purpose. 3 A formal ceremony or social affair. — *v. i.* To operate; work. — **Syn.** Act, behave, react. — **func'tion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.*

func'tion-ar'y (-ēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -ēr-ī), *n.* An official, esp. a public official.

fund (fūnd), *n.* 1 A store; supply. 2 A sum of money; *pl.*, financial resources. 3 *pl. Brit.* Securities representing the national debt. — *v. t.* To convert (floating debts) into a long-term interest-bearing debt.

fun'da-men'tal (fūn'dā-mēn'tāl; -t'ī), *adj.* Basic; essential. — **fun'da-men'tal**, *n.* — **fun'da-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

fun'da-men'tal-ism (fūn'dā-mēn'tāl-īz'm), *n.* Protestant religious movement emphasizing belief in the absolute truthfulness of the Scriptures. — **fun'da-men'tal-ist** (-īst), *n.*

fu'ner-al (fū'nēr-āl), *adj.* Befitting or relating to a funeral. — *n.* Ceremonies attending the burial of a dead human body. — **fu'ner-ar'y** (-ēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -ēr-ī), *adj.*

fu-ne-re-al (fū-nēr-ē-āl), *adj.* Sad and solemn.

fun'gus (fūng'gūs), *n.*; *pl.* FUN'GI (fūn'jī) or FUN'GUS-ES (fūng'gūs-ēz; -īz). Any of a group of plants including the molds, mildews, mushrooms, etc. — **fun'gous** (fūng'gūs), *adj.*

funk (fūngk), *n.* *Colloq.* A shrinking back through fear; panic.

fun'nel (fūn'ēl; -l), *n.* 1 A cone-shaped device for pouring something into a bottle or the like. 2 A flue; smokestack. — *v. t. & i.* To run off through or as if through a funnel.

fun'ny (fūn'ī), *adj.* Laughable; humorous.

fur (fūr), *n.* 1 The hairy covering of an animal such as a fox, beaver, bear, etc. 2 Such covering cleaned or dressed for wear; also, a scarf, coat, etc., made of this material. — **fur**, *adj.*

fur'be-low (fūr'bē-lō), *n.* Any showy trimming, as a flounce, frill, or ruffle.

fur'blish (fūr'bīsh), *v. t.* To polish; burnish.

fu'ri-ous (fū'rī-ūs), *adj.* Frantic; frenzied; vehement. — **fu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

furl (fūr), *v. t. & i.* To curl or fold tightly, as a sail or a flag. — **furl**, *n.*

fur'long (fūr'lōng), *n.* A measure of length, 40 rods.

fur'lough (fūr'lō), *n.* Leave of absence granted to a soldier. — **fur'lough**, *v. t.*

fur'nace (fūr'nās; -nās), *n.* An enclosed place in which heat is produced.

fur'nish (fūr'nīsh), *v. t.* To provide with what is needed; to equip.

fur'nish-ings (fūr'nīsh-īngz), *n. pl.* Furniture.

fur'ni-ture (fūr'nī-tūr), *n.* Equipment, such as chairs, beds, etc., for a house, office, etc.

fu'ror (fū'rōr), *n.* Fury; frenzy.

fur'ri-er (fūr'ī-ēr), *n.* One who prepares or deals in furs.

fur'row (fūr'ō), *n.* 1 A trench in earth made by or as if by a plow. 2 Any narrow groove; also, a wrinkle. — **fur'row**, *v. t. & i.*

fur'ry (fūr'ī), *adj.* 1 Covered with fur. 2 Like or consisting of fur.

fur'ther (fūr'thēr), *adj.* 1 More remote. 2 Additional. — *adv.* 1 To or at a greater distance, extent, or degree. 2 In addition. — *v. t.* To help forward; promote. — *Syn.* Advance. — *Ant.* Hinder; retard. — **fur'ther-ance** (-āns), *n.*
fur'ther-more (-mōr'), *adv.* Moreover; besides.
fur'thest (fūr'thēst; -thīst), *adj. & adv.* Most remote.
fur'tive (fūr'tīv), *adj.* Stealthy; sly. — **fur'tive-ly**, *adv.*
fu'ry (fūr'i), *n.* 1 Violent rage. 2 Fierceness; vehemence.
furze (fūrz), *n.* A common spiny evergreen shrub of Europe, with yellow flowers.
fuse, fuze (fūz), *n.* 1 A tube filled with something inflammable, lighted to fire an explosive. 2 A piece of easily melted metal inserted in an electric circuit, melting when the current becomes too strong.
fuse (fūz), *v. t. & i.* 1 To melt. 2 To unite as if melted together. — **fu'si-ble** (fū'zī-b'l), *adj.*
fu'se-lage (fū'zē-lī); fū'zē-lāzb', *n.* The body of an airplane.

fu'sil-lade (fū'zī-lād'), *n.* A discharge, or succession of discharges, of a number of firearms at one time.
fu'sion (fū'zhūn), *n.* 1 A melting together. 2 A blending; coalition, as of political groups.
fuss (fūs), *n.* Stir; bustle; ado. — *v. i.* To fidget. — **fuss'y**, *adj.*
fus'tian (fūs'chān; fūst'yān), *n.* Bombast; claptrap.
fust'y (fūs'tī), *adj.* 1 Moldy; musty. 2 Old-fashioned. — *Syn.* Rancid, malodorous.
fu'tile (fū'tīl; -tī), *adj.* 1 Useless; vain. 2 Frivolous. — **fu'til'i-ty** (fū'tīl'i-tī), *n.*
fu'ture (fū'tūr), *adj.* Coming after the present. — *n.* Time that is to come.
fu'tur-ism (fū'tūr-īz'm), *n.* A modern movement in art trying to express the energy and activity of contemporary life. — **fu'tur-ist** (-īst), *n.*
fu-tu'ri-ty (fū-tū'rī-tī), *n.* Future time; hence, posterity.
fuze (fūz). Variant of FUSE.
fuzz (fūz), *n.* Fine light particles or fibers; fluff. — **fuzz'y**, *adj.*

G

gab (gāb), *v. i.* *Colloq.* To chatter.
gab'ar-dine (gāb'ēr-dēn'; gāb'ēr-dēn), *n.* 1 = GABERDINE. 2 A woolen fabric resembling serge, but twilled on one side only.
gab'ble (gāb'l), *v. i.* To jabber; chatter.
gab'er-dine (gāb'ēr-dēn'; gāb'ēr-dēn), *n.* 1 A coarse loose frock or coat. 2 The medieval Jewish gown.
ga'ble (gā'b'l), *n.* The triangular part of the end of a building, formed by the sides of the roof sloping from the ridgepole down to the eaves. — **ga'bled** (-b'ld), *adj.*
gad (gād), *v. i.* To roam about. — *Syn.* Wander, stray, ramble, gallivant.
gad'fly (gād'flī'), *n.* A fly that bites, as a horsefly.
gadg'et (gāj'ēt; -īt), *n.* A device. — *Syn.* Contraption, contrivance.
gaff (gāf), *n.* 1 An iron hook used in lifting heavy fish from the water. 2 An ordeal; trial. 3 A spar along the top of a fore-and-aft sail.
gag (gāg), *v. t.* 1 To retch. 2 To choke; hence, to silence. — *n.* 1 Something pushed into the mouth to prevent speech. 2 *Slang.* A joke.
gage (gāj), *n.* Something given or hurled as a challenge; defiance.
gai'e-ty, gay'e-ty (gā'ē-tī), *n.* Merriment; mirth.
gai'ly, gay'ly (gā'ī), *adv.* In a gay manner.
gain (gān), *n.* 1 Profit. 2 Acquisition; accumulation. — *v. t.* 1 To earn; acquire. 2 To win. 3 To attain to. —

Ant. Forfeit; lose. — *v. i.* To profit. — **gain'er**, *n.* — **gain'ful**, *adj.*
gain'say (gān'sā'; gān'sā'), *v. t.* To speak against; to contradict. — *Syn.* Deny. — *Ant.* Admit.
gait (gāt), *n.* Manner of walking or running.
gai'ter (gā'tēr), *n.* 1 A leather or cloth covering for the leg. 2 An overshoe with a cloth upper.
ga'la (gā'lā; gā'lā), *adj.* Festive.
gal'ax-y (gāl'āk-sī), *n.* 1 The Milky Way. 2 An assemblage of brilliant or famous persons. — **ga-lac'tic** (gā-lāk'tīk), *adj.*
gale (gāl), *n.* 1 A strong wind. 2 An outburst, as of laughter.
ga-le'na (gā-lē'nā), *n.* Native lead sulphide.
Gal'i-le'an (gāl'i-lē'ān), *n.* A native of Galilee. — **the Galilean**. Jesus Christ.
gall (gōl), *n.* 1 Bile. 2 Anything bitter to endure. 3 *Slang, U. S.* Impudence.
gall (gōl), *n.* A sore on the skin caused by chafing. — *v. t. & i.* To chafe; vex.
gall (gōl), *n.* A swelling, as on an oak twig, caused by parasites.
gal'lant (gāl'ānt), *adj.* 1 Stately; noble. 2 (*pron.* gāl-lānt'; gāl'ānt) Polite and attentive to ladies. — *Syn.* Courtly, chivalrous, courteous, civil. — (gāl'ānt; gāl-lānt'), *n.* 1 A man of fashion. 2 A man gallant to ladies. — **gal'lant-ly**, *adv.* — **gal'lant-ry**, *n.*
gal'le-on (gāl'ē-ūn), *n.* A former sailing vessel used for war or commerce.
gal'ler-y (gāl'ēr-ī), *n.* 1 A long narrow

foot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnte, ūrn, ūp, oīrou, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

- room or hall, esp. one with windows along one side. 2 *Local, U. S.* Veranda. 3 Balcony, as in a theater. 4 Room where works of art are exhibited, photographs made, etc.
- gal'ley** (găl'ŷ), *n.* 1 A former vessel propelled by both oars and sails. 2 A large open rowboat. 3 The kitchen of a vessel. 4 In printing, a tray to hold type that has been set; also, proof from type in such a tray.
- gal'li-vant'** (găl'ŷ-vănt'), *v. i.* To go roaming about for pleasure.
- gal'lon** (găl'ŷn), *n.* A measure of capacity, four quarts.
- gal'lop** (găl'ŷp), *n.* A fast springing gait, as of a horse. — **gal'lop**, *v. i. & t.* — **gal'lop-er**, *n.*
- gal'loWS** (găl'ŷz; -ŷs), *n.* A frame of two tall posts and a crossbeam, from which criminals are hanged.
- ga-lore'** (gă-lŷr'), *adv.* *Colloq.* In abundance.
- gal'va-nism** (găl'vă-nŷz'm), *n.* Electricity produced by chemical action in a battery. — **gal-van'ic** (găl-vănt'ŷk), *adj.*
- gal'va-nize** (găl'vă-nŷz), *v. t.* 1 To stimulate as if by an electric shock. 2 To coat (iron or steel) with zinc, producing **gal'vanized iron** (-nŷz). — *Syn.* Excite, provoke, quicken, pique.
- gam'ble** (găm'b'l), *v. i.* 1 To play (cards) for stakes. 2 To hazard; wager. — *v. t.* To wager. — *n.* A risky venture. — **gam'bler** (-blŷr), *n.*
- gam'bol** (găm'bŷl; -b'l), *v. i.* To frisk about in play. — *Syn.* Frolic, disport, sport, romp. — **gam'bol**, *n.*
- game** (găm), *n.* 1 Sport; fun. 2 A scheme; project. 3 A contest. 4 An animal or animals hunted for sport or for food. — *adj.* Brave; plucky.
- game'some** (găm'sŷm), *adj.* Frolicsome.
- game'ster** (-stŷr), *n.* A gambler.
- gam'in** (găm'In), *n.* A street urchin.
- gam'mon** (găm'ŷn), *n.* A ham.
- gam'mon** (găm'ŷn), *n.* *Colloq.* Humbug.
- gam'ut** (găm'ŷt), *n.* An entire range or series.
- gan'der** (găn'dŷr), *n.* The adult male goose.
- gang** (găng), *n.* 1 A group of persons associated together. 2 A set of implements arranged to operate together.
- gan'gling** (găng'gŷlŷng), *adj.* *Colloq.* Lanky.
- gan'gli-on** (găng'gŷlŷ-ŷn), *n.* A nerve center, esp. in the brain or spinal cord.
- gan'grene** (găng'grŷn), *n.* The dying of a part of the body caused by interference with its nutrition. — **gan'grene**, *v. i.*
- gang'ster** (găng'stŷr), *n.* Member of a gang of roughs, thieves, etc.
- gang'way'** (găng'wă'), *n.* A passage into, through, or out of, any enclosed place.
- gaol** (jăl), *n.* *Brit.* Jail. — **gaol'er**, *n.*
- gap** (găp), *n.* 1 A break; breach. 2 A mountain pass.
- gape** (găp; găp; găp), *v. i.* 1 To open the mouth wide, as in surprise. 2 To open a gap. — *n.* 1 A yawn. 2 An open-mouthed stare. 3 A breach.
- ga-rage'** (gă-răzh'; *esp. Brit.*, găr'ăzh, găr'ŷl), *n.* A building for housing or repairing automobiles.
- garb** (gărb), *n.* Dress; clothing; hence, outward appearance. — *v. t.* To clothe; array.
- gar'bage** (găr'băŷ), *n.* Offal; swill; refuse animal or vegetable matter.
- gar'ble** (găr'b'l), *v. t.* To mutilate (a message, citation, etc.) so as to mislead.
- gar'den** (găr'd'n), *n.* 1 A lot for growing fruits, flowers, or vegetables. 2 A fertile region. 3 An enclosure for public display of specimens of plant or animal life. — *v. i.* To cultivate a garden. — **gar'den-er** (găr'd'n-ŷr; găr'd'nŷr), *n.*
- gar-de-ni-a** (găr-dŷnŷ-ă; -dŷn'ŷă), *n.* The fragrant white or yellow flower of a shrub of the madder family.
- gar'gle** (găr'g'l), *v. i.* To rinse the throat with liquid agitated by air expelled through it from the lungs. — **gar'gle**, *n.*
- gar'ish** (găr'ŷsh), *adj.* Showy; gaudy. — *Syn.* Tawdry, flashy. — *Ant.* Somber.
- gar'land** (găr'lănd), *n.* A wreath.
- gar'lic** (găr'ŷlk), *n.* A European herb with a strong-scented bulb used in cooking.
- gar'ment** (găr'mŷnt), *n.* Any article of clothing.
- gar'ner** (găr'nŷr), *v. t.* To gather; store.
- gar'net** (găr'nŷt; -nŷt), *n.* A transparent deep-red mineral, sometimes used as a gem.
- gar'nish** (găr'nŷsh), *v. t.* To adorn; esp., to adorn (a dish) with something bright and savory. — *Syn.* Embellish, beautify, deck, bedeck, decorate, ornament. — **gar'niture** (-nŷ-tŷr), *n.*
- gar'ret** (găr'ŷt; -ŷt), *n.* The part of a house just under the roof; attic.
- gar'ri-son** (găr'ŷ-sŷn; -s'n), *n.* A fortified place in which troops are quartered; also, the troops quartered in such a place. — **gar'ri-son**, *v. t.*
- gar'ru-lous** (găr'ŷ-lŷs; -ŷŷ-lŷs), *adj.* Talkative; loquacious; voluble. — *Ant.* Taciturn. — **gar'ru'li-ty** (găr-rŷŷ'ŷlŷ-tŷ), *n.*
- gar'ter** (găr'tŷr), *n.* A band or strap worn to hold up a stocking.
- gas** (găs), *n.* 1 An airlike indefinitely extensible fluid; esp., any substance of this kind except air, as an anesthetic, a combustible mixture for lighting or heating. 2 *Colloq.* Gasoline. — **gas'e-ous** (găs'ŷ-ŷs; *Brit.* usually găr'zŷŷ-ŷs or găr'sŷŷ-ŷs), *adj.*
- gash** (găsh), *n.* A deep long cut. — **gash**, *v. t.*
- gas'o-line**, **gas'o-lene** (găs'ŷ-lŷn; găs'ŷ-lŷn'), *n.* An inflammable liquid made from petroleum and used as a motor fuel, cleaning fluid, etc.; petrol.
- gasp** (găsp), *v. i. & t.* To pant violently. — *n.* A gasping utterance.
- gas'tric** (găs'trŷk), *adj.* Of, relating to, or near, the stomach.
- gas-tron'o-my** (găs-trŷn'ŷ-mŷ), *n.* The art of good eating.

gas'tro-pod (gās'trō-pōd), *n.* Any of a class of mollusks including the snails, whelks, and slugs.

gate (gāt), *n.* 1 An opening for passage through a barrier, wall, fence, etc. 2 The frame or door which closes such an opening. — **gate'post'** (gāt'pōst'), *n.* — **gate'way'** (-wā'), *n.*

gath'er (gāth'ēr), *v. t.* 1 To bring together. 2 To pick out and collect, as a harvest. 3 To gain or win by gradual increase. 4 To contract into folds, etc. 5 To infer. — *v. i.* 1 To assemble. 2 To grow larger. — *n.* A plait or fold (in cloth). — **gath'er-ing**, *n.*

gauche (gōsh), *adj.* Awkward.

gaud (gōd), *n.* A trinket.

gaud'y (gōd'y), *adj.* Gay and showy; esp., tawdry. — **Syn.** Garish, flashy. — **Ant.** Quiet.

gauge, **gage** (gā), *v. t.* 1 To measure. 2 To estimate the capacity or ability of. — *n.* 1 A measure. 2 An instrument for measuring. — **Syn.** Standard, criterion.

gaunt (gōnt; gānt), *adj.* 1 Haggard. 2 Grim.

gaunt'let (gōnt'lēt; gānt'lēt; -līt), *n.* A glove. — **the gauntlet.** A challenge to combat.

gauze (gōz), *n.* A very thin fabric of silk, cotton, etc. — **gauz'y** (gōz'y), *adj.*

gave (gāv), *past tense* of GIVE.

gawk'y (gōk'y), *adj.* Clumsy.

gay (gā), *adj.* 1 Merry. 2 Bright; brilliant. — **Syn.** Vivacious, lively, sprightly, animated. — **Ant.** Grave, sober.

gay'e-ty (gā'ē-tī), **gay'ly** (gā'li). Variants of GAIETY, GAILY.

gaze (gāz), *n.* A steady intent look. — **gaze**, *v. i.* — **gaz'er** (gāz'ēr), *n.*

ga-zelle' (gā-zēl'), *n.* A variety of small, swift, graceful antelope.

ga-zette' (gā-zēt'), *n.* 1 A newspaper. 2 An official journal. — *v. t.* To announce or publish in a gazette.

gaz'et-ter' (gāz'ē-tēr'), *n.* 1 A writer of news. 2 A geographical dictionary.

gear (gēr), *n.* 1 Clothing. 2 Implements. 3 Movable property. 4 A mechanism that performs a specific function in a machine; also, working adjustment, as of parts of a machine. — **gear**, *v. t. & i.* — **gear'ing**, *n.*

gee (jē), *v. t. & i.* To turn to the right. — **gee**, *interj.*

geese (gēs), *n., pl.* of GOOSE.

gel'a-tin (jēl'ā-tīn), *n.* A glutinous substance used as a food, in dyeing, photography, etc. — **ge-lat'i-nous** (jē-lāt'i-nūs), *adj.*

gem (jēm), *n.* 1 A jewel. 2 Anything valued for beauty or perfection.

gen-darme' (zhān-därm'; zhān'därm), *n.* A member of a police body, as in France, organized, armed, and drilled as soldiers.

gen'der (jēn'dēr), *n.* Grammatical difference of words as masculine (*man*), feminine (*woman*), or neuter (*book*).

gen'e-al'o-gy (jēn'ē-āl'ō-jī; jē'nē-), *n.* Ped-

igree; lineage; also, study of family pedigrees. — **gen'e-a-log'i-cal** (-ā-lōj'i-kāl), *adj.*

gen'er-a (jēn'ēr-ā), *n., pl.* of GENUS.

gen'er-al (jēn'ēr-āl), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to the whole; not local. 2 Common to many; prevalent. 3 Not specific. 4 Not special or specialized. 5 Chief; superior in rank. — **Syn.** Universal. — *n.* 1 The people as a whole. 2 A military officer of higher rank than a colonel. — **gen'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

gen'er-al-is'si-mo (jēn'ēr-āl-is'i-mō), *n.* Supreme commander, as of a joint military or naval force.

gen'er-al-i-ty (jēn'ēr-āl-i-tī), *n.* 1 Quality of being general. 2 A vague statement or phrase. 3 The main body, as of people.

gen'er-al-ize (jēn'ēr-āl-īz), *v. t. & i.* To reduce to general laws; also, to draw general conclusions (from). — **gen'er-al-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

gen'er-ate (jēn'ēr-āt), *v. t.* 1 To beget. 2 To originate, esp. by a vital or chemical process; to produce, as electricity. — **gen'er-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.*

gen'er-a'tion (jēn'ēr-ā'shūn), *n.* 1 A begetting. 2 The body of men, animals, or plants of the same stage of descent from an ancestor; also, the average period (about 33 years) between human generations. 3 Production, as of electric power. — **gen'er-a'tive** (jēn'ēr-ā'tiv; -ā'tiv), *adj.*

ge-net'ic (jē-nēr'ik), *adj.* Of or relating to a genus.

gen'er-ous (jēn'ēr-ūs), *adj.* 1 Liberal; openhanded. 2 Abundant; ample. — **Syn.** Bountiful. — **Ant.** Stingy. — **gen'er-os'i-ty** (-ūs'i-tī), *n.* — **gen'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

gen'e-sis (jēn'ē-sīs), *n.* 1 [*cap.*] The first book of the Old Testament. 2 The coming into existence of anything.

ge-net'ics (jē-nēt'iks), *n.* The branch of biology dealing with heredity and variation. — **ge-net'ic** (-ik), *adj.*

gen'ial (jēn'yāl; jē'nī-āl), *adj.* Cheerful and kindly. — **Syn.** Sociable, affable, gracious, cordial. — **Ant.** Caustic. — **gen'ial-ly**, *adv.*

ge'nile (jē'nī), *n.* One of the genii, or jinn.

ge'ni-l (jē'nī-l), *n., pl.* of GENIUS.

gen'i-tive (jēn'i-tiv), *adj.* In grammar, designating the case of a noun or pronoun expressing primarily source or possession. — *n.* The genitive case.

gen'ius (jēn'yūs; jē'nī-ūs), *n.; pl.* (senses 1 & 2) **GE'NI-I** (jē'nī-ī), (senses 3-6) **GEN'IUS-ES** (jēn'yūs-ēz; -īz; jē'nī-ūs-). 1 In Roman religion, a protecting deity. 2 A nature spirit; a jinni. 3 A person who influences another for good or evil. 4 Natural mental ability. 5 Peculiar character, as of a nation or a language. 6 Extraordinary mental power, or a person having such power.

gen're (zhān'r'), *n.* A style of painting in which everyday subjects are treated realistically.

foot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, ciroŭs, meni; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

gens (jěnz), *n.* In Roman history, a clan.
gen-teel' (jěn-tēl'), *adj.* 1 Polite. 2 Elegant. 3 Stylish. — *Syn.* Gentle. — *Ant.* Boorish.
gen'tian (jěn'shān), *n.* A fall-flowering herb with blue flowers.
gen'tile (jěn'tīl), *n.* A person who is not Jewish. — *gen'tile*, *adj.*
gen-tl'i-ty (jěn-tl'i-ti), *n.* 1 Gentle birth. 2 Qualities befitting a person of gentle birth.
gen'tle (jěn'tl), *adj.* 1 Wellborn. 2 Honorable. 3 Kind; considerate. 4 Tamed. 5 Refined in manners. 6 Soft; soothing. — **gen'tle-folk'** (-fōk'), *n.* — **gen'tle-ness** (-nēs; -nīs), *n.* — **gen'tle-wom'an** (-wōm'ān), *n.* — **gen'tly** (jěn'tlī), *adv.*
gen'tle-man (jěn'tl-mān), *n.* 1 A man of good family. 2 A well-bred man. 3 Man; — used in *pl.* as a form of address. — *Ant.* Boor, churl.
gen'try (jěn'trī), *n.* People of education and breeding.
gen'u-ine (jěn'ū-īn), *adj.* 1 Authentic; real. 2 Sincere. — *Ant.* Counterfeit; fraudulent. — **gen'u-ine-ly**, *adv.* — **gen'u-ine-ness**, *n.*
ge'nus (jě'nūs), *n.*; *pl.* GEN'ER-A (jěn'ēr-ā). In biology, a group of related animals or plants classified below a family and above a species.
ge-og'ra-phy (jě-ōg'rā-fī), *n.* 1 The science that deals with the natural features of the earth, and the climate, products, inhabitants, etc. 2 The natural features of a region. — **ge-og'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **ge-o-graph'i-cal** (jě-ō-grāf'i-kāl), *adj.* — **ge-o-graph'ic** (-īk), *adj.* — **ge-o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
ge-ol'o-gy (jě-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* The science that treats of the history of the earth and its life, esp. as recorded in its rocks. — **ge-o-log'ic** (jě-ō-lōj'īk), *adj.* — **ge-o-log'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **ge-ol'o-gist** (jě-ōl'ō-jīst), *n.*
ge-om'e-try (jě-ōm'ē-trī), *n.* The branch of mathematics dealing with the relations, properties, and measurements of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles. — **ge'o-met'ric** (jě-ō-mēt'rīk), *adj.* — **ge'o-met'ri-cal** (-rī-kāl), *adj.*
ge-ra'ni-um (jě-rā'nī-ūm), *n.* 1 A purple or pink wild flower with deeply cut leaves. 2 A related herb with clusters of white or scarlet flowers.
germ (jūrm), *n.* 1 A seed. 2 A microbe. 3 A source.
Ger'man (jūr'mān), *n.* 1 A native or inhabitant of Germany. 2 The language of the Germans. — **Ger'man**, *adj.* — **Ger-man'ic** (jūr-mān'īk), *adj.*
ger-mane' (jūr-mān'), *adj.* Relevant; pertinent. — *Syn.* Applicable, apropos.
ger'mi-cide (jūr'mī-sīd), *n.* Anything that destroys germs. — *Syn.* Bactericide, antiseptic, disinfectant.
ger'mi-nate (jūr'mī-nāt), *v. i.* To begin to develop; to sprout. — **ger'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

ger'und (jēr'ūnd), *n.* The verbal noun ending in -ing.
Ge-sta'po (gě-stä'pō; gě-shtä'pō), *n.* German secret police organized under the Nazi regime.
ges-tic'u-late (jěs-tīk'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To gesture. — **ges-tic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*
ges'ture (jěs'tūr), *n.* 1 A motion of one's body or limbs that expresses a feeling, emphasizes a statement, etc. 2 Something said or done merely for effect and not to be taken seriously. — **ges'ture**, *v. i.*
get (gět), *v. t.*; *past* GOT (gōt); *past part.* GOT or, esp. in U. S., GOT'TEN (gōt'n); *pres. part.* GETTING. 1 To gain or obtain; to learn, win, earn, etc. 2 To contract, as a disease. 3 To overcome. 4 *Colloq.* To be obliged to. 5 To cause to be in a certain condition. 6 To persuade; influence. 7 To beget. — *n.* An offspring (of an animal).
gew'gaw (gū'gō), *n.* A showy trifle.
gey'ser (gī'zēr; gī'sēr), *n.* A spring that from time to time shoots up hot water and steam.
ghast'ly (gäst'lī), *adj.* 1 Shocking. 2 Pallid; deathlike. — *Syn.* Grisly, gruesome, grim, lurid.
ghost (gōst), *n.* 1 A spirit; esp., the spirit of a dead person supposedly appearing in bodily form to living people; hence, a specter; spook. 2 A faint likeness. — **ghost'-ly**, *adv.*
ghoul (gōl), *n.* An imaginary evil being who robs graves and feeds upon corpses. — **ghoul'ish**, *adj.*
GI, G.I. (jē'ī). *Abbr.*, U. S. Army. Orig., general issue; also, government issue; hence, *Army Slang*, applied loosely to anything provided for the soldier. — *n.* *Army Slang.* One of the rank and file.
gl'ant (jī'ānt), *n.* 1 A huge mythical manlike monster. 2 A person, animal, plant, or thing of extraordinary size. — **gl'ant**, *adj.* — **gl'ant-ess**, *n.*
gib'ber (jīb'ēr; gīb'ēr), *v. i. & t.* To talk volubly and foolishly. — **gib'ber-ish** (-īsh), *n.*
gib'bet (jīb'ēt; -īt), *n.* A gallows. — *v. t.* To hang on a gallows.
gib'don (gīb'ūn), *n.* A manlike ape of southeastern Asia and the East Indies.
gibe, jibe (jīb), *v. i. & t. & n.* Taunt; jeer.
gib'let (jīb'lēt; -līt), *n.* Usually *pl.* The edible inner organs of a fowl.
gid'dy (gīd'ī), *adj.* 1 Dizzy. 2 Fickle; also, heedless. — **gid'di-ness**, *n.*
gift (gīft), *n.* 1 Act of giving. 2 Anything given; a present. 3 A special talent.
gift'ed (gīf'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* Talented.
gig (gīg), *n.* 1 A light carriage. 2 A long light ship's boat.
gi-gan'tic (jī-gān'tīk), *adj.* Immense; huge.
gig'gle (gīg'gl), *n.* A light silly laugh or titter. — **gig'gle**, *v. i.*
gild (gīld), *v. t.* 1 To overlay with a thin covering of gold. 2 To give a fair but deceptive outward appearance to. — **gild'-ing**, *n.*

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

gill (jɪl), *n.* A liquid measure, one fourth of a pint.

gill (gɪl), *n.* An organ composed of thin plates by means of which fish breathe under water.

gilt (gɪlt), *n.* Gold, or a substance resembling gold, laid on the surface of an object.

gimlet (gɪm'lɛt; -lɪt), *n.* A small tool for boring.

gin (jɪn), *n.* A distilled alcoholic liquor.

gin (jɪn), *n.* 1 A trap. 2 A machine to separate seeds from cotton. — **gin**, *v. t.*

ginger (jɪn'jɛr), *n.* The sharp-tasting root of a tropical American plant, used as a sweetmeat, a spice, and in medicine.

ginger-bread (jɪn'jɛr-brɛd'), *n.* A cake sweetened with molasses and spiced with ginger.

ginger-ly (-lɪ), *adv.* Very cautiously.

gingham (gɪŋ'gəm), *n.* A cotton fabric woven in stripes, checks, or a plaid.

gipsy (jɪp'sɪ), *Variant of GYPSY.*

giraffe (jɪ-rɑf'), *n.* A cud-chewing African animal with an extraordinarily long neck.

gird (gɜrd), *v. t.*; **GIRT** (gɜrt) or **GIRD'ED** (gɜr'dɛd; -dɪd); **GIRD'ING**. 1 To bind with or as with a belt; hence, to fasten, as a sword by a belt. 2 To prepare; brace. 3 To surround.

gird'er (gɜr'dɛr), *n.* Any strong beam or the like on which the weight of a floor or partition is carried.

girdle (gɜr'dl), *n.* 1 A belt or sash. 2 A light corset worn below the waistline. — **girdle**, *v. t.*

girl (gɜrl), *n.* 1 A female child; a maiden. 2 A female servant. 3 *Colloq.* A sweetheart. — **girl'hood**, *n.* — **girl'ish**, *adj.*

girth (gɜrth), *n.* 1 A band around an animal to which may be fastened a saddle, pack, etc. 2 The measurement around the body, as at the waist.

gist (jɪst), *n.* The main point of a matter.

give (gɪv), *v. t.*; *past* GAVE (gāv); *past part.* GIV'EN (gɪv'ɛn); *pres. part.* GIV'ING. 1 To bestow; confer. 2 To deliver, as money, in exchange or payment for something. 3 To utter; state; pronounce, as an opinion; award, as a prize. 4 To furnish or provide. 5 To grant; permit. — *n.* A yielding under force or strain. — **giv'er** (gɪv'ɛr), *n.*

gizzard (gɪz'ɛrd), *n.* The muscular horny-lined second stomach of birds.

glacier (glā'shɛr; glās'ɪ-ɛr), *n.* An ice field, moving slowly down a mountain or valley. — **glacial** (glā'shəl), *adj.*

glad (glād), *adj.* Cheerful; joyful; gay. — **Syn.** Happy. — **Ant.** Sad. — **glad'ly**, *adv.* — **glad'ness**, *n.* — **glad'some**, *adj.*

gladden (glād'dɛn), *v. t. & i.* To make or become glad.

glade (glād), *n.* A grassy open space in a forest.

gladi-ator (glād'ɪ-ā'tɔr), *n.* In ancient Rome, a man who fought in public to entertain the people; hence, anyone who engages in mortal combat. — **gladi-ator-ial** (-ā-tō'rɪ-əl), *adj.*

gladi-olus (glād'ɪ-ō'lūs; glā-dī'ō-lūs), *n.* Also **gladi-ola** (-lā). A plant of the iris family with spikes of brilliantly colored flowers.

glam'our, glam'or (glām'ɔr), *n.* Alluring personal attraction. — **glam'or-ous, glam'our-ous** (-ūs), *adj.*

glance (glāns), *v. i.* 1 To strike and fly off to one side. 2 To look with a quick gaze.

— *n.* 1 A glancing hit. 2 A quick look.

gland (glānd), *n.* An organ of the body which prepares a substance, as saliva or sweat, that is to be used in or discharged from the body. — **glan'du-lar** (glān'dū-lɛr), *adj.*

glare (glār), *v. i.* 1 To shine. 2 To gaze fiercely. — *n.* 1 A bright dazzling light. 2 A fierce stare. — **glar'ing** (glār'ɪŋ), *adj.*

glass (glās), *n.* 1 A hard brittle transparent substance used for windows, lenses, etc. 2 Anything made of glass; esp., *pl.*, spectacles. 3 The contents of a goblet.

— **glass, adj.** — **glass'ful** (-fūl), *adj.* — **glass'ware** (-wār), *n.* — **glass'y**, *adj.*

glaze (glāz), *v. t.* 1 To furnish (a window frame) with glass. 2 To overlay (pottery) with a thin glassy surface. — *n.* A glassy coating for pottery, porcelain, etc.

gleam (glēm), *n. & v. i. & t.* Glimmer; flash.

glean (glēn), *v. t. & i.* To gather (grain) left by reapers; hence, to collect by patient labor. — **glean'er**, *n.*

glebe (glɛb), *n.* Land; soil.

glee (glɛ), *n.* 1 A song for three or more voices. 2 Joy; merriment. — **Ant.** Gloom. — **glee'ful** (glɛ'fūl; -fəl), *adj.* — **glee'man** (-mān), *n.*

glen (glɛn), *n.* A secluded narrow valley.

glib (glɪb), *adj.* Fluent.

glide (glɪd), *v. i.* 1 To move smoothly and silently. 2 In aviation, to descend smoothly without engine power. — *n.* 1 Smooth and silent motion. 2 In aviation, smooth descent without engine power.

glid'er (glɪd'ɛr), *n.* 1 One that glides. 2 An aircraft resembling an airplane but having no engine.

glim'mer (glɪm'ɛr), *n.* A faint unsteady light; gleam. — **glim'mer, v. i.**

glimpse (glɪmps), *n.* 1 A trace; tinge. 2 A short hurried look. — **Syn.** Glance, peek, sight, view. — **glimpse, v. i. & t.**

glint (glɪnt), *n. & v. i. & t.* Flash; gleam.

glis'ten (glɪs'tɛn), *v. i.* To shine with mild luster. — *n.* A shining brightness.

glis'ter (glɪs'tɛr), *v. i.* To glitter.

glit'ter (glɪt'ɛr), *v. i.* 1 To sparkle; gleam. 2 To be showy. — *n.* A bright sparkling light.

gloom'ing (glōm'ɪŋ), *n.* Dusk.

gloat (glōt), *v. i.* To gaze (upon) with malignant satisfaction.

globe (glōb), *n.* 1 Ball; sphere. 2 The earth.

glob'ule (glōb'ūl), *n.* A small round particle. — **glob'u-lar** (glōb'ū-lɛr), *adj.*

gloom (glōm), *n.* 1 Deep shade. 2 A

foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, oircūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

dark shaded place. 3 Depression of mind. **Syn.** Dejection, melancholy, sadness. — **Ant.** Glee. — **gloom'y** (glōm'y), *adj.*
glo'ri-fy (glō'ri-fī), *v. t.* 1 To raise to celestial glory. 2 To worship; adore. 3 To shed splendor on. — **glo'ri-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*
glo'ri-ous (glō'ri-ūs), *adj.* 1 Noble; praiseworthy. 2 Resplendent. — **Syn.** Splendid, sublime, superb, gorgeous. — **Ant.** Inglorious. — **glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*
glo'ry (glō'ri), *n.* 1 Renown. 2 Honor and praise rendered in worship. 3 Brilliance. 4 Celestial bliss. 5 Height of prosperity or splendor. — **Syn.** Fame, reputation, repute. — **Ant.** Ignominy, shame. — *v. i.* To exult.
gloss (glōs), *n.* 1 Luster. 2 Outward show. — *v. t.* To impart a gloss to. — **gloss'y**, *adj.*
gloss (glōs), *n.* An explanatory note, as on a page of text. — *v. t.* To annotate.
glos'sa-ry (glōs'ā-ri), *n.* A dictionary of an author, a work, or a science.
glove (glūv), *n.* 1 A covering for the hand. 2 A padded covering for the hand, used in boxing.
glow (glō), *v. i.* 1 To shine with intense heat. 2 To show a bright color. 3 To feel hot. 4 To be animated by strong feeling. — *n.* 1 Light as from a heated substance. 2 Warmth of color. 3 Excitement. 4 A feeling of warmth, as after exercise.
glow'er (glou'ēr), *v. i. & n.* Glare; scowl.
glow'worm (glō'wūrm'), *n.* The luminous larva of the firefly.
glaze (glōz), *v. t.* To smooth over; palliate.
glu'cose (glō'kōs), *n.* A light-colored sirup obtained chiefly from cornstarch and used as a sweetening agent.
glue (glō), *n.* A jellylike substance used for sticking things together; mucilage. — **glue**, *v. t.* — **glue'y** (glō'y), *adj.*
glum (glūm), *adj.* Sullen; gloomy. — **Syn.** Morose, sulky. — **Ant.** Cheerful.
glut (glūt), *v. t.* 1 To satisfy to the limit; cloy. 2 To oversupply. — **Syn.** Gorge, sate, satiate. — *n.* 1 A full supply. 2 An oversupply.
glu'ten (glō'tēn; -t'n), *n.* The gluey substance that causes dough to be sticky.
glu'ti-nous (glō'tī-nūs), *adj.* Sticky.
glut'ton (glūt't'n), *n.* One who eats to excess. — **glut'ton-ous** (-ūs), *adj.* — **glut'ton-y** (-ī), *n.*
glyc'er-in (glīf'ēr-in), **glyc'er-ine** (-in; -ēn), *n.* A sweet colorless sirupy liquid obtained from fats and oils and used in medicines, ointments, explosives, etc.
gnarl (nārl), *n.* A knot on a tree or in wood. — **gnarled** (nārl'd), *adj.*
gnash (nāsh), *v. t.* To grind together, as the teeth in anger.
gnat (nāt), *n.* Any of various small two-winged flies.
gnaw (nō), *v. t. & i.* 1 To bite so as to wear away little by little. 2 To pain as if by eating away.

gneiss (nīs), *n.* A granitelike rock.
gnome (nōm), *n.* In folklore, a dwarf who is guardian of a mine, quarry, or the like.
go (gō), *v. i.*; **past** WENT (wēnt); **past part.** GONE (gōn); **pres. part.** GO'ING. 1 To pass from one place to another; proceed. 2 To depart. 3 To pass away. 4 To continue its course or action. 5 To pass from point to point, as in speaking, reading, etc. 6 To sound. 7 To befit; belong. — **Ant.** Come.
goad (gōd), *n.* 1 A pointed rod used to urge on an animal. 2 Any spur. — **Syn.** Incentive, inducement, motive. — **Ant.** Curb. — **goad**, *v. t.*
goal (gōl; dial. gōōl), *n.* 1 The mark set as limit to a race. 2 Aim; purpose. 3 In some games, the objective to be reached in order to score. — **goal'keep'er** (gōl'kēp-ēr), *n.*
goat (gōt), *n.* A hollow-horned cud-chewing animal allied to the sheep, with backward-curving horns and straight hair. — **goat'herd'** (gōt'hūrd'), *n.* — **goat'skin'** (-skīn'), *n.*
gob (gōb), *n.* **Slang.** A sailor of the U. S. Navy.
gob'ble (gōb'bl), *v. t.* To eat greedily.
gob'ble (gōb'bl), *v. i.* To make a throaty cry; — said of a turkey cock.
gob'bler (gōb'blēr), *n.* A turkey cock.
gob'let (gōb'lēt; -līt), *n.* A drinking glass with a foot and a stem.
gob'lin (gōb'līn), *n.* In folklore, a mischievous sprite.
god (gōd; also gōd in sense 3), *n.* 1 A deity. 2 An idol. 3 [*cap.*] The Supreme Being. 4 A being considered as the embodiment of a quality, emotion, etc. 5 A person or thing deified. — **god'dess**, *n. fem.* — **god'less**, *adj.* — **god'like**, *adj.*
god'child' (gōd'chīld'), *n.* A person (god'daugh'ter or god'son') for whom one stands as sponsor (god'fa'ther or god'moth'er) at baptism.
god'head (gōd'hēd), *n.* 1 Divine nature. 2 [*cap.*] God.
god'ly (gōd'lī), *adj.* 1 Divine. 2 Pious; devout. — **god'li-ness**, *n.*
god'send' (gōd'sēnd'), *n.* Some needed thing that comes unexpectedly, as if sent by God.
gog'gle (gōg'gl), *v. i.* To stare, with eyes rolling. — *n. pl.* Large spectacles, worn to protect the eyes.
gold (gōld), *n.* 1 A precious yellow metallic element widely used for coins, jewelry, etc. 2 Riches. 3 A yellow color. — **gold'beat'er** (gōld'bēt'ēr), *n.* — **gold'-smith'** (-smīth'), *n.*
gold'en (gōl'dēn; -d'n), *adj.* 1 Made of or relating to gold. 2 Abounding in gold. 3 Yellow. 4 Precious. 5 Prosperous and happy.
gold'en-rod' (-rōd'), *n.* An herb of the aster family, with yellow flowers.
gold'finch' (gōld'fīnch'), *n.* An American finch, the male of which becomes bright yellow in summer.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

gold'fish' (gōld'fīsh'), *n.* A small yellow fish, native to China, allied to the carp.

golf (gōlf), *n.* An outdoor game played with a small hard rubber ball and a number of wood and metal clubs, the object being to hit the ball into a series of holes in as few strokes as possible.

gon'do-la (gōn'dō-lā), *n.* 1 A long narrow boat used in the canals of Venice. 2 A railroad car with no top, designed for bulky freight. 3 A car attached to the under surface of an airship.

gon'do-lier' (gōn'dō-lēr'), *n.* One who operates a gondola (sense 1).

gone (gōn), *past part.* of GO.

gong (gōng), *n.* A metallic disk which produces a harsh tone when struck.

good (gōd), *adj.* 1 Satisfactory. 2 Over rather than under the required amount. 3 Desirable; attractive. 4 Favorable. 5 Virtuous. 6 Sound and reliable. 7 Up to a standard; not bad. — *Syn.* Right. — *Ant.* Bad; poor. — *n.* 1 Something good. 2 Welfare. 3 Good people, collectively. 4 *pl.* Wares; commodities. — **good'heart'ed**, *adj.* — **good'ish**, *adj.* — **good'-look'ing**, *adj.* — **good'-na'tured**, *adj.* — **good'ness**, *n.* — **good'-tem'pered**, *adj.*

good'-by', **good'-bye'** (gōd'bī'), *interj. & n.* Farewell.

good'ly (gōd'li), *adj.* 1 Pleasing. 2 Large; considerable. — **good'li-ness**, *n.*

good'man (gōd'mān), *n.* In former times, a title equivalent to *Mister*.

good'wife' (gōd'wif'), *n.* In former times, a title equivalent to *Mistress*.

good will. Also **good'will'** (gōd'wīl'), *n.* 1 Benevolence. 2 Cheerful consent. 3 *Law*. Advantage in the way of custom which a business acquires beyond the mere value of what it sells. — *Syn.* Favor; friendship, amity. — *Ant.* Ill will; animosity.

good'y (gōd'ī), *n.* *Colloq.* Candy; delicacy.

goose (gōos), *n.*; *pl.* GEESE (gēs). 1 A large web-footed bird related to the swans and ducks; also, its flesh used as food. 2 A foolish person. 3 *pl.* GOOS'ES (gōos'ēz; -īz). A tailor's smoothing iron.

goose'ber'ry (gōoz'bēr'ī; gōos'-; -bēr-ī), *n.* The acid berry of a shrub related to the currant, used in jams and pies.

go'pher (gō'fēr), *n.* 1 A burrowing ratlike rodent. 2 A ground squirrel of the prairie region in the United States.

gore (gōr), *n.* Blood.

gore (gōr), *n.* A triangular tapering piece of material used to vary width, as of a skirt, a sail, etc.

gore (gōr), *v. t.* To pierce, as with a horn or tusk.

gorge (gōrj), *n.* 1 The throat. 2 The food swallowed at a meal. 3 A narrow ravine. 4 A mass choking a passage, as ice floes in a river. — *v. i. & t.* To eat greedily and to the full.

gor'geous (gōr'jūs), *adj.* Resplendent.

go-ril'la (gō-rīl'ā), *n.* Largest of the African manlike apes.

gor'mand-ize (gōr'mān-dīz), *v. i. & t.* To eat ravenously. — **gor'mand-iz'er** (-dīz'ēr), *n.*

gorse (gōrs), *n.* *Eng.* Furze.

gor'y (gōr'ī), *adj.* Bloody.

gos'ling (gōz'ling), *n.* A young goose.

gos'pel (gōs'pēl), *n.* 1 The teachings of Christ and the apostles. 2 [*cap.*] Any one of the first four books of the New Testament. 3 Anything told or accepted as absolutely true.

gos'sa-mer (gōs'ā-mēr), *n.* 1 A cobweb. 2 Any gauzelike fabric.

gos'sip (gōs'ip), *n.* 1 A newsmonger. 2 Idle talk. — *v. i.* To spread idle talk. — **gos'sip-y**, *adj.*

got (gōt), *past tense & past part.* of GET.

Goth (gōth), *n.* 1 One of a Teutonic race which early in the Christian Era overran the Roman Empire. 2 A barbarian.

Goth'ic (gōth'ik), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to the Goths or their language. 2 Barbarous. 3 Designating a style of architecture developed in western Europe (1160-1530) characterized by pointed arches, steep roofs, and great height. — *n.* 1 Language of the Goths. 2 Gothic architecture.

got'ten (gōt'n), *past part.* of GET.

gouge (gouj), *n.* A type of chisel. — *v. t.* 1 To scoop out as with a gouge. 2 *Colloq., U. S.* To defraud.

gourd (gōrd; *esp. Brit.*, gōōrd), *n.* 1 The fruit of any member of the family including the pumpkin, squash, and melon. 2 The dried shell of one of these fruits, used as a dipper, etc.

gour'mand (gōōr'mānd; *Fr.* gōōr'mān'), *n.* Epicure.

gour'met (gōōr'mā; *Fr.* gōōr'mē'), *n.* A connoisseur in eating and drinking.

gout (gout), *n.* A disease causing painful inflammation of the joints. — **gout'y**, *adj.* — **gout'i-ly**, *adv.*

gov'ern (gūv'ēr-n), *v. t.* 1 To rule. 2 To regulate. 3 To determine. — *v. i.* To rule. — **gov'ern-ance** (gūv'ēr-nāns), *n.*

gov'ern-ess (gūv'ēr-nēs; -nīs), *n.* A woman who teaches and cares for a child.

gov'ern-ment (gūv'ēr-nmēt), *n.* 1 Exercise of administrative powers. 2 Established form of administration. 3 Territory or country governed. 4 The governing body. — **gov'ern-men'tal** (-mēt'tāl; -t'l), *adj.*

gov'er-nor (gūv'ēr-nēr; -ē-nēr), *n.* A ruler; administrator of government. — **gov'er-nor-ship**, *n.*

gown (goun), *n.* 1 Dress. 2 Official robe of certain officials, as judges.

grab (grāb), *v. t.* To snatch; seize. — **grab**, *n.*

grace (grās), *n.* 1 Favor; mercy. 2 *pl.* State of being in favor. 3 A short prayer before or after a meal. 4 [*cap.*] Title given to a duke, duchess, or archbishop. 5 Temporary exemption, as from a pen-

alty. 6 Charm; beauty. — **Syn.** Clemency, charity; elegance, dignity. — **v. t.** To adorn; embellish. — **grace'ful, adj.** — **grace'ful-ly, adv.** — **grace'ful-ness, n.** — **grace'less, adj.**

grac'ious (grā'shūs), **adj.** 1 Full of grace or charm. 2 Kindly; courteous. — **Syn.** Cordial, affable, genial, sociable. — **Ant.** Ungracious. — **grac'ious-ly, adv.**

grack'le (grāk'li), **n.** A variety of American blackbird with glossy iridescent plumage.

gra-da'tion (grā-dā'shūn), **n.** A gradual passing from one size, color, degree, etc., into another.

grade (grād), **n.** 1 A degree or stage. 2 Position in a scale of rank, quality, etc. 3 A class of things of the same rank, quality, etc. 4 A division of a school's course representing one year's work; also, the group of pupils in such a division. 5 The rate at which a road, railway, etc., ascends or descends; also, an incline. — **v. t.** 1 To arrange in grades; to sort. 2 To make level or evenly sloping.

gra'di-ent (grā-dī-ēnt), **n.** A slope.

grad'u-al (grād'ū-āl), **adj.** Proceeding or changing by steps or degrees. — **grad'u-al-ly, adv.**

grad'u-ate (grād'ū-āt), **n.** 1 U. S. A person who has completed the course of study in a school or college. 2 A receptacle marked with figures for measuring contents. — (-āt), **v. t.** 1 To admit, at the end of a course of study, to a standing defined by a diploma. 2 To mark with degrees of measurement. 3 To divide into grades according to scale.

grad'u-a'tion (-ā'shūn), **n.** Act of graduating or condition of being graduated, as from college.

graft (grāft), **n.** 1 A shoot from one plant which is grafted upon another plant; also, the act of grafting. 2 The taking of money, etc., by dishonest means. — **v. t.** 1 To insert (a shoot from one plant) into another plant so that the two are joined and grow together. 2 To get (money, etc.) by dishonest means. — **graft'er, n.**

graham (grā'hām), **adj.** Made from **graham flour**, flour ground from whole kernels of wheat.

grail (grāl), **n.** Cup; — used in **Holy Grail**, the cup, according to legend, used by Christ at the Last Supper.

grain (grān), **n.** 1 The seed of cereal grasses. 2 Cereal grasses. 3 Any small hard particle. 4 A unit of weight. 5 Texture. 6 Natural disposition.

gram, gramme (grām), **n.** The unit of weight in the metric system.

gram'mar (grām'er), **n.** 1 Science dealing with classes of words, their mutual relations, and their use in sentences. 2 Manner of writing and speaking with reference to the rules of grammar. — **gram-mar'i-an** (grā-mār'ī-ān), **n.** — **gram-mat'i-cal** (grā-māt'ī-kāl), **adj.**

grammar school. 1 In England, a college preparatory school. 2 In the United States, a graded school between the primary grades and the high school.

gran'a-ry (grān'ā-rī; grān'ā-rī), **n.** A storehouse for grain.

grand (grānd), **adj.** 1 Higher in rank; also, foremost; chief. 2 Great in size, value, etc. 3 Inclusive. 4 Gorgeous. 5 Stately. 6 In the second or more remote degree of ancestry, as **grand'child**, **grand'daugh'ter**, **grand'son**, **grand'par'ent**, **grand'fa'ther**, **grand'moth'er**, etc. — **Syn.** Magnificent, imposing, majestic, august, noble, grandiose. — **grand'-ly, adv.**

gran'dam (grān'dām; -dām), **n.** An old woman.

gran-dee' (grān-dē'), **n.** A man of high position, as in Spain.

gran'deur (grān'dōr), **n.** Greatness of power, position, etc.; magnificence.

gran-dil'o-quence (grān-dīl'ō-kwēns), **n.** Pompous eloquence. — **gran-dil'o-quent** (-kwēnt), **adj.**

gran'di-ose (grān'dī-ōs), **adj.** Impressive; imposing; affectedly splendid. — **Syn.** Stately, grand, august, magnificent, majestic, noble.

grange (grānj), **n.** A farm or farmhouse, with its various buildings.

gran'ite (grān'īt), **n.** A hard rock which takes a polish and is used for building, etc.

grant (grānt), **v. t.** 1 To agree to. 2 To give; bestow. 3 To admit as true. — **n.** 1 A concession; allowance; bestowal. 2 Anything granted; esp., a tract or a privilege granted by a government. 3 Transfer of property. — **gran'tee'** (grān'tē'), **n.** — **grant'or** (grān'tēr; grān'tōr'), **n.**

gran'u-late (grān'ū-lāt), **v. t. & i.** To form into grains or crystals, as sugar. — **gran'u-lar** (-lēr), **adj.** — **gran'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ēd; -lād), **adj.** — **gran'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), **n.**

gran'ule (grān'ūl), **n.** A grain or small particle.

grape (grāp), **n.** A juicy berry borne by a woody vine.

grape'fruit' (grāp'frōot'), **n.** A large edible citrus fruit.

graph (grāf), **n.** A diagram which, by means of dots and lines, shows a system of relationships between things.

graph'ic (grāf'īk), **adj.** 1 Vividly described. 2 Of or relating to the **graphic arts** of painting, drawing, engraving, etc. — **Syn.** Pictorial. — **graph'ic-al-ly** (-ī-kāl-ī), **adv.**

graph'ite (grāf'īt), **n.** Soft carbon used for lead pencils, lubricants, etc.

grap'nel (grāp'nēl; -n'l), **n.** A small anchor with four or five claws; a hooked iron for seizing something.

grap'ple (grāp'pl), **n.** 1 A grapnel. 2 A grip; hold, as in wrestling. — **v. t. & i.** To seize; hold; grasp one another, as in wrestling.

grasp (grāsp), **v. t.** 1 To seize. 2 To grip; clasp. 3 To understand. — **n.** 1

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īl, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

A grip; clasp. 2 Forcible control. 3 Reach of the arms. 4 Understanding; comprehension.

grass (grās), *n.* 1 Green herbage for grazing animals. 2 Any of a large family of plants with jointed stems and narrow leaves. 3 Pasture. — **grass'y**, *adj.*

grass'hopper (grās'hōp'ēr), *n.* A leaping insect which eats plants; a locust.

grate (grāt), *n.* 1 A framework with bars across it, as in a window. 2 A frame of iron bars for holding fuel while it is burning.

grate (grāt), *v. t.* 1 To pulverize by rubbing against something rough. 2 To grind or rub with a rasping noise. 3 To irritate.

grate'ful (grāt'fōol; -f'ul), *adj.* 1 Thankful. 2 Pleasing. — **Syn.** Agreeable, gratifying, pleasant, welcome. — **Ant.** Ungrateful; obnoxious. — **grate'ful-ly**, *adv.*

grat'i-fy (grāt'fī), *v. t.* To afford pleasure to; to favor; oblige. — **Ant.** Anger; offend, affront; disappoint. — **grat'i-fi-ca-tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*

grat'ing (grāt'ing), *n.* A frame with bars; a grate.

grat'ing (grāt'ing), *adj.* Harsh and unpleasant in sound.

grat'is (grāt'is; grāt'is), *adv.* Without cost; freely.

grat'i-tude (grāt'itūd), *n.* Thankfulness.

grat'u-i-tous (grāt'itūs), *adj.* Given freely.

grat'u-i-ty (-tī), *n.* A tip.

grave (grāv), *adj.* 1 Important. 2 Dignified; solemn. 3 Sombre. — **Ant.** Gay. — **grave'ly**, *adv.* — **grave'ness**, *n.*

grave (grāv), *v. t.* To sculpture; engrave. — **grav'er** (grāv'ēr), *n.*

grave (grāv), *n.* An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; hence, death. — **grave'-dig'ger** (grāv'dīg'ēr), *n.* — **grave'stone** (-stōn'), *n.* — **grave'yards** (-yārd'), *n.*

grav'el (grāv'el; -l), *n.* Loose rounded fragments of rock.

grav'en (grāv'ēn), *adj.* Sculptured; engraved.

grav'i-ta'tion (grāv'itā'shūn), *n.* In physics, the natural attraction that tends to draw bodies together. — **grav'i-tate** (grāv'itāt), *v. i.* — **grav'i-ta'tion-al**, *adj.*

grav'i-ty (grāv'itī), *n.* 1 Seriousness; importance. 2 Weight. 3 In physics, the attraction of bodies toward the center of the earth.

gravy (grāv'y), *n.* 1 A sauce for meat, fish, or vegetables. 2 The juice that drops from meat in cooking.

gray, grey (grā), *adj.* Of the color gray; hence, dismal. — *n.* Any color formed by blending black and white. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become gray. — **gray'ish, grey'ish** (grā'ish), *adj.*

gray'beard', grey'beard' (grā'bērd'), *n.* An old man; hence, a wise man.

gray'ling (grā'līng), *n.* A slender freshwater game fish of the salmon family.

graze (grāz), *v. t.* 1 To feed (livestock) with grass or pasture. 2 To feed on (herbage, pasture).

graze (grāz), *v. t. & i.* To touch lightly in passing.

grease (grēs), *n.* Animal fat; hence, any oily substance. — (grēs; grēz), *v. t.* To lubricate with grease. — **greas'y** (grēs'ī; grēz'ī), *adj.*

great (grāt), *adj.* 1 Large. 2 Elaborately full. 3 Numerous. 4 Long continued. 5 Of considerable intensity, importance, etc. 6 Distinguished. 7 More distant in relationship by one generation, as **great'-grand'fa'ther, great'-grand'-child'**. — **Ant.** Little. — **great'ly**, *adv.* — **great'ness**, *n.*

Gre'cian (grē'shān), *adj.* Greek.

greed (grēd), *n.* Acquisitive desire beyond reason. — **greed'i-ly**, *adv.* — **greed'i-ness**, *n.* — **greed'y**, *adj.*

Greek (grēk), *n.* 1 A native or citizen of Greece. 2 The language of the Greek people. — **Greek**, *adj.*

green (grēn), *adj.* 1 Of the color green. 2 Having a sickly color, as from jealousy.

3 Grown, as certain vegetables, above the ground. 4 Unripe. 5 Inexperienced.

6 Not seasoned, cured, etc. — **Syn.** Callow, raw, crude, rude, rough. — **Ant.** Experienced; seasoned. — *n.* 1 The color of growing grass. 2 *pl.* A dish of a cooked leafy vegetable. 3 A grassy plot, as a village common or a golf putting surface.

— *v. t. & i.* To make, grow, or become green. — **green'ish**, *adj.* — **green'ness**, *n.*

green'back' (grēn'bāk'), *n.* U. S. Any legal-tender note having the back printed in green.

green'er-y (grēn'ēr-y), *n.* Verdure.

green'house' (grēn'hous'), *n.* A glass structure for the growing of tender plants.

green'sward' (-swōrd'), *n.* Turf green with grass.

green'wood' (-wōod'), *n.* A forest in foliage.

greet (grēt), *v. t.* 1 To address courteously. 2 To welcome.

greet'ing (grēt'ing), *n.* A salutation upon meeting a person.

gre-gar'i-ous (grē-gār'ī-ūs), *adj.* Tending to flock together. — **Syn.** Social, companionable.

gre-nade' (grē-nād'), *n.* A case filled with explosive, designed to be hurled against an enemy in war.

gren'a-dier' (grēn'ā-dēr'), *n.* A member of certain regiments of corps which have the word *grenadier* in their name.

grew (grōō), *past tense of grow.*

grey (grā), *adj., n., & v.* Gray; — in British use.

grey'hound' (grā'hound'), *n.* A tall slender dog of a swift keen-sighted breed.

grid (grīd), *n.* 1 A grating or gridiron.

2 In electricity, a ridged plate of lead for conducting current in a storage battery; also, in a vacuum tube, wires serving to control the current.

grid'dle (grīd'īl), *n.* A metal plate or pan used to cook **grid'dle-cakes'** (-kāks'), thin cakes of batter cooked on both sides.

grid/iron (grĭd'īrŏn), *n.* An iron utensil with parallel bars, used for broiling food.

grief (grĕf), *n.* 1 Mental suffering caused by sorrow, trouble, etc. 2 A mishap.

griev'ance (grĕv'āns), *n.* A cause of complaint or annoyance.

grieve (grĕv), *v. t.* To cause grief or sorrow to. — *v. i.* To sorrow. — *Ant.* Rejoice.

griev'ous (grĕv'ūs), *adj.* 1 Causing suffering; hence, severe. 2 Causing grief or sorrow. 3 Serious; grave. — **griev'ously**, *adv.*

grill (grĭl), *n.* 1 A gridiron. 2 A room, as in a hotel, fitted for serving broiled foods. — *v. t.* 1 To broil on a grill. 2 To question or cross-examine persistently.

grim (grĭm), *adj.* 1 Merciless. 2 Harsh and forbidding. 3 Relentless. — *Syn.* Ghastly, gruesome, lurid. — *Ant.* Lenient. — **grim/ly**, *adv.* — **grim'ness**, *n.*

grimace (grĭ-mās'), *n.* A wry face, made to show disapproval, etc. — **grimace**, *v. i.*

grime (grĭm), *n.* Soot or dirt rubbed into the skin. — **grim'y** (grĭm'ī), *adj.*

grin (grĭn), *v. i. & t. & n.* Smile.

grind (grĭnd), *v. t.*; **GROUND** (grōund); **GRIND'ING**. 1 To pulverize. 2 To whet. 3 To grate (the teeth). 4 To oppress. 5 To operate by turning a crank. — *n.* 1 Hard and continued work. 2 *Colloq., U. S.* A student who toils at his studies. — **grind'er**, *n.* — **grind'stone** (grĭnd'stōn'), *n.*

grip (grĭp), *n.* 1 Grasp. 2 Dominating force. 3 A device for grasping and holding. 4 *Colloq., U. S.* A valise. — *v. t. & i.* To grasp.

gripe (grĭp), *v. t.* 1 To distress. 2 To cause spasmodic pains in the bowels of. — **gripe**, *n.*

grippe (grĭp), *n.* Influenza.

gris/ly (grĭz'īl), *adj.* Horrifying; ghastly.

grist (grĭst), *n.* Grain to be ground, or grain that is ground. — **grist'mill** (grĭst'mĭl'), *n.*

gris'tle (grĭs'tl), *n.* Cartilage; firm elastic tissue.

grit (grĭt), *n.* 1 Sand, or sandlike particles. 2 A hard coarse-grained sandstone. 3 Courage and endurance. — *Ant.* Faint-heartedness. — *v. t. & i.* To grind; grate. — **grit'ty** (grĭt'ī), *adj.*

grits (grĭts), *n. pl.* *U. S.* Coarse hominy.

griz/zled (grĭz'ld), *adj.* Streaked with gray.

griz/zly (grĭz'īl), *adj.* Grizzled. — *n.* In full, **grizzly bear**. A large bear of western North America.

groan (grōn), *v. i. & t. & n.* Moan.

groat (grōt), *n.* An old English silver coin worth fourpence.

gro'cer (grō'sēr), *n.* A dealer in foodstuffs. — **gro'cer-y** (ī), *n.*

grog (grōg), *n.* Liquor.

groin (grōin), *n.* 1 The hollow region between the lower part of the abdomen and the thigh. 2 In building, the curved line formed by the meeting of two vaults.

groom (grōom), *n.* 1 A manservant in charge of horses. 2 Bridegroom. — *v. t.* 1 To tend, clean, or the like. 2 To make neat, smart, or tidy.

groove (grōov), *n.* 1 Furrow; rut. 2 A fixed routine. — *v. t.* To form a groove in.

grope (grōp), *v. i. & t.* To feel one's way, as in the dark.

gross (grōs), *adj.* 1 Bulky. 2 Burly; fat. 3 Rank. 4 Coarse; not delicate. 5 Total; of earnings, stated without deductions. 6 Stupid. 7 Vulgar. 8 Shameful. — *Syn.* Glaring; obscene; whole, entire, all. — *Ant.* Petty; delicate, dainty; ethereal; net. — *n.* 1 The bulk; mass. 2 Twelve dozen. — **gross/ly**, *adv.* — **gross'ness**, *n.*

grot (grōt), *n.* Grotto.

gro-tesque (grō-tĕsk'), *adj.* Strange and fantastic in shape, appearance, etc. — *Syn.* Bizarre. — **gro-tesque/ly**, *adv.*

grot'to (grōt'ō), *n.* A cave.

grouch (grōuch), *v. i.* *Colloq.* To grumble and sulk. — **grouch**, *n.* — **grouch'y**, *adj.*

ground (grōund), *n.* 1 The surface of the earth; also, soil. 2 A particular region. 3 The land included in an estate. 4 An area or distance. 5 An opinion. 6 Topic; subject. 7 Bottom of a body of water. 8 *pl.* Sediment; dregs. 9 Foundation; hence, reason. 10 Background. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To bring to the ground; to fall or light on the ground. 2 To found; establish. 3 To instruct in fundamental principles. — **ground'less**, *adj.* — **ground-work** (grōund'wŭrk'), *n.*

ground'ling (grōund'ling), *n.* In a theater, a spectator seated in the pit; hence, a person of inferior judgment or taste.

group (grōop), *n. & v. t. & i.* Cluster; aggregate.

grouse (grōus), *n.* A ground-dwelling game bird related to the domestic fowl.

grove (grōv), *n.* A small group of trees without underbrush.

grov'el (grōv'el; grŭv'el), *v. i.* To creep or lie flat on the ground in fear, humility, etc.; to cinge. — *Syn.* Wallow, welter, flounder.

grow (grō), *v. i.*; *past* GREW (grōō); *past part.* GROWN (grōn); *pres. part.* GROW'ING. 1 To spring up and mature. 2 To thrive. 3 To increase in size, understanding, etc. 4 To become. 5 To unite by or as by growth. — *v. t.* To cultivate. — **grow'er**, *n.*

growl (grōul), *n.* The deep throaty sound made by a surly dog; hence, any deep grumbling sound. — **growl**, *v. i. & t.*

growth (grōth), *n.* 1 Progressive development in size, understanding, etc. 2 That which has grown or is growing. 3 A morbid formation, as a tumor.

grub (grŭb), *v. i.* 1 To dig, as for a root. 2 To drudge. — *n.* 1 Any thick worm-like larva, as of a beetle. 2 *Slang.* Food.

grub'by (grŭb'ī), *adj.* Dirty.

grudge (grŭj), *v. t.* To be reluctant to give or allow to have; to begrudge. — *n.* Sul- len malice; cherished ill will.

gru'el (grōō'el; -il), *n.* A thin porridge.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, évent, énd, silént, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

grue'some (grōō'sūm), *adj.* Grisly. — *Syn.* Ghastly, grim, lurid.
gruff (grūf), *adj.* 1 Rough in speech or manner. 2 Deep and harsh; — of the voice. — *Syn.* Brusque, blunt, curt, bluff. — *gruffly*, *adv.*
grum'ble (grūm'b'l), *v. i. & t. & n.* Growl; rumble; mutter. — *grum'bler* (-blēr), *n.*
grunt (grūnt), *n.* A deep throaty sound, as that made by a hog. — *grunt*, *v. i. & t.*
guar'an-tee (gār'ān-tē'), *n.* 1 A person who guarantees something; also, act of guaranteeing, or agreement to guarantee, something. 2 Something given or held as security; pledge. — *v. t.* 1 To answer for the debt, failure, etc., of. 2 To pledge oneself with regard to the permanence, nature, etc., of. 3 To furnish security to.
guar'an-ty (gār'ān-tī), *n.* 1 A pledge to answer for another's debt, failure, etc. 2 An agreement making another secure in possession, use, etc., of something. 3 Pledge; security.
guard (gārd), *v. t. & i.* To protect; defend; act as guard. — *n.* 1 Protection; defense. 2 A person charged with protection, defense, etc. 3 A protective device, as against soiling, injury, etc. 4 *Brit.* A railroad conductor.
guard'i-an (gār'dī-ān), *n.* 1 A custodian. 2 In law, one in charge of the person and property of another, as a child. — *guard'i-an-ship*, *n.*
guer'don (gūr'dūn), *n. & v. t.* Reward.
guer-ril'la, **gue-ril'la** (gē-rīl'ā), *n.* A person who carries on irregular warfare.
guess (gēs), *v. t. & i. & n.* Conjecture; surmise.
guest (gēst), *n.* 1 A person enjoying the hospitality of a home, club, etc. 2 A patron, as of an inn.
guf-faw' (gū-fō'), *n. & v. i.* Laugh.
guid'ance (gīd'āns), *n.* A guiding; direction.
guide (gīd), *v. t.* 1 To pilot; direct. 2 To manage. — *Ant.* Misguide. — *n.* 1 A person who guides (hunters, etc.). 2 A device on a machine to direct the motion of something. — *guide'book'* (gīd'bōōk'), *n.* — *guide'post'* (-pōst'), *n.*
guild, gild (gīld), *n.* An association of men with common aims and interests, formed for mutual aid and protection. — *guild'hall'* (gīld'hōl'), *n.*
guile (gīl), *n.* Deceitful cunning. — *Syn.* Duplicity. — *Ant.* Ingenuousness; candor. — *guile'ful* (gīl'fōōl; -f'l), *adj.* — *guile'less* (-lēś; -līs), *adj.*
guil'lo-tine (gīl'ō-tēn), *n.* A machine for beheading persons. — *guil'lo-tine'* (gīl'ō-tēn'), *v. t.*
guilt (gīlt), *n.* 1 The fact of having committed an offense, esp. against the law. 2 Sin. — *Ant.* Innocence. — *guilt'less*, *adj.*
guilt'y (gīl'tī), *adj.* 1 Having one's guilt proved. 2 Conscious of guilt. — *guilt'i-ness*, *n.*
guin'ea (gīn'ī), *n.* A former English gold coin valued at 21 shillings.

guise (gīz), *n.* 1 Outward appearance, esp. as to dress; hence, aspect; likeness. 2 Mask; cover.
gui-tar' (gī-tār'), *n.* A musical instrument with six strings plucked by the fingers.
gulch (gūlch), *n.* Ravine.
gulf (gūlf), *n.* 1 An extension of the ocean or sea into the land. 2 Abyss; chasm.
gull (gūl), *n. & v. t.* Dupe. — *gul'li-ble* (gūl'ī-b'l), *adj.*
gull, *n.* A long-winged, web-footed sea bird.
gul'let (gūl'ēt; -It), *n.* Throat.
gul'ly (gūl'ī), *n.* Small ravine.
gulp (gūlp), *n. & v. t.* Swallow.
gum (gūm), *n.* The tissue that surrounds the neck of teeth.
gum (gūm), *n.* 1 A sticky substance that exudes from many trees and plants; also, such a substance prepared for industrial or other use. 2 *pl. U. S.* Rubber overshoes. — *v. t.* To smear, unite, or stiffen with gum. — *gum'my* (gūm'ī), *adj.*
gump'tion (gūmp'shūn), *n.* Enterprise; initiative.
gun (gūn), *n.* 1 Cannon. 2 A portable firearm. — *v. i.* To hunt with a gun. — *v. t.* *Aviation Slang.* To open up the throttle of (a motor). — *gun'smith'* (gūn'smīth'), *n.*
gun'boat' (gūn'bōt'), *n.* An armed vessel of light draft.
gun'man (-mān), *n.* A man armed with a gun; specif., *U. S.*, an armed thug.
gun'ner (gūn'ēr), *n.* A naval warrant officer having charge of a ship's guns.
gun'ner-y (gūn'ēr-ī), *n.* 1 Science dealing with the use of guns. 2 The practical use of cannon.
gun'pow'der (gūn'pou'dēr), *n.* Explosive powder used in guns, blasting, etc.
gun'wale (gūn'wāl; -l), *n.* The part of a vessel where topsides and deck meet.
gur'gle (gūr'g'l), *n.* A broken sound as of water flowing over stones. — *gur'gle*, *v. i. & t.*
gush (gūsh), *v. i. & t.* To spout forth.
gush'er (gūsh'ēr), *n.* One that gushes; specif., an oil well with a large natural flow.
gust (gūst), *n.* A sudden blast of wind. — *gust'y*, *adj.*
gus'to (gūs'tō), *n.* Relish; zest.
gut (gūt), *n.* 1 *pl.* Entrails. 2 A part of the alimentary canal. 3 A narrow passage. 4 *pl. Slang.* Stamina; grit.
gut'ter (gūt'tēr), *n.* A channel for carrying off waste water, as at the eaves of a house or at the sides of a road.
gut'tur-al (gūt'tēr-āl), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to the throat. 2 Sounded in the throat; harsh and rasping. — *gut'tur-al*, *n.*
guy (gī), *n.* A rope, chain, or rod attached to anything to steady it.
guy (gī), *n.* A person; fellow. — *v. t.* To chaff.
guz'zle (gūz'z'l), *v. i. & t.* To drink excessively.
gym-na'si-um (jīm-nā'zī-ūm), *n.* 1 A place or building for athletic exercises. 2

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīreŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

[cap.] In certain European countries, a secondary school.
gym-nas'tics (jīm-nās'tīks), *n.* Physical exercises of a kind fitted to be performed in a gymnasium. — **gym'nast** (jīm'nāst), *n.*
gyp'sum (jīp'sūm), *n.* A mineral used in making plaster of Paris, etc.
gyp'sy, gip'sy (jīp'sī), *n.* 1 A member of

a nomadic Caucasian race coming originally from India; also, the language of this race. 2 *U.S.* A member of any dark-skinned nomadic race.
gy'rate (jī'rāt; jī-rāt'), *v. i.* To rotate; whirl. — **Syn.** Revolve, turn, spin. —
gy-ra'tion (jī-rā'shūn), *n.*
gyve (jīv), *n. & v. t.* Shackle; fetter.

H

ha'be-as cor'pus (hā'bē-ās kōr'pūs), *Law.*
 A writ obtained for the purpose of bringing a party before a court.
hab'er-dash'er (hāb'ēr-dāsh'ēr), *n.* *U.S.*
 A dealer in men's furnishings, as gloves, neckties, etc. — **hab'er-dash'er-y** (-ī), *n.*
ha-bil'i-ment (hā-bīl'i-mēnt), *n.* Attire.
hab'it (hāb'īt), *n.* 1 Dress; garb. 2 The usual way of acting, happening, or proceeding. 3 Behavior that has become customary; a practice.
hab'it-a-ble (hāb'ī-tā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being lived in.
hab'it-ant (hāb'ī-tānt), *n.* Inhabitant.
hab'i-tat (hāb'ī-tāt), *n.* Natural abode of an animal or plant.
hab'i-ta'tion (hāb'ī-tā'shūn), *n.* Place of abode.
ha-bit'u-al (hā-bīt'ū-āl), *adj.* Usual; customary. — **Ant.** Occasional. — **ha-bit'u-al-ly**, *adv.*
ha-bit'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To accustom.
hack (hāk), *v. t.* To chop irregularly. — *v. i.* To cough in a short broken manner. — **hack**, *n.*
hack (hāk), *n.* 1 A horse let out for hire; also, a horse worn out in service. 2 A coach or carriage let out for hire. 3 A drudge.
hack'le (hāk'li), *n.* The neck plumage of the domestic fowl.
hack'ney (hāk'nī), *n.* 1 A horse for riding or driving. 2 A carriage kept for hire; a hack. — *v. t.* To make trite or commonplace. — **hack'neyed** (-nīd), *adj.*
had (hād), *past tense & past part.* of HAVE.
had'dock (hād'ūk), *n.* A food fish allied to the cod.
Ha'des (hā'dēz), *n.* Hell.
haft (hāft), *n.* Hilt, as of a dagger.
hag (hāg), *n.* 1 A witch. 2 An ugly evil old woman.
hag'gard (hāg'ērd), *adj.* Gaunt and pale. — **Syn.** Worn, careworn, pinched, wasted, cadaverous.
hag'gle (hāg'li), *v. i.* To wrangle in bargaining.
hail (hāl), *n.* 1 Small lumps of ice which fall from the clouds during thunderstorms. 2 A shower of anything that falls like hail (sense 1). — **hail**, *v. i. & t.* — **hail'stone'** (hāl'stōn'), *n.* — **hail'storm'** (-stōrm'), *n.*
hail (hāl), *v. t.* To salute; greet. — **hail**, *n.*
hair (hār), *n.* A threadlike growth from the

skin of an animal; also, a coating made up of such growth. — **hair'dress'er**, *n.* — **hair'less**, *adj.* — **hair'pin'**, *n.* — **hair'y**, *adj.*
hair'breadth' (hār'brēdth'), *n.* Also **hairs'breadth'** (hārz'-). The width of a hair; hence, a very narrow distance.
hake (hāk), *n.* A food fish allied to the cod.
hal'berd (hāl'bērd; formerly hō(l)'bērd), *n.* Also **hal'bert** (-bērt). A long-handled weapon of the 15th and 16th centuries.
hal'cy-on (hāl'sī-ūn), *adj.* Calm; peaceful.
hale (hāl), *adj.* Healthy; robust. — **Syn.** Sound, wholesome, well. — **Ant.** Infirm.
half (hāf; hāf), *n.; pl.* HALVES (hāvz; hāvz). 1 One of two equal parts of anything. 2 Either of two equal divisions of playing time in certain games. — **half**, *adj.*
half'back' (hāf'bāk'; hāf'-), *n.* In football, one of the backs.
half boot. A boot with its top extending above the ankle.
half'-breed', *n.* The offspring of parents of different races.
half'heart'ed (hāf'hār'tēd; -tīd; hāf'-), *adj.* Lacking heart, or interest.
half'pen-ny (hā'pēn-ī; hāp'nī), *n.; pl.* -PENCE (hā'pēns) or -PENNIES (hā'pēn-īz; hāp'nīz). In England, half a penny, or a coin of this value.
half'-track', *n.* 1 An endless-band type of tread in which steel cables and cross-pieces are embedded in hard rubber to form a one-piece belt running on low strong wheels. 2 *U.S. Army.* An armored personnel carrier equipped with half-tracks in the rear and wheels forward, armed with machine guns and carrying 13 men and equipment.
half'way' (hāf'wā'; hāf'-), *adj.* Midway between points. — **half'way'**, *adv.*
half'-wit'ted, *adj.* Mentally deficient.
hal'i-but (hāl'ī-būt; hōl'-), *n.* A large edible marine flatfish.
hal'i-to'sis (hāl'ī-tō'sīs), *n.* Condition of having offensive breath.
hall (hōl), *n.* 1 *Eng.* Residence. 2 A public building. 3 A university building. 4 An assembly room. 5 Corridor; also, entranceway.
hal'le-lu'jah, hal'le-lu'lah (hāl'ē-lōō'yā), *n. & interj.* Also **al'le-lu'la** (āl'ē-lōō'yā). Praise ye the Lord.
hal'llard. Variant of HALYARD.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

hal-loo' (hă-lōō'), *interj.*, *v. i.*, & *n.* Shout.
hal'low (hăl'ō), *v. t.* To consecrate. —
hal'lowed (hăl'ōd; in solemn style, often hăl'ō-ēd), *adj.*
Hal'low-ēen' (hăl'ō-ēn'), *n.* Evening of Oct. 31st, preceding All Saints' Day.
hal-lu'ci-na'tion (hă-lū'sī-nā'shūn), *n.* Apparent seeing of objects that do not really exist, as in cases of nervous disorder. — *Syn.* Delusion, mirage, illusion.
hall'way' (hōl'wā'), *n.* An entrance hall; a corridor.
ha'lo (hā'lō), *n.* 1 A circle of light appearing to surround a shining body, as the sun or moon. 2 A glory surrounding anything which has been idealized.
halt (hōlt), *n.* & *v. i.* & *t.* Stop.
halt (hōlt), *adj.* Lame.
hal'ter (hōl'tēr), *n.* 1 A strap for leading or tying a horse. 2 A noose; hence, death by hanging.
halve (häv; hāv), *v. t.* To divide into two equal parts; also, to reduce to one half.
halves (hävz; hāvz), *n.*, *pl.* of HALF.
hal'yard (hăl'yērd), *n.* Also **hal'lard** (hăl'yērd). A rope for hoisting or lowering yards, sails, etc., on a ship.
ham (hām), *n.* The thigh of an animal, esp. of a hog, prepared for food.
Ham'burg steak (hām'būrg). Also **Ham'burger** (hām'būr-gēr), *n.* Finely ground beef.
ham'let (hām'lēt; -līt), *n.* A small village.
ham'mer (hām'ēr), *n.* 1 An instrument for driving nails. 2 The part of a gun-lock which strikes the firing pin. — *v. t.* & *i.* To beat, strike, or shape with or as with a hammer; to force by repeated blows. — **ham'mer-less**, *adj.*
ham'mock (hām'ūk), *n.* A swinging couch, hung by cords at each end.
ham'per (hām'pēr), *n.* A large basket.
ham'per (hām'pēr), *v. t.* To impede. — *Syn.* Clog, fetter, shackle. — *Ant.* Assist; expedite.
hand (hānd), *n.* 1 The end of the arm, developed as a grasping organ. 2 Control; management. 3 A part in any action. 4 A pledge, as in marriage. 5 Ability; skill. 6 Handwriting. 7 Employee. 8 Something like or likened to a hand. 9 Source. 10 In playing cards, a single round of a game; also, the cards received by a player in one deal. — *v. t.* 1 To guide or assist with one's hand. 2 To give or transmit by hand. — *adj.* Of, relating to, carried in, or operated by, hand. — **hand'ful**, *n.* — **hand'less**, *adj.* — **hand'made**, *adj.*
hand'bag' (hānd'băg'), *n.* A small satchel.
hand'bill' (-bīl'), *n.* A loose printed sheet distributed by hand, as an advertisement.
hand'cuff' (-kūf'), *n.* & *v. t.* Manacle.
hand'l-cap (hānd'l-kăp), *n.* A contest in which advantages are given to some contestants and disadvantages imposed on others in order to equalize chances of winning; also, the advantage given or the disadvantage imposed. — *Syn.* Allowance,

odds. — *v. t.* To put at a disadvantage by imposing a handicap on.
hand'l-craft (hānd'l-kraft), *n.* A trade requiring manual skill. — **hand'l-crafts'-man** (-krafts'măn), *n.*
hand'l-work' (hānd'l-wŭrk'), *n.* Work done personally.
hand'ker-chief (hāng'kēr-chīf), *n.* A small piece of cloth for wiping the face, nose, or eyes.
han'dle (hānd'l), *v. t.* 1 To touch, move, etc., with the hand. 2 To manage. 3 To deal in (goods). — *n.* That part of a vessel, tool, etc., which is designed to be held in the hand.
hand'maid' (hānd'mād'), *n.* Also **hand'maid'en** (-mād'n). A female attendant.
hand'sel, han'sel (hānd'sēl), *n.* A gift as a token of good luck.
hand'some (hāns'ŭm), *adj.* 1 Ample. 2 Generous. 3 Of pleasing appearance. — *Syn.* Liberal, bountiful; beautiful, comely, good-looking, lovely, pretty, fair. — **hand'some-ly**, *adv.*
hand'spike' (hānd'spīk'), *n.* A bar used as a lever.
hand'writ'ing (hānd'rīt'ing), *n.* A person's writing, done by hand.
hand'y (hānd'l), *adj.* 1 Conveniently near. 2 Dexterous. 3 Easily managed. — *Syn.* Dextrous, adroit.
hang (hāng), *v. t.*; **HUNG** (hŭng) or **HANGED** (hāngd); **HANG'ING**. 1 To suspend. 2 To put to death by suspending from a gallows. 3 To adjust so as to allow to fall gracefully, as curtains. 4 To droop. 5 To prevent (a jury) from reaching a decision. — *v. i.* 1 To dangle. 2 To die by being hanged. 3 To incline downward. 4 To be fastened so as to allow free motion on the point of suspension. 5 To hover; impend. 6 To depend. 7 To cling. 8 To linger; loiter. — *n.* 1 Manner in which a thing hangs. 2 Meaning. 3 Knack. — **hang'-man** (hāng'măn), *n.*
hang'ar (hāng'ēr; hāng'gār), *n.* A shelter or shed, as for an aircraft.
hang'dog' (hāng'dŏg'), *adj.* Sneaking.
hang'ing (hāng'ing), *n.* 1 Execution, as of a criminal, by suspension from a gallows. 2 Anything hung, as drapery. — **hang'-ing**, *adj.*
hank (hāngk), *n.* A skein of yarn.
han'ker (hāng'kēr), *v. i.* To long (for).
han'sel (hāns'ēl). Variant of **HANDSEL**.
han'som (hāns'ŭm), *n.*, or **hansom cab**. A two-wheeled covered carriage with the driver's seat elevated at the rear.
hap (hăp), *n.* Chance; happening.
hap'haz'ard (hăp'hăz'ērd), *n.* Chance; random. — **hap'haz'ard** (hăp'hăz'ērd), *adj.*
hap'less (hăp'lēs; -līs), *adj.* Unfortunate.
hap'ly (hăp'li), *adv.* By hap, or chance.
hap'pen (hăp'ēn), *v. i.* 1 To occur by chance. 2 To come to pass. 3 To chance.
hap'pi-ly (hăp'i-li), *adv.* 1 Luckily. 2 In a happy mood, manner, etc. 3 Gracefully.

foot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oiroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

- hap'pi-ness** (hăp'pī-nēs; -nīs), *n.* 1 Good luck; prosperity. 2 A condition of well-being. — *Ant.* Unhappiness.
- hap'py** (hăp'pī), *adj.* 1 Fortunate. 2 Apt; felicitous. 3 Enjoying peace and comfort; also, joyous. — *Syn.* Lucky; appropriate, fitting, fit, suitable; cheerful, glad, lighthearted, joyful. — *Ant.* Unhappy; disconsolate.
- ha-rangue'** (hă-răng'), *n.* A noisy ranting speech. — *ha-rangue'*, *v. i. & t.*
- har'ass** (hă-răs; hă-răs'), *v. t.* 1 To weary by repeated attacks. 2 To lay waste; to raid. 3 *Mil.* To attack repeatedly. — *Syn.* Harry, worry, annoy, plague, pester.
- har'bin-ger** (hă-r'bin-jēr), *n.* Forerunner; precursor.
- har'bor, har'bour** (hă-r'bēr), *n.* 1 A place of safety and comfort. 2 Part of a body of water so protected as to be a place of safety for vessels; port; haven. — *v. t.* To entertain as a guest; to shelter. — *v. i.* To lodge; take shelter.
- har'bor-age, har'bour-age** (hă-r'bēr-ij), *n.* Shelter; harbor.
- hard** (hărd), *adj.* 1 Firm; not easily pierced. 2 Physically fit. 3 Carried on diligently; also, earnest; persevering. 4 Severe; harsh. 5 Rough; ungraceful. 6 *U. S.* Strong in alcohol. 7 Containing substances which prevent lathering. 8 Difficult to endure. 9 Laborious. 10 Difficult to deal with. 11 Having flinty kernels, as certain wheat. — *Ant.* Soft; easy. — *hard, adv.* — *hard'ly, adv.* — *hard'ness, n.*
- hard'en** (hă-r'd'n), *v. t. & i.* 1 To make or become hard. 2 To make or become physically fit and robust. 3 To make or become stubborn. — *Ant.* Soften.
- hard'heart'ed** (hărd'hărt'ēd; -tīd), *adj.* Unsympathetic; callous.
- har'di-hood** (hă-r'dī-hōōd), *n.* Boldness and firmness of mind. — *Syn.* Temerity, audacity.
- har'di-ness** (hă-r'dī-nēs; -nīs), *n.* Vigor; physical fitness.
- hard'pan'** (hărd'păn'), *n.* *U. S.* A dense layer in soils, difficult to dig through.
- hard'ship** (hărd'shīp), *n.* Anything hard to endure, as a loss, injury, etc.
- hard'tack'** (hărd'tăk'), *n.* A hard round biscuit used esp. by sailors.
- hard'ware'** (hărd'wâr'), *n.* Wares made of metal, as cutlery, tools, etc.
- hard'wood'** (hărd'wōōd'), *n.* Any heavy close-grained wood; also, any tree having such wood.
- har'dy** (hă-r'dī), *adj.* 1 Brave. 2 Full of assurance. 3 Robust.
- hare** (hâr), *n.* A swift timid animal with long hind legs, a short tail, and long ears. American species are called *rabbis*.
- hare'bell'** (hâr'bēl'), *n.* A slender herb with bright-blue flowers.
- ha'rem** (hâ-rēm; hâr'ēm), *n.* In a Moham-medan household, the rooms assigned to the women; also, the women of such a household.
- hark** (hărk), *v. i.* To listen; hearken.
- hark'en** (hă-r'kēn), *v. i.* Variant of *HEARKEN*.
- har'le-quin** (hă-r'lē-kwīn; -kīn), *n.* A buffoon.
- har'lot** (hă-r'lōt), *n.* A prostitute.
- harm** (hărm), *n.* 1 Damage. 2 Evil; wrong. — *Ant.* Benefit. — *v. t.* To injure. — *harm'ful, adj.* — *harm'less, adj.* — *harm'less-ly, adv.* — *harm'less-ness, n.*
- har-mon'ic** (hă-r-mōn'ik), *adj.* In music, relating to harmony. — *n.* In music, an overtone.
- har-mon'ics** (-iks), *n.* Science of musical sounds.
- har-mo'ni-ous** (hă-r-mō'nī-ūs), *adj.* 1 Symmetrical. 2 Marked by harmony of feeling or of sound.
- har'mo-nize** (hă-r'mō-nīz), *v. i. & t.* To agree in action, ideas, sense, etc.; to go suitably together; also, to make or become harmonious. — *Ant.* Clash; conflict.
- har'mo-ny** (hă-r'mō-nī), *n.* 1 Musical agreement of sounds. 2 Agreement, as of colors, producing a pleasing effect. 3 Agreement in opinions, interests, etc. 4 In music, combination of tones into a chord.
- har'ness** (hă-r'nēs; -nīs), *n.* The straps and fastenings on a draft animal, as a horse. — *har'ness, v. t.*
- harp** (hărp), *n.* A musical instrument consisting of a triangular frame set with strings plucked by the fingers. — *harp'er, n.* — *harp'ist, n.*
- har-poon'** (hă-r-pōōn'), *n.* A barbed spear used to strike whales. — *har-poon', v. t.*
- harp'si-chord** (hărp'sī-kōrd), *n.* A stringed instrument with a keyboard, predecessor of the piano.
- har'py** (hă-r'pī), *n.* Any greedy person; a person who fastens upon and torments another.
- har'row** (hă-r'ō), *n.* A spiked or disked frame used for breaking up soil and smoothing it over. — *v. t.* 1 To draw a harrow over (land). 2 To torment; distress.
- har'ry** (hă-r'ī), *v. t.* 1 To raid; pillage. 2 To ill-treat; harass. — *Syn.* Worry, annoy, plague, pester.
- harsh** (hă-rsh), *adj.* 1 Rough; disagreeable. 2 Too rigorous; severe. — *Ant.* Pleasant; mild. — *harsh'ly, adv.* — *harsh'ness, n.*
- hart** (hărt), *n.* A stag.
- har'vest** (hă-r'vēst; -vīst), *n.* The gathering of a crop; also, the crop gathered, as of grain or fruit. — *v. t. & i.* To reap or gather (a crop). — *har'vest-er, n.*
- hash** (hăsh), *v. t.* To chop into small pieces and mix; to mince. — *n.* 1 A dish of minced cooked meat and vegetables baked or fried. 2 A mess; jumble.
- hasp** (hăsp), *n.* A metal clasp made to be passed over a staple and secured by a peg or padlock.
- has'sock** (hă-s'ŭk), *n.* A footstool.
- haste** (hăst), *n.* 1 Speed. 2 Hurry; rash quickness in action, decision, etc. — *Ant.* Deliberation. — *hast'y* (hă-s'tī), *adj.* — *hast'ily* (hă-s'tī-lī), *adv.*

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēt; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōlt, cōnnect; fōod,

has'ten (hās'n), *v. t. & i.* To drive or urge forward. — **Syn.** Speed, accelerate, quicken, hurry, precipitate. — **Ant.** Delay.

hat (hăt), *n.* A covering for the head.

hat'band' (hăt'bănd'), *n.* — **hat'rack'** (-răk'), *n.* — **hat'ter**, *n.*

hatch (hăch), *n.* Also **hatch'way'** (-wā'). An opening in a deck, floor, roof, or the like.

hatch (hăch), *v. t.* 1 To produce from the egg; also, to produce young from (eggs). 2 To plot. — **hatch'er-y** (hăch'ēr-I), *n.*

hatch'et (hăch'ēt; -ĭt), *n.* A short-handled ax with a hammer head.

hate (hăt), *n.* Intense dislike. — **Syn.** Hatred, abhorrence, detestation, abomination, loathing. — **Ant.** Love. — **hate**, *v. t. & i.* — **hate'ful**, *adj.* — **hat'er** (hăt'ēr), *n.*

ha'tred (hă'trēd; -trĭd), *n.* Intense dislike; hate. — **Syn.** Abhorrence, detestation, abomination, loathing.

hau'berk (hō'bŭrk), *n.* A coat of mail.

haugh'ty (hō'tī), *adj.* Contemptuously proud. — **Syn.** Arrogant, insolent, lordly. — **Ant.** Lowly. — **haugh'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **haugh'ti-ness**, *n.*

haul (hōl), *v. t.* To pull along; to transport by pulling along; drag. — *n.* 1 A pull; tug. 2 The quantity, number, etc., caught at a single drawing of a net, springing of a trap, etc. 3 Distance over which anything is hauled. — **haul'age** (hōl'āj), *n.*

haunch (hōnch; hānch), *n.* 1 The hip; *pl.*, the hindquarters. 2 The leg and loin together; — said of cuts of meat.

haunt (hōnt; hānt), *v. t.* 1 To frequent. 2 To visit as a ghost or spirit. 3 To recur to (one's mind) frequently. — *n.* A place which one frequents. — **haunt'ed**, *adj.*

haut'boy (hō'boi; ō'boi), *n.* An oboe.

have (hăv), *v. t.*; **HAD** (hăd); **HAV'ING** (hăv'ing). 1 To possess. 2 To be forced to. 3 To beget. 4 To be in a certain relation to. 5 To hold in the mind. 6 To experience. 7 To exercise. 8 To assert. 9 To obtain. 10 To allow. 11 To cause to do, be, etc. 12 As an auxiliary verb, indicating completed action.

ha'ven (hă'vĕn), *n.* Port; harbor; shelter.

hav'er-sack (hăv'ēr-săk), *n.* A bag or case for carrying provisions on a march.

hav'oc (hăv'ŭk), *n.* General devastation; waste.

haw (hō), *n.* A hawthorn berry.

hawk (hōk), *n.* A bird of prey of a family including the falcons, buzzards, kites, etc.

hawk'er (hōk'ēr), *n.* One who offers wares by crying them in the streets.

haw'ser (hō'zēr; -sēr), *n.* A large rope for towing or mooring a ship.

haw'thorn (hō'thōrn), *n.* A spiny shrub of the apple family, with white or pink fragrant flowers.

hay (hā), *n.* Grass, clover, etc., mowed and cured for fodder. — *v. i.* To mow and cure (grass, etc.) for hay. — **hay'cock'** (-kōk'), *n.* — **hay'field'** (-fĕld'), *n.* — **hay'-stack'** (-stăk'), *n.*

haz'ard (hăz'ērd), *n.* 1 Chance. 2 Risk;

danger. 3 Stake. 4 In golf, any obstruction on the course. — **Syn.** Accident, fortune, luck; jeopardy, peril. — *v. t.* To risk. — **haz'ard-ous** (-ēr-dŭs), *adj.*

haze (hāz), *n.* Light vapor or smoke in the air. — **ha'zy** (hā'zī), *adj.*

haze (hāz), *v. t.* U. S. In schools and colleges, to harass (freshmen) by forcing them to do ridiculous tricks.

ha'zel (hā'z'l), *n.* 1 A shrub or small tree of the birch family, bearing nuts called **ha'zel-nuts'** or **filberts**. 2 An orange-brown color.

he (hē), *personal pron.* The male person or thing previously mentioned.

head (hĕd), *n.* 1 The part of the body containing the brain, eyes, ears, nose, mouth, etc. 2 The intellect. 3 Sense; judgment. 4 A picture or statue representing a head (sense 1). 5 The upper or front end of anything. 6 A person who directs, manages, etc.; also, a position of leadership. 7 A separate topic, as of a book or speech. 8 A projection at the top of anything. — *adj.* 1 Principal. 2 Coming from a front. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To put oneself at the head of. 2 To oppose. 3 To lead, as in a race. 4 To stand at the top, beginning, etc. 5 To go or point in a certain direction. — **head'ache'** (hĕd'āk'), *n.* — **head'dress'** (-drĕs'), *n.* — **head'-less**, *adj.*

head'ing (hĕd'ing), *n.* That which stands at the head, as of a letter.

head'land (-lănd), *n.* Promontory.

head'light' (-lĭt'), *n.* A light at the front of an automobile, locomotive, etc.

head'line' (-lĭn'), *n.* A title line over an article in a newspaper, etc.

head'long (-lōng), *adv.* Hastily; rashly. — *adj.* Rash; hasty. — **Syn.** Precipitate, impetuous, sudden.

head'mas'ter (-măs'tēr), *n.* In some schools, the principal.

head'piece' (-pĕs'), *n.* 1 A hat or cap. 2 Understanding; mental faculty.

head'quar'ters (-kwōr'tĕrz), *n. pl.* Quarters of a chief officer, as of an army, a police force, etc.; hence, the center of operations or authority.

heads'man (hĕdz'măn), *n.* Executioner.

head'stone' (hĕd'stōn'), *n.* A memorial stone at the head of a grave.

head'strong (hĕd'strōng), *adj.* Ungovernable; obstinate. — **Syn.** Unruly, willful.

head'wa'ter (-wō'tēr; -wōt'ēr), *n.* Source of a stream; — chiefly in *pl.*

head'way' (-wā'), *n.* 1 Motion forward, as of a ship. 2 Clear space under an arch, etc.

head'y (hĕd'ī), *adj.* 1 Rash; hence, impetuous. 2 Intoxicating.

heal (hĕl), *v. t.* 1 To restore to health. 2 To cure (a disease or wound). — **heal'er**, *n.*

health (hĕlth), *n.* Sound physical condition; freedom from disease. — **health'ful**, *adj.* — **health'y**, *adj.*

heap (hĕp), *n. & v. t.* Pile.

hear (hĕr), *v. t.*; **HEARD** (hĕrd); **HEAR'ING**.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrouſ, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

1 To perceive by the ear. **2** To heed.
3 To examine or judge by listening to the explanations of. — **hear'er** (hēr'ēr), *n.*
hear'ing (hēr'ing), *n.* **1** Special sense by which sounds are perceived through the ear. **2** Chance to be heard. **3** Distance within which a sound may be heard. **4** A listening to arguments, as in a court.
heark'en (här'kēn), *v. i.* To give heed. — **Syn.** Hear, hark, listen.
hear'say (hēr'sā'), *n.* Report; rumor.
hearse (hürs), *n.* A vehicle for carrying the dead to the grave.
heart (härt), *n.* **1** A hollow muscular organ that by contraction and expansion keeps up the circulation of the blood in the body. **2** The part nearest the center. **3** The most essential part. **4** Man's soul or spirit. **5** One of a suit of playing cards with the figure of a heart in red. **6** A person. — **heart'ache** (härt'āk'), *n.* — **heart'beat** (-bēt'), *n.* — **heart'break** (-brāk'), *n.* — **heart'broken** (-brō'kēn), *adj.*
heart'en (här't'n), *v. t.* To encourage.
heart'felt (härt'felt'), *adj.* Deeply felt; sincere. — **Syn.** Wholehearted.
hearth (härth), *n.* The stone floor of a fireplace; hence, fireside; home.
hearth'stone (härth'stōn'), *n.* A stone forming a hearth; hence, fireside; home.
heart'sick (härt'sik'), *adj.* Very despondent.
heart'y (här'tī), *adj.* **1** Cordial. **2** Healthy; sound. **3** Nourishing; abundant. — **Syn.** Heartfelt, sincere. — **Ant.** Hollow. — *n.* In sailor's language, a comrade; sailor. — **heart'i-ly** (-tī-lī), *adv.* — **heart'i-ness** (-tī-nēs; -nīs), *n.*
heat (hēt), *n.* **1** A form of energy which causes a body to rise in temperature, to fuse, to evaporate, etc. **2** High temperature. **3** Intensity of feeling. **4** Some condition showing a high temperature. **5** A period of intense activity. **6** A single race in a contest which consists of two or more races. — *v. t. & i.* **1** To make or become hot. **2** To excite; arouse. — **heat'er**, *n.*
heath (hēth), *n.* **1** Eng. An open level tract covered with shrubs. **2** A variety of low evergreen shrub. — **heath'y**, *adj.*
hea'then (hē'thēn), *n.* A person who does not worship the God of the Bible; a pagan. — **hea'then**, *adj.* — **hea'then-dom** (-dūm), *n.* — **hea'then-ish** (-ish), *adj.* — **hea'then-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*
heath'er (hēth'ēr), *n.* A British evergreen bush with lavender flowers.
heave (hēv), *v. t. & i.*; **HEAVED** (hēvd) or **HOVE** (hōv); **HEAV'ING** (hēv'ing). **1** To lift; raise up. **2** Naut. To cast; also, to haul on; pull. **3** To rise and fall. **4** To pant; also, to retch. — *n.* **1** An effort to lift or move something. **2** A throw; cast. **3** A regular rise and fall, as of the chest in breathing. **4** *pl.* A disease, chiefly of horses, in which breathing is difficult.
heav'en (hēv'ēn), *n.* **1** *pl.* The sky. **2**

The abode of God and of the blessed dead.
3 [cap.] God. **4** Any place of supreme happiness. — **heav'en-ly** (-lī), *adv.* — **heav'en-ward** (-wērd), *adj.*
heav'y (hēv'ī), *adj.* **1** Weighty. **2** Hard to endure. **3** Serious. **4** Intense. **5** Burdened, as with grief. **6** Great with young. **7** Stupid. **8** Weary. **9** Gloomy. **10** Clayey, as some soils. **11** Massive. **12** Indigestible; also, not properly leavened. **13** Exceeding a standard weight. — **Ant.** Light. — *n.* In a play, the villain. — **heav'i-ly** (-ī-lī), *adv.* — **heav'i-ness** (-ī-nēs; -nīs), *n.*
heav'y-weight (-wāt'), *n.* In wrestling, boxing, etc., one in the heaviest class of contestants, esp. one weighing 175 pounds or more.
He'brew (hē'brō), *n.* **1** An Israelite; a Jew. **2** The Semitic language of the ancient Hebrews.
hec'a-tomb (hēk'ā-tōm; -tōm), *n.* In Greek antiquity, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or cattle at one time.
heck'le (hēk'lē), *v. t.* To badger with questions, taunts, etc.
hec'tic (hēk'tik), *adj.* Feverish; also, excited; restless.
hedge (hēj), *n.* **1** A thicket, esp. one planted as a boundary. **2** A barrier. — *v. t.* **1** To separate or obstruct as with a hedge. **2** To surround as for defense.
hedge'hog (hēj'hōg'), *n.* A small, Old World, insect-eating mammal covered with spines; also, in America, the porcupine.
heed (hēd), *v. t. & i.* To take notice (of). — *n.* Attention; notice. — **heed'ful**, *adj.* — **heed'less**, *adj.* — **heed'less-ness**, *n.*
heel (hēl), *n.* **1** The hind part of the foot. **2** Something like or likened to a heel (sense 1). **3** Slang. A contemptible scoundrel.
heel (hēl), *v. t. & i.* To tilt; incline; — esp. of ships.
heif'er (hēf'ēr), *n.* A young cow; a cow that has not had a calf.
height (hīt), *n.* **1** High point or position. **2** Summit; hence, utmost degree; extreme limit. **3** Altitude.
height'en (hīt'n), *v. t. & i.* **1** To make or become high or higher. **2** To advance; increase. — **Syn.** Enhance, intensify, aggravate.
he'l'nous (hā'nūs), *adj.* Odious; atrocious; very offensive.
heir (ār), *n.* A person who inherits, or is entitled to inherit, property. — **heir'ess**, *n. fem.*
heir'loom (ār'lōm'), *n.* Any piece of personal property which descends by inheritance.
held (hēld), *past tense & past part.* of **HOLD**.
he'li-o-trope (hē'lī-ō-trōp; Brit. commonly hē'lī-ō-trōp; -yō-trōp), *n.* A hairy-leaved herb with small fragrant white or purple flowers.
he'li-um (hē'lī-ūm), *n.* A very light gaseous element used to inflate balloons because it is not inflammable.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

- hell** (hĕl), *n.* 1 The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death. 2 Any place or condition of misery or wickedness. — **hell'-fire'**, *n.* — **hell'ish**, *adj.*
- hel'le-bore** (hĕl'ē-bōr), *n.* 1 A plant related to the buttercup, with roots used in medicine. 2 A plant of the lily family, with roots that are dried, powdered, and used as an insecticide.
- Hel-len'ic** (hĕ-lĕn'ĭk; -lĕ'nĭk), *adj.* Greek. — **Hel'len-ism** (hĕl'ĕn-ĭz'm; -ĭn-; -ĕn-), *n.* — **Hel'len-is'tic** (hĕl'ĕ-nĭs'tĭk; hĕl'ĭ-), *adj.*
- hel-lo'** (hĕ-lō'), *interj.* Also **hal-lo'** (hā-lō'), **hul-lo'** (hū-lō'). An exclamation used in greeting, answering the telephone, etc.
- helm** (hĕlm), *n.* The tiller or wheel by which a ship is steered. — **helms'man** (hĕlmz'mān), *n.*
- hel'met** (hĕl'mĕt; -mĭt), *n.* A defensive covering for the head.
- hel'ot** (hĕl'ōt; hĕ'lōt), *n.* A slave or serf.
- help** (hĕlp), *v. t. & i.* 1 To aid; assist. 2 To change for the better; to remedy. 3 To prevent. 4 To forbear; avoid. 5 To serve at table. — **Ant.** Hinder. — *n.* 1 Aid; also, an assistant. 2 Remedy; relief. 3 A hired helper. 4 A portion of food. — **help'er**, *n.* — **help'ful**, *adj.* — **help'less**, *adj.* — **help'less-ly**, *adv.* — **help'less-ness**, *n.*
- help'mate'** (hĕlp'māt'), **help'meet'** (-mĕt'), *n.* A helper; esp., a wife.
- hel'ter-skel'ter** (hĕl'tĕr-skĕl'tĕr), *adv.* *Colloq.* In hurry and confusion; in disorder.
- helve** (hĕlv), *n.* The handle of an ax, hatchet, etc.
- hem** (hĕm), *n.* A border on a garment or piece of cloth. — *v. t.* 1 To make a hem on; to border. 2 To enclose and confine.
- hem'l-sphere** (hĕm'ĭ-sfĕr), *n.* One of the halves of the earth, as divided by the equator. — **hem'l-spher'ic-al** (-sfĕr'ĭ-kāl), *adj.*
- hem'lock** (hĕm'lōk), *n.* 1 Any of several poisonous herbs of the carrot family. 2 An evergreen tree of the pine family.
- he'mo-glo-bin**, **hae'mo-glo-bin** (hĕ'mō-glō'bĭn; hĕm'ō-), *n.* A substance giving color to red blood corpuscles.
- hem'or-rhage**, **haem'or-rhage** (hĕm'ō-rĭj), *n.* *Med.* Any discharge of blood from the blood vessels, caused by injury.
- hemp** (hĕmp), *n.* A tall Asiatic herb of the mulberry family, grown for its fiber used in making ropes, and for its flowers and leaves used in drugs. — **hemp'en** (hĕmp'ĕn), *adj.*
- hem'stitch'** (hĕm'stĭch'), *v. t.* To ornament at the top of a hem by drawing parallel threads and fastening the cross threads in clusters. — *n.* Ornamental needlework done by hemstitching.
- hen** (hĕn), *n.* The female of the domestic fowl, or of certain other birds. — **hen'-coop'** (hĕn'kōōp'), *n.* — **hen'house'** (-hōus'), *n.*
- hence** (hĕns), *adv.* 1 Away. 2 From this time. 3 From this source. 4 Consequently; therefore.
- hence'forth'** (hĕns'fōrth'; hĕns'fōrth'), **hence'for'ward** (hĕns'fōr'wĕrd), *adv.* From this time on.
- hench'man** (hĕnch'mān), *n.* A trusted follower.
- hen'na** (hĕn'ā), *n.* An Old World tropical shrub with leaves that yield a reddish-orange dye; also, this dye or this color.
- hen'peck'** (hĕn'pĕk'), *v. t.* To nag or scold (one's husband) constantly.
- hep'cat'** (hĕp'kāt'), *n.*, or **hep cat**. A musician in a swing band.
- her** (hĕr), *pron.* The objective case of SHE. — *adj.* Of or belonging to her; done by her.
- her'ald** (hĕr'āld), *n.* 1 In former times, an official who made proclamations and announcements. 2 Hence, a person or thing that announces or foretells. — *v. t.* To announce; foretell.
- her'ald-ry** (hĕr'āld-rĭ), *n.* 1 Art or science of tracing a person's family and determining what coat of arms he is entitled to have. 2 A coat of arms. 3 Pomp and ceremony. — **he-ral'dic** (hĕ-rāl'dĭk), *adj.*
- herb** (ĕrb; hĕrb), *n.* 1 A seed plant with soft fleshy stalks or stems. 2 A plant used in making medicines, seasonings, etc. — **her-ba'ceous** (hĕr-bā'shŭs), *adj.*
- herb'age** (ĕr'bĭj; hĕr'bĭj), *n.* Herbs; green plants used for pasturage.
- her-biv'o-rous** (hĕr-bĭv'ō-rŭs), *adj.* Living on plants.
- her-cu'le-an** (hĕr-kū'lĕ-ān; hĕr'kū-lĕ-ān), *adj.* Requiring great strength; difficult, dangerous, etc. — **Syn.** Enormous, immense, huge.
- herd** (hĕrd), *n.* 1 A number of beasts assembled together. 2 A rabble; crowd. — *v. i. & t.* To unite or associate in a crowd or herd. — **herd'er**, *n.* — **herds'man** (hĕrdz'mān), *n.*
- here** (hĕr), *adv.* 1 In this place. 2 In the present life or state. 3 Hither. 4 At this time; now.
- here'a-bout'** (hĕr'ā-bout'), **here'a-bouts'** (-bouts'), *adv.* In this vicinity.
- here-aft'er** (hĕr-āf'tĕr), *adv.* In some future time or condition. — *n.* The future.
- here-by'** (hĕr-bĭ'), *adv.* By means of this.
- he-red'i-tar'y** (hĕ-rĕd'ĭ-tĕr'ĭ; esp. *Brit.*, -tĕr-ĭ), *adj.* 1 Passing at the death of a person directly to his heir. 2 Holding a title or office by inheritance. 3 Capable of being transmitted from parent to child. — **Syn.** Congenital, inborn, inherited, innate, inbred.
- he-red'i-ty** (hĕ-rĕd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The passing of characteristics from one generation of living things to the next.
- here-in'** (hĕr-ĭn'), *adv.* In this.
- here-of'** (hĕr-ōv'), *adv.* Of this; about this.
- her'e-sy** (hĕr'ĕ-sĭ), *n.* Religious opinion or teaching contrary to the doctrines of a church. — **her'e-tic** (hĕr'ĕ-tĭk), *n.* — **he-ret'ic-al** (hĕ-rĕt'ĭ-kāl), *adj.*
- here'to-fore'** (hĕr'tōō-fōr'), *adv.* Up to this time.
- here'un-to'** (-ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Up to this time.

foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, ūp, circū's, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

- here'up-on'** (hēr'ū-pŏn'), *adv.* Upon this point.
- here-with'** (hēr-wĭth'; -wĭth'), *adv.* With this.
- her'it-age** (hēr'ĭ-tĭj), *n.* Inheritance.
- her-met'ic** (hūr-mēt'ĭk), **her-met'i-cal** (-ĭ-kāl), *adj.* Tightly sealed; airtight. — **her-met'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
- her'mit** (hūr'mĭt), *n.* A person who lives apart from others, esp. for religious reasons.
- her'mit-age** (hūr'mĭ-tĭj), *n.* A hermit's abode; hence, a secluded dwelling.
- he'ro** (hēr'ō), *n.* 1 A person of notable courage. 2 The chief male character in a novel, play, etc. — **he-ro'ic** (hēr'ō'ĭk), *adj.* — **her'o-ine** (hēr'ō-ĭn), *n. fem.*
- her'o-ism** (hēr'ō-ĭz'm), *n.* Qualities characteristic of a hero; also, display of such qualities. — **Syn.** Valor, prowess, gallantry.
- her'on** (hēr'ūn), *n.* A long-legged wading bird.
- her'ring** (hēr'ĭng), *n.* A soft-finned narrow-bodied food fish abundant in the North Atlantic.
- hers** (hūrz), *possessive case of SHE*, when no noun follows.
- her-self'** (hūr-sĕlf'; hēr-), *pron.* 1 An emphatic form of *SHE*. 2 Her normal self.
- hes'i-tate** (hĕz'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* To pause because of uncertainty, forgetfulness, etc. — **Syn.** Waver, vacillate, falter. — **hes'i-ta-tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*
- het'er-o-dox** (hĕt'ēr-ō-dŏks), *adj.* Differing from some generally accepted standard. — **Ant.** Orthodox. — **het'er-o-dox'y** (-dŏk'sĭ), *n.*
- het'er-o-ge-ne-ous** (hĕt'ēr-ō-jĕ-nĕ-ŭs), *adj.* Unlike in kind; varied. — **Syn.** Miscellaneous, motley, assorted. — **Ant.** Homogeneous.
- hew** (hū), *v. t.*; *past* HEWED (hūd); *past part.* HEWED or HEWN (hūn); *pres. part.* HEW'ING. 1 To chop or chop down. 2 To make or shape by cutting with an ax or the like. — **hew'er**, *n.*
- hex'a-gon** (hĕk'sā-gŏn), *n.* A polygon having six angles and therefore six sides. — **hex-ag'o-nal** (hĕks-āg'ō-nāl; -n'ĭ), *adj.*
- hex-am'e-ter** (hĕks-ām'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* A verse of six metrical feet.
- hey'day'** (hā'dā'), *n.* Period of greatest strength, vigor, etc.
- hi-a'tus** (hĭ-ā'tŭs), *n.* An opening; gap, esp. in a manuscript where some part is missing.
- hi'ber-nate** (hĭ'bĕr-nāt), *v. i.* To pass the winter, as some animals do, in a torpid condition resembling sleep. — **hi'ber-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*
- hic'cup, hic'cough** (hĭk'ŭp), *n.* A gulping sound caused by convulsive movements of muscles active in breathing. — **hic'cup, hic'cough**, *v. i.*
- hick'o-ry** (hĭk'ō-rĭ), *n.* A tall North American tree of the walnut family; also, its wood.
- hi-dal'go** (hĭ-dāl'gō), *n.* A title denoting a Spanish nobleman of the lower class.
- hid'den** (hĭd'n), *adj.* Concealed; secret; mysterious.
- hide** (hĭd), *v. t.*; *past* HID (hĭd); *past part.* HID'DEN (hĭd'n) or HID; *pres. part.* HID'DING (hĭd'ĭng). 1 To conceal. 2 To shelter. 3 To turn away, as the eyes or face, in displeasure, shame, etc. — *v. i.* To lie concealed.
- hide'bound'** (hĭd'bound'), *adj.* Stupidly conservative.
- hid'e-ous** (hĭd'ĕ-ŭs), *adj.* Revolting; detestable. — **hid'e-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **hid'e-ous-ness**, *n.*
- hie** (hĭ), *v. i.* To hasten.
- hi'er-arch'y** (hĭ'ēr-ār'kĭ), *n.* 1 A government, esp. of a church, in which there are rulers of various ranks. 2 A body, as of bishops, archbishops, etc., constituting such a government.
- hi'er-o-glyph'ic** (hĭ'ēr-ō-glĭf'ĭk), *n.* A character in the picture writing of the ancient Egyptians, Mexicans, etc.; hence, any obscure symbol, sign, etc.
- high** (hĭ), *adj.* 1 Tall; elevated. 2 Having (a specified) elevation. 3 Shrill; in music, sharp. 4 Exalted in character; noble. 5 Profound. 6 Principal; also, serious; grave. 7 Forcible. 8 Boastful. 9 Extreme. 10 Of greater degree, size, etc., than ordinary. 11 Costly. 12 Slightly tainted. — **Ant.** Low.
- high'born'** (hĭ'bŏrn'), *adj.* Of noble birth.
- high'hand'ed** (hĭ'hān'dĕd; -dĭd), *adj.* Arbitrary.
- high'land** (hĭ'lānd), *n.* Mountainous country. — **the High'lands** (hĭ'lāndz; Scot. hĕ'lānts), the elevated region of Scotland. — **High'land-er** (-lān-dĕr), *n.*
- high'ness** (hĭ'nĕs; -nĭs), *n.* 1 Elevation. 2 [*cap.*] A title of honor given to kings, princes, etc.
- high'road'** (hĭ'rōd'), *n.* Highway.
- high school.** U. S. A school above the elementary school and preparing students for college, business, etc.
- high sea.** The open sea outside any country's jurisdiction.
- high'way'** (hĭ'wā'), *n.* A road.
- high'way'man** (hĭ'wā'mān; hĭ-wā'-), *n.* A person who robs on the highway.
- hike** (hĭk), *n. & v. i.* Walk; tramp. — **hik'er** (hĭk'ēr), *n.*
- hi-lar'i-ous** (hĭ-lār'ĭ-ŭs; hĭ-), *adj.* Noisily merry; boisterous. — **hi-lar'i-ty** (-lār'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
- hill** (hĭl), *n.* 1 A more or less rounded elevation of land. 2 A little heap of earth, as that around a plant. — **hill'side'** (hĭl'sĭd'), *n.* — **hill'top'** (-tŏp'), *n.* — **hill'y**, *adj.*
- hill'ock** (hĭl'ŭk), *n.* A small hill.
- hilt** (hĭlt), *n.* Handle, as of a sword.
- him** (hĭm), *pron.* Objective case of *HE*.
- him-self'** (hĭm-sĕlf'), *pron.* Emphasized or reflexive form of *he*, *him*.
- hind** (hĭnd), *n.* Eng. A peasant.
- hind** (hĭnd), *n.* The female of the red deer.
- hind** (hĭnd), *adj.* Also **hind'er** (hĭn'dĕr). Rear. — **Syn.** Posterior. — **Ant.** Fore.

āle, ch, cūre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

hin'der (hĭn'dĕr), *v. t.* 1 To check; obstruct. 2 To prevent starting, moving, acting, etc. — **Syn.** Impede, block, bar. — **Ant.** Further.

hind'most (hĭnd'mōst; -mŭst), *adj.* Farthest to the rear.

hin'drance (hĭn'drāns), *n.* That which hinders; obstruction, check, etc.

hinge (hĭn), *n.* A jointed piece on which a door, gate, lid, etc., turns or swings. — **hinge**, *v. t. & i.*

hint (hĭnt), *n.* A slight reference or indirect suggestion. — **hint**, *v. t. & i.*

hip (hĭp), *n.* The thigh.

hip, *n.* The ripened fruit of a rosebush.

hip-po-drome (hĭp'ō-drōm), *n.* An arena for equestrian shows.

hip-po-pot'a-mus (hĭp'ō-pōt'ā-mŭs), *n.* A large thick-skinned African river animal allied to the hogs.

hire (hĭr), *v. t.* 1 To employ for pay. 2 To rent, lease, or let for pay. — *n.* Pay. — **hire'ling** (hĭr'lĭng), *n.*

hir'sute (hĭr'sūt; hĭr-sūt'), *adj.* Hairy.

his (hĭz), *pron.* Possessive case of HE.

hiss (hĭs), *n.* A sharp sibilant sound made to show disapproval, contempt, etc.

his-to-ri-an (hĭs-tō'rĭ-ān), *n.* A writer of history.

his-to-ry (hĭs'tō-rĭ; -trĭ), *n.* 1 A narrative of events. 2 The branch of study dealing with the presentation of such narrative. — **his-tor'ic** (hĭs-tōr'ĭk), **his-tor'i-cal** (-ĭ-kāl), *adj.* — **his-tor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

his-tri-on'ic (hĭs'trĭ-ōn'ĭk), *adj.* Relating to the stage or to actors.

hit (hĭt), *v. t. & i.*; **HIT**; **HITTING**. 1 To strike; also, to collide. 2 To knock. 3 To deliver (a blow). 4 To affect, as by a blow. 5 To come upon. 6 To agree (with). — *n.* 1 A blow; also, a collision. 2 A successful stroke, play, book, etc. 3 In certain ball games, a stroke which results in some advantage.

hitch (hĭch), *v. t. & i.* 1 To move jerkily. 2 To catch or fasten, or to be caught, as by a hook or knot. — *n.* 1 A jerky movement. 2 A halt; obstacle, as to one's plans. 3 A variety of knot.

hith'er (hĭth'ĕr), *adv.* To this place. — *adj.* Being on the side nearer to the speaker.

hith'er-to' (hĭth'ĕr-tōō'), *adv.* Up to this time.

Hit'ler-ism (hĭt'lĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the National Socialist party in Germany under the leadership of Adolf Hitler from about 1930 to 1945. — **Hit'ler-ite** (-ĭt), *n. & adj.*

hive (hĭv), *n.* 1 A beehive. 2 The bees in one beehive. 3 A place swarming with busy occupants. — **hive**, *v. t. & i.*

hoar (hōr), *adj.* White or gray, esp. with age.

hoard (hōrd), *n.* A hidden store or accumulation. — **hoard**, *v. t. & i.*

hoar'frost' (hōr'frōst'), *n.* A white icy deposit formed during cold clear nights.

hoarse (hōrs), *adj.* 1 Harsh; — of sounds.

2 Having a rough grating voice; also, making a harsh cry. — **hoarse'ly**, *adv.*

hoar'y (hōr'ĭ), *adj.* White, esp. with age; hoar.

hoax (hōks), *n.* A trick intended to fool or deceive. — **hoax**, *v. t.*

hob'ble (hōb'l), *v. i.* To limp. — *v. t.* 1 To fetter; clog. 2 To lame. — *n.* 1 A limp. 2 A fetter; clog.

hob'by (hōb'ĭ), *n.* An occupation or interest to which one devotes spare time.

hob'gob'lin (hōb'gōb'lĭn), *n.* 1 A mischievous sprite. 2 A bogey.

hob'nail' (hōb'nāl'), *n.* A short large-headed nail for studding the soles of shoes. — **hob'nailed'** (-nāld'), *adj.*

ho'bo (hō'bō), *n.* A tramp.

hock (hōk), *n.* The joint about midway in the hind limb of horses and cattle.

hock'ey (hōk'ĭ), *n.* A field game or ice game played with a ball or disk (*puck*) and with curved sticks (*hockey sticks*).

ho'cus-po'cus (hō'kŭs-pō'kŭs), *n.* 1 A juggler's formula. 2 A juggler's trick; hence, any nonsense intended to conceal deception.

hod (hōd), *n.* 1 A long-handled wooden trough for carrying mortar, bricks, etc. 2 A type of bucket for holding or carrying coal.

hoe (hō), *n.* An implement with a flat blade set crosswise to the long handle, used for weeding, cultivating, etc. — **hoe**, *v. t. & i.*

hog (hōg), *n.* 1 A swine. 2 *Colloq.* A selfish, gluttonous, or dirty person. — **hog'-gish** (hōg'ĭsh), *adj.*

hogs'head (hōgz'hĕd), *n.* 1 A cask, esp. one holding from 63 to 140 gallons. 2 A liquid measure, esp. one of 63 U. S. gallons.

hoist (hoist), *v. t.* To raise; lift. — *n.* 1 An apparatus for lifting. 2 The up-and-down edge or height of a flag, a sail, etc.

hold (hōld), *v. t.*; **HELD** (hĕld); **HOLDING**. 1 To keep. 2 To contain. 3 To sustain. 4 To restrain. 5 To keep in mind. 6 To consider; regard. 7 To carry on by united action. 8 To own; possess. — *v. i.* 1 To persist. 2 To maintain a grasp on something. 3 To be valid. — *n.* 1 A stronghold. 2 A prison. 3 A holder; a fastening. 4 Seizure or grasp. 5 Authority to take, restrain, etc. 6 Something that may be grasped or held. — **hold'er**, *n.*

hold (hōld), *n.* The interior of a vessel, below the lower deck, where cargo is stowed.

hold'ing (hōld'ĭng), *n.* 1 Land, esp. rented land, held for farming, etc. 2 Property of any kind.

hole (hōl), *n.* 1 An opening into or through anything. 2 A hollow place. 3 A den or burrow. 4 In certain games, a small cavity into which the ball is to be driven.

hol'i-day (hōl'ĭ-dā; esp. *Brit.*, -dĭ), *n.* A day of freedom from work; esp., such a day fixed by law.

ho'll-ness (hō'll-nēs; -nēs), *n.* 1 Condition or character of being holy. 2 [cap.] A title of the pope.

hol'low (hō'lō), *adj.* 1 Having a cavity inside; not solid. 2 Not filled out, as cheeks. 3 Empty; hence, hungry. 4 Sounding as if issuing from a cavity. 5 False, as promises; deceitful. — *n.* 1 A cavity. 2 A surface depression. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become hollow. — **hol'low-ness**, *n.*

hol'ly (hō'lī), *n.* An evergreen tree or shrub with glossy leaves and red berries.

hol'ly-hock (hō'lī-hōk), *n.* A tall herb of the mallow family, with showy flowers.

holm oak (hōm), *n.* An evergreen oak of southern Europe.

hol'o-caust (hō'lō-kōst), *n.* Destruction by fire, esp. of many persons.

hol'ster (hō'l'stēr), *n.* A case for a pistol, usually worn at the belt.

ho'ly (hō'lī), *adj.* 1 Sacred; hallowed. 2 Spiritually perfect; godly. — *Syn.* Divine, religious, blessed. — *Ant.* Unholy.

hom'age (hōm'ij; ōm'-), *n.* Respect; honor.

home (hōm), *n.* 1 One's abode. 2 One's native land or place. 3 Habitat. 4 The social unit formed by a family living together. 5 In baseball, the batter's plate. — *home*, *adj.* — **home'land**, *n.* — **home'less**, *adj.* — **home'like**, *adj.* — **home'mak'er**, *n.* — **home'work**, *n.*

home'ly (hōm'lī), *adj.* 1 Plain; unpretentious. 2 Not good-looking.

home'made (hōm'mād'), *adj.* Of domestic manufacture; made at home.

Ho-mer'ic (hō-mēr'ik), *adj.* Characteristic of the Greek epic poet Homer, his age, or his poetry.

home'sick (hōm'sik'), *adj.* Longing for one's home; pining for home. — **home'sick'ness**, *n.*

home'spun (hōm'spūn'), *adj.* 1 Spun at home; hence, coarse; plain. 2 Made from yarn spun at home.

home'stead (hōm'stēd), *n.* A home and the ground around it.

home'stead-er (hōm'stēd-ēr), *n.* U.S. One who has acquired a homestead under laws authorizing the sale of public lands to settlers.

home'ward (hōm'wērd), *adj.* Being in the direction of home.

hom'i-cide (hōm'ī-sīd), *n.* 1 The killing of one person by another. 2 A manslayer. — **hom'ī-cīd'al** (-sīd'āl; -'l), *adj.*

hom'ī-ly (hōm'ī-lī), *n.* 1 A sermon. 2 A tiresome harangue.

hom'ī-ny (hōm'ī-nī), *n.* A cereal made from the kernels of maize.

ho'mo (hō'mō), *n.*; *pl.* HOM'INES (hōm'ī-nēs). Man.

ho'mo-ge'ne-ous (hō'mō-jē'nē-ūs; hōm'ō-), *adj.* Of the same kind; made up of similar parts. — *Syn.* Uniform, identical, alike. — *Ant.* Heterogeneous.

hone (hōn), *v. t.* To sharpen with a fine whetstone, or **hone**.

hon'est (ōn'ēst; -īst), *adj.* 1 Straightforward; free from fraud or deceit. 2 Genuine; unadulterated. — *Syn.* Upright, just, conscientious, honorable. — *Ant.* Dishonest. — **hon'est-ly**, *adv.*

hon'es-ty (ōn'ēs-tī; -īs-tī), *n.* Truthfulness; freedom from fraud, deceit, etc. — *Syn.* Honor, integrity. — *Ant.* Dishonesty.

hon'ey (hūn'ī), *n.* A sweet sticky substance made by bees from the nectar of flowers. — **hon'ey-bee** (-bē'), *n.*

hon'ey-comb (hūn'ī-kōm'), *n.* The mass of hexagonal cells of wax built by honeybees; also, any substance having similar cells. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become full of small cavities like a honeycomb. — **hon'ey-comb**, *adj.*

hon'ey-dew mel'on (-dū'). A sweet smooth-skinned variety of muskmelon.

hon'ey-moon (-mōon'), *n.* The first month or so after marriage, or a holiday spent by a couple after marriage. — **hon'ey-moon**, *v. i.*

hon'ey-suck'le (-sūk'l), *n.* A shrub or vine with fragrant tubular flowers.

hon'or, hon'our (ōn'ēr), *n.* 1 Fame; good name. 2 Respect; esteem. 3 A mark of respect; a courtesy; a ceremony showing esteem. 4 A person who brings glory to those persons or things associated with him. 5 High worth; faithfulness to one's code; in women, chastity. — *Syn.* Glory, renown, celebrity, reputation; reverence, deference; honesty, integrity. — *Ant.* Dishonour. — *v. t.* 1 To regard or treat with honor. 2 To bestow honor upon. 3 In business, to accept and pay when due, as a note.

hon'or-a-ble, hon'our-a-ble (ōn'ēr-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Reputable. 2 Accompanied with marks of honor. 3 Conferring honor. 4 Entitled to honor. 5 Characterized or inspired by honor. — **hon'or-a-bly, hon'our-a-bly** (-blī), *adv.*

hon'or-ar'y (ōn'ēr-ēr'ī; *esp. Brit., -ēr-ī*), *adj.* Designating a title or position held or awarded merely as an honor, or carrying no salary; also, holding such a title or position.

hood (hōd), *n.* 1 A covering for the head and neck, as one attached to a cloak. 2 A monk's cowl. 3 The covering over an automobile engine. — **hood'ed**, *adj.*

hood'wink (hōd'wīngk), *v. t.* To deceive; mislead; impose upon.

hoof (hōf), *n.* The horny covering that protects the ends of the digits of horses, oxen, and swine; also, the foot as a whole. — **hoofed** (hōft), *adj.*

hook (hōk), *n.* 1 A curved implement for catching, holding, or pulling something. 2 Something like such an implement in shape or use. — *v. t.* 1 To seize, hold, or fasten with a hook. 2 To pilfer.

hook'up (hōk'ūp'), *n.* An assemblage of apparatus, as for radio transmission.

hook'worm (-wūrm'), *n.* A parasitic worm having hooks around the mouth.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

hoop (hōp), *n.* 1 A round band to hold together the staves of casks, tubs, etc. 2 Something like or likened to such a band, as a frame formerly used for spreading a skirt, an arch in croquet, etc.
hoot (hōt), *v. i.* 1 To shout, usually in contempt. 2 To make the characteristic cry of an owl. — **hoot**, *n.*
hop (hōp), *v. i.* To move by quick springy leaps. — *n.* 1 A short quick leap. 2 *Colloq.* A dance. 3 *Slang.* A flight in an airplane.
hop (hōp), *n.* A vine whose ripe dried cones are used in medicine and in flavoring malt liquors.
hope (hōp), *n.* 1 Desire for something a person thinks he may get; also, the thing desired. 2 A person or thing that gives promise for the future. — *v. i. & t.* To cherish hope (of). — *Syn.* Expect, look (for), await. — *Ant.* Despair (of); despond. — **hope'ful**, *adj.* — **hope'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **hope'ful-ness**, *n.* — **hope'less**, *adj.* — **hope'less-ly**, *adv.*
hop'per (hōp'ēr), *n.* 1 Any of various leaping insects. 2 A receptacle holding material to be passed on in a subsequent operation.
horde (hōrd), *n.* Any multitude. — **horde**, *v. i.*
ho-ri'zon (hō-rī'z'n), *n.* 1 The line marking the apparent junction of earth and sky. 2 Range of outlook or experience.
hor'i-son'tal (hōr'ī-zōn'tāl; -t'l), *adj.* Parallel to the horizon; level. — **hor'i-son'tal-ly**, *adv.*
horn (hōrn), *n.* 1 One of the hard projections borne on the head of many hoofed animals. 2 Any hornlike projection. 3 In music, one of the wind instruments. — *v. t.* To gore with the horn. — **horn'-less**, *adj.* — **horn'y**, *adj.*
hor'net (hōr'nēt; -nēt), *n.* A large wasp with a severe sting.
horn'pipe (hōrn'pīp'), *n.* A lively dance, popular among sailors.
hor'o-scope (hōr'ō-skōp), *n.* Position of the stars at the time of a person's birth; also, a diagram used by astrologers to foretell events of a person's life.
hor'ri-ble (hōr'ī-b'l), *adj.* Arousing horror; shocking. — *Ant.* Fascinating. — **hor'ri-bly** (-blī), *adv.*
hor'rid (hōr'īd), *adj.* Hideous; shocking. — *Ant.* Delightful.
hor'ri-fy (hōr'ī-fī), *v. t.* To strike with horror. — *Syn.* Daunt, appall, dismay.
hor'ror (hōr'ēr), *n.* A painful feeling of fear, dread, and abhorrence. — *Ant.* Fascination.
horse (hōrs), *n.* 1 A large solid-hoofed animal domesticated as a draft animal and for riding. 2 Cavalry. 3 A supporting framework, as to hold wood being sawed. — **horse**, *adj.* — **horse'back**, *n.* — **horse'car**, *n.* — **horse'flesh**, *n.* — **horse'hair**, *n.* — **horse'less**, *adj.* — **horse'whip**, *n. & v. t.*
horse'man (hōrs'mān), *n.* A man skilled

in riding and caring for horses. — **horse'-man-ship**, *n.*
horse'play (hōrs'plā'), *n.* Rough boisterous play.
horse'pow'er (-pou'ēr), *n.* A unit for measuring power, as of an engine.
horse'-rad'ish (-rād'īsh), *n.* A tall herb of the mustard family, whose pungent root is used as a condiment.
horse'shoe (hōrs'shōō; hōrsh'-), *n.* A metal plate fitted to the rim of a horse's hoof. — **horse'sho'er** (-shōō'ēr), *n.*
hor'ti-cul'ture (hōr'tī-kūl'tŭr), *n.* Science or art of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers, etc. — **hor'ti-cul'tur-al** (-kūl'tŭr-āl), *adj.* — **hor'ti-cul'tur-ist** (-īst), *n.*
ho-san'na (hō-zān'ā), *interj. & n.* An exclamation of praise.
hose (hōz), *n.; pl. HOSES.* 1 A stocking or stockings. 2 In former times, close-fitting garments covering the legs and waist. 3 A flexible pipe for conveying liquids.
ho'sier-y (hō'zhēr-ī), *n.* Stockings.
hos'pice (hōs'pīs), *n.* An inn for travelers.
hos'pi-ta-ble (hōs'pī-tā-b'l; *Brit. also* hōs-pīt-ā-b'l), *adj.* Entertaining guests or strangers in a kindly generous manner. — *Ant.* Inhospitable. — **hos'pi-ta-bly** (-blī), *adv.*
hos'pi-tal (hōs'pīt-āl; -l), *n.* A place in which the sick and injured are cared for.
hos'pi-tal'i-ty (hōs'pī-tāl'ī-tī), *n.* Kindly generous reception and entertainment of guests and visitors.
host (hōst), *n.* Any throng of people.
host (hōst), *n.* 1 A person who entertains a guest; also, an innkeeper. 2 An animal or plant on or in which another lives. — **host'ess**, *n. fem.*
hos'tage (hōs'tij), *n.* A person given or held as a pledge that certain promises will be kept.
hos'tel (hōs'tēl; -t'l), *n.* Also **hos'tel-ry** (-rī). An inn; hotel.
hos'tile (hōs'tīl; *esp. Brit., -tīl*), *adj.* Inimical; unfriendly. — **hos'til'ī-ty** (hōs-tīl'ī-tī), *n.*
hos'tler (hōs'lēr; ōs'lēr), *n.* An attendant who takes care of horses, as at an inn.
hot (hōt), *adj.* 1 Much above normal temperature. 2 Characterized by violent activity or feeling. 3 Biting or sharp to the taste. — **hot'ly**, *adv.*
hot'bed (hōt'bēd'), *n.* A glass-covered bed of soil heated by fermenting manure, etc., and used for raising seedlings.
ho-tel' (hō-tēl'; *Brit. also* ō-tēl'), *n.* A place where strangers, travelers, etc., are lodged and fed; inn.
hot'head'ed (hōt'hēd'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Fiery; impetuous.
hot'house (hōt'hous'), *n.* A glass-enclosed house artificially heated for growing tender plants.
hound (hound), *n.* A hunting dog that follows its prey by scent. — *v. t.* To pursue a person or thing constantly and relentlessly.
hour (our), *n.* 1 The 24th part of a day;

60 minutes. 2 The time of day. 3 A particular time. 4 In schools and colleges, a classroom period (often 50 mins.). — *hourly*, *adv.*

hou'ri (hoo'ri; hou'ri), *n.* A nymph of the Mohammedan paradise.

house (hous), *n.* 1 A building for human habitation. 2 Anything serving as a place where an animal can live. 3 A building for storing goods, etc. 4 Household; also, family. 5 A legislative body. 6 A theater; hence, an audience. 7 A place of business; also, a business firm. — (houz), *v. t.* To lodge; shelter. — *houseless* (hous'less; -liss), *adj.* — *house-top* (hous'top), *n.* — *house-work* (-wûrk'), *n.*

household (hous'hôld; -ôld), *n.* Those who dwell as a family under one roof. — *adj.* Domestic. — *household'er* (-hôi'dër), *n.*

house-keep'er (hous'kêp'ër), *n.* One who takes care of a house. — *house-keep'ing*, *n.*

house-wife (hous'wif'; occasionally hûz'f; in sense 2 usually hûz'f), *n.* 1 The female head of a household. 2 A small bag for pins, needles, and thread. — *house-wif'er-y* (hous'wif'er-i; -ri; hûz'f-i-rî), *n.*

hous'ing (houz'ing), *n.* 1 Shelter. 2 In machinery, a frame to hold a thing in place. 3 A highly decorated saddlecloth; *pl.*, *trap-pings*.

hove (hōv), *past tense & past part.* of *HEAVE*.

hov'el (hōv'el; hūv'-; -l), *n.* A rude hut.

hov'er (hūv'ër; hōv'ër), *v. i.* To flutter, hang about, or move around, near a place.

how (hou), *adv.* 1 In what manner. 2 To what degree or extent. 3 In what condition. 4 For what reason. 5 With what meaning.

how-ev'er (hou-ëv'ër), *adv.* 1 In whatever manner or degree. 2 Nevertheless; yet.

how'ltz'er (hou'ts-ër), *n.* A light cannon which hurls shells at a high angle of fire.

howl (hou), *n.* The loud long mournful cry of or like that of a dog, wolf, etc. — *howl*, *v. i. & t.*

how-so-ev'er (hou'sō-ëv'ër), *adv.* To whatever degree or extent.

hub (hüb), *n.* 1 The central part of a wheel; nave. 2 A center of activity.

hub'hub (hüb'üb), *n.* Uproar.

huck'le-ber-ry (hük'l-bêr'i), *n.* The edible dark-blue berry of a shrub related to the blueberry.

huck'ster (hük'stër), *n.* Peddler.

hud'dle (hüd'l), *v. i. & t.* To crowd together in a close group. — *n.* A confused mass; a jumble; a close group.

hue (hū), *n.* Color.

hue (hū), *n.* Outcry; — *in phrase hue and cry*, the shouts with which felons were formerly pursued.

huff (hűf), *n.* A sudden fit of sulkingness, anger, etc.

hug (hűg), *n. & v. t.* Embrace.

huge (hű), *adj.* Very large; enormous. — *huge'ly*, *adv.*

hulk (hűk), *n.* 1 A heavy clumsy ship.

2 An old vessel, unfit for sea. 3 Any bulky or unwieldy person or thing.

hulk'ing (hűl'king), *adj.* Bulky; loutish.

hull (hűl), *n.* 1 The outer covering of any fruit or seed. 2 *Naut.* The frame or body of a vessel. 3 *Aeronautics.* The main body of a flying boat. — *v. t.* 1 To remove the hull from. 2 To pierce or strike the hull of (a ship), as with a torpedo.

hum (hűm), *v. i.* 1 To utter a prolonged m-like sound. 2 To drone; buzz. 3 To sing with closed lips. 4 To murmur. 5 *Colloq.* To be very active. — *hum*, *n.*

hu'man (hű'măn), *adj.* 1 Relating to or characteristic of man. 2 Having the form and characteristics of man. — *n.* A human being. — *hu'man-ly*, *adj.*

hu-mane (hű-măn'), *adj.* 1 Benevolent; charitable. 2 Civilizing and refining, as certain studies. — *Ant.* Barbarous, inhuman; atrocious. — *hu-mane'ly*, *adv.*

hu'man-ist (hű'măn-ist), *n.* A student of classical language and literature; esp., a member of the intellectual movement in 15th- and 16th-century Western Europe inspired by study of Greek and Roman classics.

hu-man'i-tar'i-an (hű-măn'i-tăr'i-ăn), *n.* A philanthropist. — *adj.* Philanthropic.

hu-man'i-ty (hű-măn'i-ti), *n.* 1 Quality of being human. 2 Kindness; sympathy. 3 Mankind. 4 *pl.* Branches of higher learning in classical language and literature.

hu'man-ize (hű'măn-iz), *v. t.* To civilize.

hu'man-kind (hű'măn-kind'), *n.* The human race.

hum'ble (hűm'b'l; ũm'b'l), *adj.* 1 Not arrogant; lowly. 2 Not pretentious; unassuming. — *Syn.* Meek, modest. — *v. t.* 1 To reduce in power or glory. 2 To make humble or lowly in mind. — *hum'ble-ness*, *n.* — *hum'bly* (-blî), *adv.*

hum'ble-bee (hűm'b'l-bê'), *n.* Bumble-bee.

hum'bug (hűm'bűg'), *n.* A hoax; a fraud. — *v. t.* To hoax.

hum'drum (hűm'drűm'), *adj.* Monotonous; dull. — *Ant.* Lively.

hu'mid (hű'mid), *adj.* Damp; moist. — *hu-mid'i-ty* (hű-mid'i-ti), *n.*

hu-mid'i-fy (hű-mid'i-fi), *v. t.* To render humid, as air in a room.

hu-mil'i-ate (hű-mil'i-ăt), *v. t.* To lower the pride, self-respect, etc., of; to humble. — *hu-mil'i-a'tion* (-ă'shűn), *n.*

hu-mil'i-ty (hű-mil'i-ti), *n.* Humbleness of spirit; freedom from pride.

hum'ming-bird (hűm'ing-bűrd'), *n.* A tiny American bird related to the swifts.

hum'mock (hűm'űk), *n.* A rounded mound of earth; a knoll.

hu'mor, *hu'mour* (hű'mêr; ũ'-), *n.* 1 Mood; disposition. 2 Caprice; fancy.

3 An amusing feature in a story, situation, etc.; also, a keen perception of the ludicrous. — *hu'mor-ist*, *hu'mour-ist* (-ist), *n.* — *hu'mor-ous* (-űs), *adj.* — *hu'mor-ous-ly*, *adv.*

hump (hűmp), *n.* 1 A rounded bulge or

lump, as on the back of a camel. 2 A hummock.
hu'mus (hū'mūs), *n.* Dark rich earth formed by decaying matter.
Hun (hūn), *n.* 1 One of a barbarous Asiatic people that invaded Europe in the fifth century. 2 A wantonly destructive person.
hunch (hūnch), *v. t.* To push into a hump. — *v. i.* To shove or move oneself forward in jerks. — *n.* 1 A hump. 2 *Colloq.* A feeling that some certain thing is going to happen.
hunch'back (hūnch'bāk'), *n.* Also **hump'back** (hūmp'-). A back with a hump; also, a person afflicted with a crooked back. — **hunch'backed'**, **hump'backed'** (-bākt'), *adj.*
hun'dred (hūn'drēd), *n.* The sum of ten tens. — **hun'dred**, *adj.* — **hun'dredth** (-drēdth), *adj.* & *n.* — **hun'dred-fold** (-drēd-fōld'), *adj.* & *n.*
hun'dred-weight (-wāt'), *n.* An avoirdupois weight, usually 100 pounds in U. S., 112 pounds in Great Britain.
hung (hūng), *past tense & past part.* of HANG.
hun'ger (hūng'gēr), *n.* 1 A craving for food. 2 Any strong craving. — **hun'gri-ly**, *adv.* — **hun'gry**, *adj.*
hunt (hūnt), *v. t.* 1 To pursue (game or prey). 2 To seek after. 3 To chase; drive. 4 To traverse (fields, woods, etc.) in search of game. — *n.* The chase. — **hunt'er**, *n.* — **hunt'ing**, *n.* — **hunt'ress**, *n. fem.* — **hunts'man** (hūnts'mān), *n.*
hur'dle (hūr'dl), *n.* 1 A movable frame for confining sheep, etc. 2 An artificial barrier to be jumped by contestants in a race (**hurdle race**); hence, any obstacle to be overcome. — **hur'dle**, *v. t.*
hurl (hūrl), *v. t.* 1 To throw. 2 To overthrow. 3 To utter forcibly. — *v. i.* *Slang, Baseball.* To pitch. — *n.* A throw.
hurl'y-burl'y (hūr'li-būr'li), *n.* Tumult; uproar.
hur-rah' (hūr-rō'; hūr-; -rā'), *interj.* & *n.* & *v. i.* & *v. t.* Cheer.
hur'ri-cane (hūr'I-kān; -kīn), *n.* A severe cyclone.
hur'ry (hūr'I), *v. t.* & *i.* To hasten. — *Syn.* Speed. — *Ant.* Delay. — *n.* Flurried haste or eagerness. — **hur'ried** (hūr'-id), *adj.* — **hur'ried-ly**, *adv.*
hurt (hūrt), *v. t.*; **HURT**; **HURT'ING**. 1 To cause pain to. 2 To damage; harm. 3 To wound the feelings of. — *n.* 1 A wound, bruise, etc., or the pain caused by it. 2 Injury; damage. — **hurt'ful**, *adj.*
hur'tle (hūr'tl), *v. i.* & *t.* To move, drive, fling, etc., violently.
hus'band (hūz'bānd), *n.* A man who has a wife. — *v. t.* To direct and manage with thrift.
hus'band-man (-mān), *n.* A farmer.
hus'band-ry (-rī), *n.* 1 Thrifty management of household affairs. 2 Farming; agriculture.
hush (hūsh), *v. t.* & *i.* 1 To still; calm;

quiet. 2 To relieve; soothe. — *n.* Stillness; silence.
husk (hūsk), *n.* The outer covering of certain seeds or fruits, as corn, coconuts, etc. — *v. t.* To strip the husk from.
husk'y (hūs'ki), *adj.* 1 Harsh or rough in tone, as a voice. 2 *Colloq.* Burly; strong. — **husk'i-ness**, *n.*
hus-sar' (hūs-zār'), *n.* A member of certain cavalry units in European armies.
hus'tle (hūs'tl), *v. t.* & *i.* 1 To jostle or crowd rudely. 2 To work energetically. — *n.* 1 A pushing or shoving. 2 *Colloq.* Energy; vigor.
hut (hūt), *n.* A rude small house, hovel, or cabin.
hutch (hūch), *n.* 1 A box, bin, coop, or the like. 2 A hut; hovel.
huz-zā' (hū-zā'; hūs-zā'), *interj.* & *n.* & *v. i.* & *t.* Cheer; hurrah.
hy'a-cinth (hī'ā-sīnth), *n.* An herb of the lily family with a spike of fragrant bell-shaped flowers.
hy'brid (hī'brīd), *n.* 1 The offspring of two animals or plants of different species, breeds, etc.; a crossbreed. 2 Anything of mixed origin. — **hy'brid-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* — **hy'brid-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*
hy-dran'ge-a (hī-drān'jē-ā; -drān'-), *n.* A shrub of the saxifrage family, with clusters of white or tinted flowers.
hy'drant (hī'drānt), *n.* A pipe with a spout from which water may be drawn from a main pipe.
hy'drate (hī'drāt), *n.* In chemistry, a compound formed by union of water with some other substance.
hy-drau'lic (hī-drō'lik), *adj.* 1 Carrying water; operating by means of water. 2 Becoming hard or firm under water, as certain cements. 3 Designating a piece of machinery which operates by using the resistance offered when a body of liquid is forced through a small hole.
hy-drau'lics (-līks), *n.* The science dealing with facts about water or other fluid in motion, its use in driving machinery, etc.
hy'dro-chlo'ric ac'id (hī'drō-klō'rīk; -klōr'-īk), *n.* A sharp-smelling acid much used in the arts, in manufacturing, etc.
hy'dro-elec'tric (-ē-lēk'trīk), *adj.* Of, relating to, or used in, making electricity by water power.
hy'dro-gen (hī'drō-jēn), *n.* A gaseous element, the lightest known substance, used to inflate balloons, etc.
hy-drom'e-ter (hī-drōm'ē-tēr), *n.* A floating instrument for determining specific gravities of liquids, as the strength of alcoholic liquids, etc.
hy'dro-pho'bi-a (hī'drō-fō'bī-ā), *n.* A disease, esp. of dogs, marked by spasms, with difficulty in swallowing, esp. after trying to drink water.
hy'dro-pon'ics (hī'drō-pōn'īks), *n.* The growing of plants with their roots immersed in liquid containing the essential mineral nutrient salts.
hy-e'na, hy-ae'na (hī-ē'nā), *n.* A wolflike

animal of Asia and Africa, allied to the dogs.
hy'giene (hī'jēn; hī'jēn), *n.* Science which collects and explains facts about health. — **hy'gi-en'ic** (hī'jēn'ik; hī-jē-n'ik), *adj.* — **hy'gi-en-ist** (hī'jēn-ist), *n.*
hy'me-ne'al (hī'mē-nē'al), *adj.* Of or relating to marriage. — *Syn.* Nuptial, marital, connubial, conjugal, matrimonial.
hymn (hīm), *n.* A song of praise or adoration.
hy-per'bo-le (hī-pūr'bō-lē; -lē), *n.* Exaggeration of statement about anything, made for its effect upon the hearer or reader.
hy'phen (hī'fēn), *n.* A mark [-] used between the syllables of a divided word or between the parts of a compound word. — *v. t.* Also **hy'phen-ate** (-āt). To connect or mark with a hyphen.
hyp-no'sis (hīp-nō'sis), *n.* A state like sleep brought on by the suggestions and motions of another person. — **hyp-not'ic** (-nōt'ik), *adj.* — **hyp-no-tism** (hīp'nō-tiz'm), *n.* — **hyp-no-tist** (-tist), *n.* — **hyp-no-tize** (-tiz), *v. t.*
hy-po-chon'dri-ac (hī'pō-kōn'drī-āk; hīp'ō-), *n.* A person affected with morbid

depression of mind, esp. with undue worry over his own health.
hy-poc'ri-sy (hī-pōk'rī-sī), *n.* Act or practice of a person who pretends to be what he is not; false assumption of an appearance of virtue or religion. — **hyp'o-crite** (hīp'ō-krit), *n.* — **hyp'o-crit'i-cal** (-krit'ī-kāl), *adj.*
hy-poth'e-nuse (hī-pōt'hē-nūs; hī-; -nūs), **hypoth'e-nuse** (-pōth'-), *n.* In a right-angled triangle, the side opposite the right angle.
hy-poth'e-sis (hī-pōth'ē-sīs; hī-), *n.* Something assumed to be true for the sake of testing its soundness or for bringing out new evidence. — **hy-po-thet'i-cal** (hī'pō-thēt'ī-kāl; hīp'ō-), *adj.*
hys'sop (hīs'ap), *n.* A low European mint.
hys-ter'i-a (hīs-tēr'ī-ā), *n.* 1 A nervous disorder marked esp. by loss of control over the emotions. 2 Any outbreak of wild emotionalism. — *Syn.* Delirium, frenzy, mania. — **hys-ter'ic** (hīs-tēr'ik), **hys-ter'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **hys-ter'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
hys-ter'ics (hīs-tēr'iks), *n.* A fit of hysteria.

I

I (ī), *personal pron.* The speaker or writer himself.
i'amb (ī'amb), *n.* Also **i-am'bus** (ī-ām'-būs). A metrical foot of two syllables, the first unaccented, the second accented. — **i-am'bic** (ī-ām'bik), *adj. & n.*
i'bis (ī'bīs), *n.* Any of certain wading birds of the heron family.
ice (īs), *n.* 1 Water frozen. 2 A frozen dessert. — *v. t.* 1 To freeze. 2 To cover, as a cake, with icing. 3 To chill, as with ice. — **ice'bound'** (īs'bound'), *adj.* — **iced** (ist), *adj.*
ice'berg' (īs'būrg'), *n.* A huge mass of ice broken off from a glacier.
ice'cream'. A frozen food containing usually cream, flavoring, and eggs.
i'ci-cle (ī'sīk-'l), *n.* A hanging mass of ice, formed by the freezing of dripping water.
ic'ing (īs'ing), *n.* A coating for cakes, made from sugar with water, milk, or egg white; frosting.
i'con (ī'kōn), *n.* An image or picture; esp., in the Eastern Church, an image of Christ, the Virgin Mary, or a saint.
i-con'o-clast (ī-kōn'ō-klāst), *n.* A person who attacks cherished beliefs and calls them shams.
i'cy (ī'sī), *adj.* 1 Having ice within, about, or over. 2 Cold. — *Ant.* Fiery. — **i'ci-ly**, *adv.*
i-de'a (ī-dē'ā; -dē'ā), *n.* 1 A plan; design; project. 2 A thought, belief, opinion, etc. — *Syn.* Concept, conception, notion, impression.

i-de'al (ī-dē'āl; ī-dē'āl), *adj.* 1 Existing only in the mind; imaginary. 2 Perfect. — *Ant.* Actual. — *n.* A standard of perfection. — **i-de'al-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* — **i-de'al-ly**, *adv.*
i-de'al-ism (ī-dē'āl-īz'm), *n.* Practice of forming, or living according to, ideals; tendency to see things as they should be rather than as they are. — **i-de'al-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **i-de'al-ist'ic** (-īs'tik), *adj.*
i-den'ti-cal (ī-dēn'tī-kāl), *adj.* 1 The same. 2 Exactly alike. — *Syn.* Equivalent, equal. — *Ant.* Diverse; different.
i-den'ti-fy (ī-dēn'tī-fī), *v. t.* 1 To treat as the same. 2 To fix the identity of; to prove to be the same (as something described). — **i-den'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*
i-den'ti-ty (ī-dēn'tī-tī), *n.* 1 Sameness of essential character. 2 Individuality. 3 The fact of being the same person or thing as one described.
id'e-ol'o-gy (īd'ē-ōl'ō-jī; ī'dē-), *n.* The body of ideas characteristic of a class of society; a school of thinkers, etc.
ides (īdz), *n. pl.* A day of the Roman month, the 15th in March, May, July, and October, the 13th in other months.
id'i-o-cy (īd'ī-ō-sī), *n.* Extreme mental deficiency.
id'i-om (īd'ī-ūm), *n.* 1 The mode of expression of a language. 2 Peculiar but customary way of saying something. — **id'i-o-mat'ic** (-ō-māt'ik), *adj.*
id'i-ō-syn'cra-sy (īd'ī-ō-sīng'krā-sī), *n.* Personal peculiarity.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

id'iot (id'ī-ūt), *n.* A feeble-minded person. — **id'iot'ic** (-ōt'ik), *adj.* — **id'iot'i-cal-ly** (-ī-kāl-ī), *adv.*
i'dle (ī'dl), *adj.* 1 Not occupied; inactive. 2 Lazy. — **Ant.** Busy. — *v. i.* Of machinery, to run without being connected, so that it transmits no power. — **i'dle-ness**, *n.* — **i'dler** (ī'dlēr), *n.* — **i'dly** (ī'dlī), *adv.*
i'dol (ī'dūl; -d'l), *n.* An image of a deity, made or used as an object of worship. — **i-dol'a-ter** (ī-dōl'ā-tēr), *n.*
i-dol'a-try (ī-dōl'ā-trī), *n.* 1 Worship of idols. 2 Excessive veneration for anything. — **i-dol'a-trous** (-trūs), *adj.*
i'dol-ize (ī'dūl-īz; ī'd'l-), *v. t.* To love or revere almost to the point of adoration.
i'dyl, i'dyll (ī'dīl or, *Brit.*, ī'd'īl), *n.* 1 A short descriptive poem about country life. 2 A subject suitable for an idyl. — **i-dyl'lic** (ī-dīl'ik; ī-), *adj.*
if (īf), *conj.* 1 In case that. 2 Whether.
ig-nite' (īg-nīt'), *v. t. & i.* To kindle. — **Syn.** Light, fire, inflame. — **Ant.** Stifle; extinguish.
ig-ni'tion (īg-nīsh'ūn), *n.* 1 A setting on fire. 2 In internal-combustion engines, the process or means of igniting the fuel mixture, as by an electric spark.
ig-no'ble (īg-nō'b'l), *adj.* Not honorable; base. — **Syn.** Mean, sordid, abject. — **Ant.** Noble; magnanimous.
ig-no-min'i-ous (īg-nō-mīn'ī-ūs), *adj.* 1 Dishonorable. 2 Despicable. 3 Humiliating. — **ig-no-min'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ig-no-min-y** (īg-nō-mīn-ī), *n.*
ig-no-rance (īg-nō-rāns), *n.* Lack of knowledge.
ig-no-rant (-rānt), *adj.* 1 Lacking knowledge; uneducated. 2 Unaware. 3 Resulting from lack of knowledge. — **Syn.** Illiterate, unlettered. — **Ant.** Conversant; informed; cognizant. — **ig-no-rant-ly**, *adv.*
ig-nore' (īg-nōr'), *v. t.* To take no notice of; to disregard. — **Syn.** Overlook, slight, neglect. — **Ant.** Heed; acknowledge.
ill (īl), *adj.* 1 Unfortunate; disagreeable; bad. 2 Malevolent; unkind. 3 Sick. — **Ant.** Good; well. — *adv.* In an ill manner; badly. — *n.* Any evil, sickness, pain, etc. — **ill'-bred'**, *adj.* — **ill'-fat'ed**, *adj.* — **ill'-fa'vored**, **ill'-fa'voured**, *adj.* — **ill'-na'tured**, *adj.* — **ill'ness**, *n.*
il-le'gal (īl-lē'gāl), *adj.* Not lawful.
il-le-git'i-mate (īl-lē-jīt'ī-mīt), *adj.* Not legitimate. — **il-le-git'i-ma-cy** (-mā-sī), *n.*
il-lib'er-al (īl-līb'ēr-āl), *adj.* Not liberal; narrow.
il-lic'it (īl-līs'īt; ī-līs'īt), *adj.* Unlawful.
il-lim'it-a-ble (īl-līm'īt-ā-b'l), *adj.* Boundless.
il-lit'er-ate (īl-līt'ēr-īt), *adj.* Not knowing how to read or write; uneducated. — **Ant.** Literate. — **il-lit'er-a-cy** (-ā-sī), *n.*
ill'-man'nered, *adj.* Impolite. — **Syn.** Rude, uncivil, ungracious. — **Ant.** Well-bred.
ill'-na'tured, *adj.* Cross; surly.
il-log'i-cal (īl-lōj'ī-kāl), *adj.* Not according to good reasoning.

ill'-treat' (īl'trēt'), *v. t.* To treat cruelly or improperly. — **ill'-treat'ment**, *n.*
il-lume' (ī-lūm'), *v. t.* To illuminate.
il-lu'mi-nate (ī-lū'mī-nāt), *v. t.* 1 To light up. 2 To make clear. — **Ant.** Darken, obscure. — **il-lu'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*
il-lu'mine (ī-lū'mīn), *v. t.* To illuminate.
ill'-us'age (īl'ūs'īj; -ūz'īj), *n.* Abusive treatment.
ill'-use' (-ūz'), *v. t.* To treat badly.
ill'-use' (-ūs'), *n.* Bad or unkind treatment.
il-lu'sion (ī-lū'zhūn), *n.* 1 A misleading image presented to the sight. 2 A mistaken idea. — **il-lu'sive** (-sīv), *adj.* — **il-lu'so-ry** (-sō-rī), *adj.*
il-lus-trate (īl'ūs-trāt; ī-lūs'trāt), *v. t.* 1 To make clear, as by use of examples. 2 To supply or decorate with pictures, diagrams, etc. — **il-lus-tra'tor** (īl'ūs-trā'tēr; ī-lūs'trā-tēr), *n.*
il-lus-tra'tion (īl'ūs-trā'shūn), *n.* 1 The furnishing of a book, article, etc., with explanatory pictures, drawings, diagrams, etc. 2 An example, comparison, etc., which makes some statement, article, etc., easily understood. 3 A picture, drawing, etc., intended to explain or decorate a book, article, etc. — **il-lus-tra-tive** (ī-lūs'trā-tīv; īl'ūs-trā'tīv), *adj.*
il-lus'tri-ous (ī-lūs'trī-ūs), *adj.* Eminent. — **Syn.** Distinguished, renowned, noted, celebrated, famous, famed. — **Ant.** Infamous.
im-age (īm'īj), *n.* 1 A likeness or imitation of any person or thing; esp., a statue. 2 A picture presented by the imagination. 3 A reflection from a mirror.
im-age-ry (īm'īj-rī; ī-jēr-ī), *n.* 1 Language which gives a vivid mental picture. 2 A set of mental pictures.
im-ag'i-na-ble (ī-māj'ī-nā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being imagined. — **Ant.** Unimaginable, inconceivable.
im-ag'i-nar'y (-nēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -nēr-ī), *adj.* Existing only in the imagination. — **Ant.** Real, actual.
im-ag'i-na'tion (ī-māj'ī-nā'shūn), *n.* 1 Act or power of imagining. 2 A mental picture of a person or thing not actually present; sometimes, a fanciful idea. — **im-ag'i-na'tive** (ī-māj'ī-nā'tīv; -nā-tīv), *adj.*
im-ag'ine (ī-māj'īn), *v. t.* To form a mental picture of; to picture to oneself; to fancy. — **Syn.** Conceive, realize, envision, think.
i-ma'go (ī-mā'gō), *n.* An insect in its final adult stage.
im'be-cile (īm'bē-sīl; -s'l; *esp. Brit.*, -sēl, -sīl), *adj.* 1 Feeble-minded. 2 Stupid. — *n.* A feeble-minded or stupid person. — **im-be-cil'i-ty** (-sīl'ī-tī), *n.*
im-bed' (īm-bēd'). Variant of **EMBED**.
im-bibe' (īm-bīb'), *v. t.* 1 To drink or drink in. 2 To absorb into the mind. — **Ant.** Ooze, exude.
im-bro'glio (īm-brōl'yō), *n.* A complicated or embarrassing situation; a serious misunderstanding.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūz, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

im-brue' (Im-brō'), *v. t.* To drench (with blood, gore, etc.).
im-bue' (Im-bū'), *v. t.* To saturate; to tinge deeply. — *Syn.* Infuse.
im'i-tate (Im'i-tāt), *v. t.* 1 To follow as a pattern or model. 2 To resemble. 3 To mimic. — **im'i-ta'tor** (-tā'tēr), *n.*
im'i-ta'tion (Im'i-tā'shūn), *n.* 1 An imitating. 2 A copy. 3 A literary work designed to reproduce the style of another author. — **im'i-ta'tive** (Im'i-tā'tiv; -tā'tiv), *adj.*
im-mac'u-late (Im-māk'ū-līt), *adj.* 1 Without blemish; pure. 2 Clean.
im'ma-te'ri-al (Im'mā-tēr'i-āl), *adj.* 1 Spiritual. 2 Unimportant.
im'ma-ture' (Im'mā-tūr'), *adj.* Not mature; unripe, unfinished, etc. — *Ant.* Mature. — **im'ma-tu'ri-ty** (-tū'rī-tī), *n.*
im-meas'ur-a-ble (Im-mēzh'ēr-ā-b'l; Im-mēzh'-), *adj.* Not capable of being measured; illimitable. — **im-meas'ur-a-bly** (-b'lī), *adv.*
im-me'di-ate (Im-mē'dī-īt; *Brit. also* -jīt), *adj.* 1 Acting directly. 2 Not distant; close. 3 Made or done at once. — *Ant.* Mediate; distant. — **im-me'di-a-cy** (-dī-ā-sī), *n.* — **im-me'di-a-te-ly**, *adv.*
im-med'i-ca-ble (Im-mēd'ī-kā-b'l), *adj.* Incurable.
im-me-mo'ri-al (Im'mē-mō'rī-āl), *adj.* Indefinitely ancient; extending beyond the reach of memory.
im-mense' (Im-mēns'), *adj.* Vast; huge. — *Syn.* Enormous, gigantic. — **im-men-si-ty** (Im-mēn'sī-tī), *n.* — **im-mense-ly**, *adv.*
im-mer-se' (Im-mūr's'), *v. t.* 1 To plunge into a liquid; esp., to plunge into water in baptizing. 2 To engross (in thought, reading, etc.). — *Syn.* Dip, submerge, duck. — **im-mer'sion** (Im-mūr'shūn), *n.*
im-mi-grant (Im'mī-grānt; -grānt), *n.* A person who immigrates. — *Syn.* Stranger, alien, foreigner, outsider.
im-mi-grate (Im'mī-grāt), *v. i.* To enter a foreign country and take up residence there. — **im-mi-gra'tion** (-grā'shūn), *n.*
im-mi-nent (Im'mī-nēnt), *adj.* Threatening to occur immediately; impending. — **im-mi-nence** (-nēns), *n.*
im-mo'ble (Im-mō'b'l; -bēl), *adj.* Motionless. — *Syn.* Immoveable. — *Ant.* Mobile. — **im-mo-bil'i-ty** (Im-mō-bī'l'i-tī), *n.*
im-mod'er-ate (Im-mōd'ēr-īt), *adj.* Not moderate; excessive. — *Syn.* Exorbitant, extreme, extravagant. — *Ant.* Moderate.
im-mod'est (Im-mōd'ēst; -īst; Im-mōd'-), *adj.* Not modest; forward; often, indecent.
im-mo-late (Im-mō-lāt), *v. t.* To sacrifice. — **im-mo-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*
im-mor'al (Im-mōr'āl; -ī-), *adj.* Not moral; licentious. — *Ant.* chaste, pure.
im-mo-ral'i-ty (Im-mō-rā-lī-tī), *n.* Wickedness; vice; specif., unchastity.
im-mor'tal (Im-mōr'tāl; -tī), *adj.* 1 Not mortal; imperishable. 2 Eternal. — *Syn.* Undying, unfading. — *Ant.* Mortal. — *n.* 1 *pl.* In Greek and Roman mythol-

ogy, the gods. 2 A person whose fame is lasting. — **im'mor-tal'i-ty** (Im-mōr-tāl'i-tī), *n.* — **im-mor'tal-ize** (Im-mōr'tāl-īz), *v. t.*
im-mov'a-ble (Im-mōv'ā-b'l), *adj.* Firm; steadfast. — *Ant.* Movable.
im-mune' (Im-mūn'), *adj.* Exempt; esp., protected against a disease, as by inoculation. — **im-mu-ni-ty** (Im-mū'nī-tī), *n.* — **im-mu-nize** (Im-mū-nīz; Im-mū'nīz), *v. t.*
im-mure' (Im-mūr'), *v. t.* To enclose within walls. — *Syn.* Imprison, incarcerate, jail, intern.
im-mu'ta-ble (Im-mū'tā-b'l), *adj.* Unchangeable.
imp (Imp), *n.* 1 A young or little devil. 2 A mischievous child.
im-pact (Im-pākt), *n.* Collision; forcible contact.
im-pair' (Im-pār'), *v. t.* To diminish in value, excellence, or strength. — *Syn.* Damage, mar, injure, harm, hurt, spoil. — *Ant.* Improve, amend; repair. — **im-pair'ment**, *n.*
im-pale' (Im-pāl'), *v. t.* To pierce with a sharp stake.
im-pal'pa-ble (Im-pāl'pā-b'l), *adj.* So fine, delicate, etc., as not to be easily perceived. — *Syn.* Imperceptible, insensible, intangible, inappreciable. — *Ant.* Palpable.
im-part' (Im-pārt'), *v. t.* 1 To give, grant, or bestow. 2 To make known; disclose.
im-par'tial (Im-pār'shāl), *adj.* Not biased; just. — *Syn.* Fair, equitable, objective. — *Ant.* Partial. — **im-par-ti-al'i-ty** (Im-pār-shī-āl'i-tī; -shāl'i-tī), *n.* — **im-par'tial-ly**, *adv.*
im-pass'a-ble (Im-pās'ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be passed, crossed, etc. — *Ant.* Passable.
im-passe' (Im-pās'; Im-pās), *n.* A predicament from which there is no escape.
im-pas'si-ble (Im-pās'ī-b'l), *adj.* Unfeeling; impassive. — *Syn.* Insensitive, insensible.
im-pas'sioned (Im-pāsh'ūnd), *adj.* Ardent. — *Syn.* Passionate, fervent, fervid. — *Ant.* Unimpassioned.
im-pas'sive (Im-pās'iv), *adj.* Showing no signs of emotion; expressionless, indifferent, or the like. — *Syn.* Stoic, phlegmatic, apathetic, stolid. — *Ant.* Responsive.
im-pa'tient (Im-pā'shēnt), *adj.* 1 Not patient; uneasy because of pain, delay, etc. 2 Arising from or showing uneasiness. — *Ant.* Patient. — **im-pa'tience** (-shēns), *n.* — **im-pa'tient-ly**, *adv.*
im-peach' (Im-pēch'), *v. t.* To charge (a public official) before an authorized tribunal with misbehavior in office. — **im-peach'ment**, *n.*
im-pec'ca-ble (Im-pēk'ā-b'l), *adj.* Faultless.
im-pede' (Im-pēd'), *v. t.* To hinder the progress of. — *Syn.* Obstruct, block, bar, dam. — *Ant.* Assist; promote.
im-ped'i-ment (Im-pēd'ī-mēnt), *n.* Hindrance; obstruction.
im-ped'i-men'ta (-mēn'tā), *n. pl.* Baggage.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

im-pel' (im-pél'), *v. t.* To drive forward; to give an impulse to. — **Ant.** Restrain.
im-pend' (im-pénd'), *v. i.* To hang (over) threateningly; hence, to be imminent. —
im-pend'ing, *adj.*
im-pen'e-tra-ble (im-pén'ē-trā-b'l), *adj.* 1 That cannot be penetrated. 2 That cannot be understood. — **Ant.** Penetrable.
im-pen'i-tent (im-pén'i-tént), *adj.* Not penitent.
im-per'a-tive (im-pér'ā-tīv), *adj.* 1 Gram-mar. Expressive of command. 2 Of the nature of a command. 3 Obligatory. — *n.* 1 The imperative mood of a verb. 2 A command.
im-per-cep'ti-ble (im-pēr-sēp'tī-b'l), *adj.* So slight as not to be noticeable. — **Ant.** Perceptible. — **im-per-cep'ti-bly** (-blī), *adv.*
im-per'fect (im-pūr'fēkt; -fkt), *adj.* 1 Faulty. 2 In grammar, expressing an action as incomplete. — *n.* In grammar, the imperfect tense. — **im-per'fect-ly**, *adv.*
im-per-fec'tion (im-pēr-fēk'shūn), *n.* Deficiency; fault; blemish.
im-pe'ri-al (im-pēr'i-āl), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to an empire or emperor. 2 Sovereign. 3 Of superior size or excellence. — **Syn.** Kingly, regal, royal, queenly, princely. — *n.* A small pointed beard.
im-pe'ri-al-ism (-iz'm), *n.* 1 Imperial government authority or system. 2 Policy of seeking to extend the dominion of a nation. — **im-pe'ri-al-ist** (-ist), *adj. & n.* — **im-pe'ri-al-is'tic** (-is'tik), *adj.*
im-per'il (im-pēr'īl), *v. t.* To endanger.
im-pe'ri-ous (im-pēr'i-ūs), *adj.* Domineering. — **Syn.** Masterful, imperative. — **Ant.** Abject. — **im-pe'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*
im-per'ish-a-ble (im-pēr'ish-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not perishable.
im-per'son-al (im-pūr'sūn-āl), *adj.* Not referring to any particular person or thing. — **im-per'son-al-ly**, *adv.*
im-per'son-ate (im-pūr'sūn-āt), *v. t.* To assume the character, manners, etc., of (some other person). — **im-per'son-a'tion** (-sū-nā'shūn), *n.* — **im-per'son-a'tor** (-nā'tēr), *n.*
im-per'ti-nent (im-pūr'tī-nēnt), *adj.* Saucy; insolent. — **im-per'ti-nence** (-nēns), *n.*
im-per-turb'a-ble (im-pēr-tūr'bā-b'l), *adj.* Calm; serene. — **Syn.** Composed, collected, cool, unruffled. — **Ant.** Touchy.
im-per'vi-ous (im-pūr'vī-ūs), *adj.* That cannot be penetrated, as by light rays, moisture, etc.
im-pet'u-ous (im-pēt'ū-ūs), *adj.* Rashly energetic; impulsive and vehement. — **im-pet'u-os'i-ty** (-ōs'ī-tī), *n.* — **im-pet'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*
im-pe-tus (im-pē-tūs), *n.* The tendency of a moving body to keep moving after the force which has kept it in motion ceases to act.
im-pl'e-ty (im-pī'ē-tī), *n.* Irreverence.
im-pinge' (im-pīnj'), *v. i.* To strike sharply (on or against).
im-pli-ous (im-pī-ūs), *adj.* Not pious;

lacking due reverence, respect, etc. — **Syn.** Profane, blasphemous, sacrilegious. — **Ant.** Pious; reverent.
im-pla'ca-ble (im-plā'kā-b'l; -plāk'ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be placated or pacified. — **Syn.** Relentless, unrelenting, merciless, grim.
im-plant' (im-plānt'), *v. t.* To plant deeply; to inculcate.
im'ple-ment (im'plē-mēnt), *n.* A tool or utensil.
im'pli-cate (im'plī-kāt), *v. t.* To involve. — **Ant.** Dissociate. — **im'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.*
im-plic'it (im-plī'sīt), *adj.* 1 Understood though not directly stated. 2 Trusting the word or authority of another; unquestioning. — **Ant.** Explicit. — **im-plic'it-ly**, *adv.*
im-plore' (im-plōr'), *v. t.* To beseech; entreat. — **Syn.** Supplicate, beg.
im-ply' (im-plī'), *v. t.* To include in its meaning though not expressly stated; also, to hint at; suggest. — **Ant.** Express.
im-po-lite' (im-pō-līt'), *adj.* Not polite; rude. — **Syn.** Uncivil, discourteous, ill-mannered. — **Ant.** Polite.
im-pol'i-tic (im-pōl'i-tik), *adj.* Inexpedient; not politic.
im-port' (im-pōrt'; often im'pōrt, esp. in contrast with export), *v. t.* 1 To mean; signify. 2 To bring (goods) from another country into one's own country in commerce. — **im-por-ta'tion** (im'pōr-tā'shūn), *n.* — **im-por'ter** (im-pōr'tēr; im'pōr-tēr), *n.*
im'port (im'pōrt), *n.* 1 Meaning; significance. 2 Importance. 3 *pl.* Merchandise imported.
im-por'tant (im-pōr'tānt), *adj.* Having significance; weighty. — **im-por'tance** (-tāns), *n.* — **im-por'tant-ly**, *adv.*
im-por'tu-nate (im-pōr'tū-nīt), *adj.* Troublesomely urgent.
im-por-tune' (im'pōr-tūn'; im-pōr'tūn), *v. t. & i.* To urge persistently. — **im-por-tu-ni-ty** (im'pōr-tū-nī-tī), *n.*
im-pose' (im-pōz'), *v. t.* 1 To subject (a person) to a charge, penalty, etc. 2 To levy, as a tax. 3 To use trickery upon in order to accomplish one's purpose. — *v. i.* 1 To obtrude oneself; presume. 2 To practice deception. — **im-po-si'tion** (im'pō-zī'shūn), *n.*
im-pos'si-ble (im-pōs'ī-b'l), *adj.* Not possible; incapable of occurring. — **im-pos'si-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*
im'post (im'pōst), *n.* Tax.
im-pos'tor (im-pōs'tēr), *n.* One who imposes upon others in order to deceive; a pretender.
im-pos'ture (-tūr), *n.* Fraud; deception.
im-po-tent (im'pō-tēnt), *adj.* 1 Lacking strength or vigor. 2 Lacking the power of procreation. — **Syn.** Powerless; sterile, barren, unfruitful. — **Ant.** Potent; virile. — **im-po-tence** (-tēns), **im-po-ten-cy** (-tēn-sī), *n.*
im-pov'er-ish (im-pōv'ēr-ish), *v. t.* To make poor. — **Syn.** Bankrupt, exhaust,

deplete, drain. — **Ant.** Enrich. — **im-pov'er-ish-ment**, *n.*
im-prac'ti-ca-ble (im-prăk'ti-kă-b'l), *adj.* Not practicable.
im-prac'ti-cal (im-prăk'ti-kăl), *adj.* 1 Not practical. 2 Not useful.
im-pre-cate (im-prĕ-kăt), *v. t. & i.* To invoke (evil, etc.) by prayer; hence, to curse. — **im-pre-ca'tion** (-kă'shŭn), *n.*
im-preg-na-ble (im-prĕg'nă-b'l), *adj.* Able to resist attack.
im-preg'nate (im-prĕg'năt), *v. t.* 1 To make pregnant. 2 To saturate, fill, or charge with some other substance. — **im-preg-na'tion** (im-prĕg-nă'shŭn), *n.*
im-pre-sa'ri-o (im-pră-să'rĭ-ō), *n.* Conductor of an opera or concert company.
im-press' (im-prĕs'), *v. t.* 1 To press, stamp, or print. 2 To produce a vivid impression of. 3 To affect strongly. — (im-prĕs'), *n.* 1 A mark made by pressure; imprint. 2 Mark of distinction; stamp. — **im-press'i-ble** (im-prĕs'i-b'l), *adj.*
im-press' (im-prĕs'), *v. t.* 1 To enlist forcibly into service. 2 To get the aid of (persons) by argument, appeal, etc. — **im-press'ment**, *n.*
im-pres'sion (im-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* 1 A stamp or imprint. 2 A trait or feature resulting from indirect influence. 3 A vague remembrance or belief. — **im-pres'sion-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *adj.* — **im-pres'sive** (-prĕs'iv), *adj.* — **im-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.*
im-print' (im-prĭnt'), *v. t.* 1 To stamp or mark, as letters on paper, by means of type, plates, etc. — (im-prĭnt), *n.* 1 Something imprinted. 2 The publisher's or printer's name, date, place of publication, etc., as on the title page of a book.
im-pris'on (im-prĭz'n), *v. t.* To put in prison. — **im-pris'on-ment**, *n.*
im-prob'a-ble (im-prŏb'ă-b'l), *adj.* Not probable; unlikely. — **im-prob'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'i-tĭ), *n.*
im-promp'tu (im-prŏmp'tū), *adv. & adj.* Extempore. — **Syn.** Offhand.
im-prop'er (im-prŏp'ēr), *adj.* 1 Not proper or suitable. 2 Incorrect. 3 Indecorous. — **Ant.** Proper. — **im-prop'er-ly**, *adv.*
im-pro-pri'e-ty (im-prŏ-prĭ'ē-tĭ), *n.* An improper act, use, sense, etc.
im-prove' (im-prŏv'), *v. t.* 1 To make good use of. 2 To make better. 3 *U. S.* To raise the value of by cultivation, building, etc. — *v. i.* 1 To rise in value. 2 To grow or become better. — **Ant.** Impair; worsen.
im-prove'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* 1 Act of improving. 2 Increased value or excellence of something. 3 Something that adds to the value, appearance, etc., of a thing.
im-prov'i-dent (im-prŏv'i-dĕnt), *adj.* Thriftless. — **im-prov'i-dence** (-dĕns), *n.*
im-pro-vise (im-prŏ-vĭz; im-prŏ-vĭz'), *v. t. & i.* To compose, recite, sing, etc., without previous study and preparation. — **im-pro-vi-sa'tion** (im-prŏ-vĭ-ză'shŭn; im-prŏv-i-), *n.*

im-pru'dent (im-prŏo'dĕnt), *adj.* Indiscreet; unwise. — **im-pru'dence** (-dĕns), *n.*
im-pu-dent (im-pŭ-dĕnt), *adj.* Impertinent; insolent. — **Ant.** Respectful. — **im-pu-dence** (-dĕns), *n.*
im-pugn' (im-pŭn'), *v. t.* To attack by words, arguments, etc. — **Syn.** Gainsay, contradict, deny. — **Ant.** Authenticate; advocate.
im-pulse (im-pŭls), *n.* 1 A force which starts a body into motion; also, the motion produced by such a force. 2 An arousing of the mind and spirit to action. 3 A natural tendency.
im-pul'sion (im-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* 1 An impelling; also, a force that impels. 2 A sudden inclination; impulse. 3 Impetus.
im-pul'sive (im-pŭl'sĭv), *adj.* Acting, or liable to act, on impulse; hence, impetuous. — **Syn.** Spontaneous, instinctive, automatic, mechanical. — **Ant.** Deliberate. — **im-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.*
im-pu'ni-ty (im-pŭn'i-tĭ), *n.* Freedom from punishment, harm, or loss.
im-pure' (im-pŭr'), *adj.* Not pure; dirty, adulterated, immoral, etc. — **im-pu'ri-ty** (-pŭr'i-tĭ), *n.*
im-pute' (im-pŭt'), *v. t.* To give (esp. to a person) the credit or blame for; to ascribe the responsibility for. — **im-pu-ta'tion** (im-pŭ-tă'shŭn), *n.*
in (ĭn), *prep.* Expressing position with respect to something surrounding. — *adv.* To or toward the inside; within a place. — *adj.* Going toward or located on the inside.
in-a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-ă-bĭl'i-tĭ), *n.* Lack of ability; state of being unable. — **Ant.** Ability.
in-ac-ces'si-ble (ĭn-ăk-sĕs'i-b'l), *adj.* Not accessible. — **in-ac-ces'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'i-tĭ), *n.*
in-ac'cu-rate (ĭn-ăk'ŭ-rĭt), *adj.* Not accurate; mistaken. — **in-ac'cu-ra-cy** (-ră-sĭ), *n.*
in-ac'tion (ĭn-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Lack of action; idleness.
in-ac'tive (ĭn-ăk'tĭv), *adj.* Not active; idle. — **Syn.** Inert, passive. — **Ant.** Active, live. — **in-ac'tiv'i-ty** (ĭn-ăk-tĭv'i-tĭ), *n.*
in-ad'e-quate (ĭn-ăd'ē-kwĭt), *adj.* Not adequate; deficient. — **in-ad'e-qua-cy** (-kwă-sĭ), *n.*
in-ad-mis'si-ble (ĭn-ăd-mĭs'i-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be admitted.
in-ad-vert'ent (-vŭr'tĕnt), *adj.* Thoughtless; heedless. — **in-ad-vert'ent-ly**, *adv.*
in-ad-vis'a-ble (ĭn-ăd-vĭz'ă-b'l), *adj.* Not advisable.
in-al'len-a-ble (ĭn-ăl'yĕn-ă-b'l; -ă'lĭ-ĕn-), *adj.* Of such nature that it cannot be taken away.
in-ane' (ĭn-ăn'), *adj.* Foolish. — **in-an'i-ty** (ĭn-ăn'i-tĭ), *n.*
in-an'i-mate (ĭn-ăn'i-măt), *adj.* Lifeless; dead. — **Ant.** Animate.
in-a-ni'tion (ĭn-ă-nĭsh'ŭn; ĭn-ă-), *n.* Exhaustion from lack of food.
in-ap'pli-ca-ble (ĭn-ăp'li-kă-b'l), *adj.* Not applicable; unsuitable.

in/ap-pro'pri-ate (In-ä-prō'prī-It), *adj.* Not appropriate; unsuitable. — **Syn.** Unfitting, unmeet, inept, improper, unfit.
in-apt'i-tude (In-äp'tī-tūd), *n.* Lack of aptitude.
in/ar-tic'u-late (In-är-tīk'ū-lāt), *adj.* 1 Not understandable as spoken words. 2 Not having the power of distinct utterance. — **Ant.** Articulate.
in/ar-tis'tic (In-är-tīs'tīk), *adj.* Not artistic; lacking in artistic taste.
in/as-much' as (In-äz-mūch' äz), *conj.* Seeing that; since.
in/at-ten'tion (In-ä-tēn'shūn), *n.* Failure to pay attention; heedlessness.
in/at-ten'tive (-tīv), *adj.* Not attentive; heedless.
in-au'di-ble (In-ä'dī-b'l), *adj.* Not audible.
in-au'gu-ral (In-ä'gū-rāl), *adj.* Relating to an inauguration. — *n.* U. S. An inaugural address.
in-au'gu-rate (In-ä'gū-rāt), *v. t.* 1 To introduce formally into office. 2 To begin; initiate. — **in-au'gu-ra'tion** (-rā'shūn), *n.*
in/aus-pi'cious (In-äus-pīsh'ūs), *adj.* Not auspicious. — **Ant.** Auspicious.
in/board' (In-bōrd'), *adv. & adj.* *Naut.* Toward, or facing, the center line of a vessel.
in/born' (In-bōrn'), *adj.* Natural; such by nature. — **Syn.** Innate, congenital, hereditary, inherited, inbred. — **Ant.** Acquired.
in/bred' (In-brēd'), *adj.* Bred within a person; innate. — **Syn.** Inborn, congenital, hereditary, inherited.
in-cal'cu-la-ble (In-kāl'kū-lā-b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being calculated. — **in-cal'cu-la-bly** (-blī), *adv.*
in/can-des-cent (In-kān-dēs'sēnt; -'nt), *adj.* Glowing with heat; hence, shining; brilliant. — **in/can-des-cence** (-ēns; -'ns), *n.*
in/can-ta'tion (In-kān-tā'shūn), *n.* Charm; spell.
in/ca'pa-ble (In-kā'pā-b'l), *adj.* Not capable; incompetent. — **Ant.** Capable.
in/ca-pac'i-tate (In-kā-pās'tī-tāt), *v. t.* To render incapable or unfit; disqualify.
in/ca-pac'i-ty (-tī), *n.* Lack of power, authority, etc.
in-car'cer-ate (In-kär'sēr-āt), *v. t.* To imprison. — **in-car'cer-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*
in-car'nate (In-kär'nāt), *adj.* Embodied in human form; hence, personified. — (-nāt), *v. t.* To clothe with flesh and bodily form. — **in-car-na'tion** (In-kär-nā'shūn), *n.*
in-cau'tious (In-kō'shūs), *adj.* Rash.
in-cen-di-ar'y (In-sēn'dī-ēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -ēr-ī), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to the malicious burning of property. 2 Inflammatory in nature; tending to arouse rebellion. — **in-cen-di-ar'y**, *n.*
in-cense' (In-sēns'), *v. t.* To anger. — **Syn.** Enrage, infuriate, madden.
in/cense (In-sēns), *n.* The perfume or smoke from spices or gums burned during certain religious rites.
in-cen'tive (In-sēn'tīv), *n.* A spur to active effort. — **Syn.** Inducement, motive, good.
in-cep'tion (In-sēp'shūn), *n.* Beginning. —

Syn. Origin, source, root. — **Ant.** Termination.

in-ces'sant (In-sēs'sānt; -'nt), *adj.* Unceasing. — **Syn.** Continuous, constant, perpetual, continual. — **Ant.** Intermittent. — **in-ces'sant-ly**, *adv.*

in/cest (In'sēst), *n.* Cohabitation between persons related within degrees wherein marriage is illegal. — **in-ces'tu-ous** (In-sēs'tū-ūs), *adj.*

inch (Inch), *n.* A measure of length, the twelfth part of a foot. — *v. t. & i.* To move along a small distance at a time.

in/ci-dence (In'sī-dēns), *n.* Scope of occurrence or effect.

in/ci-dent (In'sī-dēnt), *adj.* Liable to happen, esp. in connection with some other happening. — *n.* A happening; event.

in/ci-den'tal (In'sī-dēn'tāl; -t'l), *adj.* 1 Casual; hence, of secondary importance. 2 Liable to happen as a chance feature. — *n. pl.* Subordinate things not individually accounted for. — **in/ci-den'tal-ly**, *adv.*

in-cin'er-ate (In-sīn'ēr-āt), *v. t. & i.* To burn to ashes. — **in-cin'er-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.*

in-cip'i-ent (In-sīp'ī-ēnt), *adj.* Beginning to show itself.

in-cise' (In-sīz'), *v. t.* To cut into; carve; engrave.

in-ci'sion (In-sīzh'ūn), *n.* A cut or gash.

in-ci'sive (In-sī'sīv), *adj.* Cutting; acute, as certain comments or criticisms.

in-ci'sor (In-sī'zēr), *n.* Any of the cutting teeth in front of the canines in either jaw.

in-cite' (In-sīt'), *v. t.* To arouse to action. — **Ant.** Restrain. — **in-cite'ment**, *n.*

in-ci-vil'i-ty (In-sī-vīl'ī-tī), *n.* Discourtesy.

in-clem'ent (In-klēm'ēnt), *adj.* Stormy; — of weather. — **in-clem'en-cy** (-ēn-sī), *n.*

in/cli-na'tion (In-klī-nā'shūn), *n.* 1 A bent; bias. 2 A nod of the head; a bow. 3 A slant; slope.

in-cline' (In-klīn'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To bow. 2 To be favorably disposed. 3 To slope; slant. 4 To influence. — (In-klīn; in-klīn'), *n.* A slope.

in-close' (In-klōz'), **in-clo'sure** (-klō'zhēr), *n.* Variants of ENCLOSE, ENCLOSURE.

in-clude' (In-klōd'), *v. t.* To take in as parts of a whole; to contain. — **Ant.** Exclude. — **in-clu'sion** (-klō'zhūn), *n.* — **in-clu'sive** (-sīv), *adj.*

in-cog'ni-to (In-kōg'nī-tō; In-kōg-nē'tō), *adj. & adv.* Having one's identity concealed, as under some assumed name or title.

in/co-her'ent (In-kō-hēr'ēnt), *adj.* Not coordinated; rambling. — **in/co-her'ence** (-ēns), *n.*

in/com-bus'ti-ble (In-kōm-būs'tī-b'l), *adj.* Not combustible.

in/come (In-kūm), *n.* Money which comes in to a person from his labor, business, or property.

in/com-mo'de' (In-kō-mōd'), *v. t.* To inconvenience. — **Ant.** Accommodate.

in/com-mu'ni-ca-ble (In-kō-mū'nī-kā-b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being communicated.

foot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

in-com'pa-ra-ble (In-kôm'pâ-râ-b'l), *adj.* Beyond comparison; matchless.
in-com-pat'i-ble (In'kôm-pât'î-b'l), *adj.* Not compatible; contrary in nature. — **Syn.** Incongruous, inconsistent, discordant, uncongenial. — **Ant.** Compatible. — **in-com-pat'i-bil'i-ty** (-bîl'î-tî), *n.*
in-com-pe-tent (In-kôm'pê-tênt), *adj.* Not competent; unqualified. — **Ant.** Competent. — **in-com-pe-tence** (-têns), **in-com-pe-ten-cy** (-tên-sî), *n.*
in-com-plete (In'kôm-plêt'), *adj.* Not complete; defective.
in-com-pre-hen'si-ble (In'kôm-prê-hên'sî-b'l), *adj.* Not understandable.
in-com-press'i-ble (In'kôm-prê's'î-b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being compressed.
in-con-ceiv'a-ble (In'kôn-sêv'â-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be thought, imagined, or believed.
in-con-gru-ous (In-kông'grô-ûs), *adj.* Not harmonious, proper, or right. — **Ant.** Congruous. — **in-con-gru'i-ty** (In'kông-grô'î-tî), *n.*
in-con-sid'er-a-ble (In'kôn-sîd'êr-â-b'l), *adj.* Slight; trivial.
in-con-sid'er-ate (-î-t), *adj.* Not duly respecting the rights and feelings of others.
in-con-sist'ent (In'kôn-sîs'tênt), *adj.* Incongruous; inharmonious; not consistent. — **Ant.** Consistent. — **in-con-sist'en-cy** (-tên-sî), *n.*
in-con-sol'a-ble (In'kôn-sôl'â-b'l), *adj.* Disconsolate.
in-con-spic'u-ous (In'kôn-spîk'û-ûs), *adj.* Not prominent or striking.
in-con'stant (In-kôn'stânt), *adj.* Fickle. — **Ant.** Constant. — **in-con'stan-cy** (-stân-sî), *n.*
in-con'ti-nent (In-kôn'tî-nênt), *adj.* Not restraining the passions or appetites. — **in-con'ti-nence** (-nêns), *n.*
in-con-tro-vert'i-ble (In'kôn-trô-vûr'tî-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be disputed.
in-con-ven'ient (In'kôn-vên'yênt), *adj.* Not convenient; causing trouble or delay. — **in-con-ven'ience** (-yêns), *n.* & *v. t.*
in-cor-po-rate (In-kôr'pô-rât), *v. t.* 1 To unite closely, or so as to form one body. 2 To form into a legal corporation. 3 To give material form to. — **in-cor-po-rat'ed** (-rât'êd; -îd), *adj.* — **in-cor-po-ra'tion** (-râ'shûn), *n.*
in-cor-rect (In'kôr-rêkt'), *adj.* Not correct.
in-cor-ri-gi-ble (In-kôr'î-jî-b'l), *adj.* 1 That cannot be corrected. 2 Unruly.
in-cor-rupt'i-ble (In'kôr-rûp'tî-b'l), *adj.* 1 Not subject to physical decay, or the like. 2 Just and honest in character.
in-crease (In'krês'), *v. i.* To become greater. — *v. t.* To augment; add to. — **Ant.** Decrease. — (In'krês), *n.* 1 Addition or enlargement in size, number, etc. 2 Offspring; progeny.
in-cred'i-ble (In'krêd'î-b'l), *adj.* Not believable. — **in-cred'u-ly** (-bîl), *adv.*
in-cred'u-lous (In'krêd'û-lûs), *adj.* Too improbable to be believed. — **in-cre-du'**

li-ty (In'krê-dû'î-tî), *n.* — **in-cred'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*
in-cre-ment (In'krê-mênt; Ing'-), *n.* 1 Increase. 2 One of a series of regular increases of similar kind and amount.
in-crim'i-nate (In-krîm'î-nât), *v. t.* To charge with or involve in a crime.
in-crust (In'krüst'), **en-crust** (ên-), *v. t.* To cover or line with or as with a crust. — **in'crus-ta'tion** (In'krûs-tâ'shûn), **en'crus-ta'tion** (ên-), *n.*
in'cu-bate (In'kû-bât; Ing'-), *v. t.* To sit upon (eggs) in order to hatch them; hence, to keep (eggs, etc.) under conditions favorable for hatching. — **in'cu-ba'tion** (-bâ'shûn), *n.* — **in'cu-ba'tor** (In'kû-bâ'têr; Ing'-), *n.*
in'cu-bus (In'kû-bûs; Ing'-), *n.* Something oppressive or burdensome, as a fear or a care.
in-cul'cate (In-kûl'kât; In'kûl-kât), *v. t.* To implant firmly in the mind. — **in'cul-ca'tion** (In'kûl-kâ'shûn), *n.*
in-cul'pate (In-kûl'pât; In'kûl-pât), *v. t.* To involve or implicate in guilt.
in-cum'bent (In-kûm'bênt), *adj.* Laid upon a person as a duty. — *n.* The holder of an office.
in-cum'ber (-bêr), *v. t.* To encumber.
in-cum'brance (-brâns), *n.* Encumbrance.
in-cur (In-kûr'), *v. t.* To meet with (something troublesome); to bring upon oneself.
in-cur'a-ble (In-kûr'â-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be cured.
in-cu'ri-ous (In-kûr'î-ûs), *adj.* Not curious. — **Syn.** Unconcerned, indifferent, disinterested. — **Ant.** Curious, inquisitive.
in-cur'sion (In-kûr'zhûn; -shûn), *n.* Raid.
in-debt'ed (In-dêt'êd; -îd), *adj.* Being in debt.
in-debt'ed-ness (-nês; -nîs), *n.* Amount owed.
in-de'cent (In-dê'sênt; -s'nt), *adj.* Not decent; improper; morally offensive. — **Ant.** Decent. — **in-de'cen-cy** (-sên-sî; -s'n-sî), *n.*
in-de-ci'sion (In'dê-sîzh'ûn), *n.* Slowness in deciding.
in-de-ci'sive (-sî'sîv), *adj.* Not decisive; doubtful; uncertain.
in-dec'o-rous (In-dêk'ô-rûs; In'dê-kô'rûs), *adj.* Not decorous; unbecoming. — **Syn.** Improper, unseemly, indecent, indelicate. — **Ant.** Decorous.
in-deed (In-dêd'), *adv.* In fact; to be sure.
in-de-fat'i-ga-ble (In'dê-fât'î-gâ-b'l), *adj.* Tireless.
in-de-fea'si-ble (In'dê-fê'zî-b'l), *adj.* Of such nature as not to be annulled, made void, or forfeited.
in-de-fen'si-ble (In'dê-fên'sî-b'l), *adj.* Not defensible.
in-de-fin'a-ble (-fîn'â-b'l), *adj.* Incapable of being defined or described exactly.
in-def'i-nite (In-dêf'î-nî-t), *adj.* 1 Not definite; vague. 2 Having no fixed limit, amount, etc. 3 Unmeasured. 4 In grammar, not defining; as, *a* or *an* is an indefinite article. — **in-def'i-nite-ly**, *adv.*

âle, châtotic, câre. âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, hêre, êvent, ênd, silênt, makêr; îce, îll, charîty; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôit, cõnnect; fõod,

in-del'i-ble (In-dēl'ī-b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being erased, removed, blotted out, etc.
in-del'i-cate (In-dēl'ī-kīt), *adj.* Coarse; immodest. — **Syn.** Indecent, unseemly, improper, indecorous, unbecoming. — **Ant.** Delicate, refined. — **in-del'i-ca-cy** (-kā-sī), *n.*
in-dem'ni-fy (In-dēm'nī-fī), *v. t.* To pay (a person) for some loss or damage; also, to make good (a loss, etc.). — **Syn.** Reimburse, recompense, remunerate, satisfy. — **in-dem'ni-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*
in-dem'ni-ty (In-dēm'nī-tī), *n.* 1 Protection from loss or damage; insurance. 2 Payment made to cover some loss or damage.
in-dent' (In-dēnt'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To notch. 2 To bind (a person to service) by a contract. 3 In printed matter, to set (a line or lines) in from the margin. — **in-den-ta'tion** (In-dēn-tā'shūn), *n.* — **in-den'tion** (In-dēn'shūn), *n.*
in-den'ture (In-dēn'tūr), *n.* A contract by which an apprentice is bound to a master, etc. — **in-den'tured** (-tūrd), *adj.*
in-de-pend'ence (In-dē-pēn'dēns), *n.* 1 Self-government. 2 Sufficient means for a livelihood. — **Ant.** Dependence.
in-de-pend'ent (In-dē-pēn'dēnt), *adj.* 1 Self-governing. 2 Not dependent, as for support. 3 Self-reliant. 4 In grammar, main; — said of a clause. — *n.* 1 An independent person or thing. 2 In politics, a person not bound by party ties. — **in-de-pend'ent-ly**, *adv.*
in-de-scrib'a-ble (In-dē-skrīb'ā-b'l), *adj.* Beyond description.
in-de-struct'i-ble (-strūkt'ī-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be destroyed. — **in-de-struct'i-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*
in-de-ter'mi-nate (In-dē-tūr'mī-nāt), *adj.* 1 Vague. 2 Not fixed beforehand; also, not leading to a definite end or result.
in-dex (In-dēks), *n.*; *pl.* IN-DEX-ES (-dēk-sēz; -sīz), IN-DI-CES (-dī-sēz). 1 In full, **index finger**. The forefinger. 2 An indicator. 3 A token or indication. 4 An alphabetical list, as of topics, names, etc., in a book or collection. — *v. t.* To provide (a book, etc.) with an index.
in-di-an (In-dī-ān), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to India or the East Indies. 2 Of or relating to the aborigines (Indians) of America. 3 Made of Indian corn. — **in-dī-an**, *n.*
Indian corn. A native American cereal grass with ears bearing rows of kernels. It is called *corn* in U. S., Canada, and Australia; *maize* elsewhere.
in-di-cate (In-dī-kāt), *v. t.* 1 To point out or to. 2 To state briefly; to show indirectly. — **in-di-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.* — **in-di-ca'tor** (In-dī-kā'tēr), *n.*
in-dic'a-tive (In-dīk'ā-tīv or, in sense 2, esp. Brit., In-dī-kā'tīv), *adj.* 1 In grammar, denoting the act or state as undoubted fact, as in **indicative mood**. 2 Giving a sign or indication (of something not obvious). — (In-dīk'ā-tīv), *n.* The indicative mood.

in-dict' (In-dīt'), *v. t.* To charge with an offense. — **in-dict'ment**, *n.*
in-dif'fer-ent (In-dīf'ēr-ēnt), *adj.* 1 Unconcerned. 2 Not easily interested or moved. 3 Neither good nor bad; hence, passable; mediocre. 4 Unimportant; immaterial. — **Syn.** Incurious; average; neutral; moderate; medium. — **Ant.** Avid; choice. — **in-dif'fer-ence** (-ēns), *n.* — **in-dif'fer-ent-ly**, *adv.*
in-dig'e-nous (In-dīj'ē-nūs), *adj.* Native. — **Ant.** Naturalized; exotic.
in-di-gent (In-dī-jēnt), *adj.* Poor; needy. — **in-di-gence** (-jēns), *n.*
in-di-gest'i-ble (In-dī-jēs'tī-b'l; In-dī-), *adj.* Not readily digested.
in-di-ges'tion (In-dī-jēs'chūn), *n.* Incomplete or difficult digestion; dyspepsia.
in-dig-na'tion (In-dīg-nā'shūn), *n.* Anger aroused by something base or disgraceful. — **in-dig'nant** (In-dīg'nānt), *adj.* — **in-dig'nant-ly**, *adv.*
in-dig'ni-ty (In-dīg'nī-tī), *n.* An offense against personal dignity.
in-dī-go (In-dī-gō), *n.* A blue dye; also, a deep purplish-blue color.
in-dī-rect' (In-dī-rēkt'; In-dī-), *adj.* 1 Not direct; not straight. 2 Dishonest; misleading. 3 Remotely, but not directly, connected. — **Ant.** Direct; forthright, straightforward. — **in-dī-rect'ly**, *adv.*
in-dis-creet' (In-dīs-krēt'), *adj.* Not discreet; lacking discretion. — **in-dis-cre'tion** (In-dīs-krēsh'ūn), *n.*
in-dis-crim'i-nate (In-dīs-krim'ī-nīt), *adj.* Showing lack of discrimination or distinction. — **Ant.** Selective; discriminating. — **in-dis-crim'i-nate-ly**, *adv.*
in-dis-pen'sa-ble (In-dīs-pēn'sā-b'l), *adj.* Essential; requisite. — **Ant.** Dispensable.
in-dis-posed' (In-dīs-pōzd'), *adj.* Sick; ill.
in-dis-po-si'tion (In-dīs-pō-zīsh'ūn), *n.* A slight illness.
in-dis-pu-ta-ble (In-dīs-pū-tā-b'l; In-dīs-pūt'ā-b'l), *adj.* Not disputable.
in-dis-so-lu-ble (In-dīs-ō-lū-b'l; In-dī-sōl'ū-b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being dissolved, broken up, etc.
in-dis-tinct' (In-dīs-tīngkt'), *adj.* 1 Not clear; obscure. 2 Not readily distinguishable. — **in-dis-tinct'ness**, *n.*
in-dis-tin'guish-a-ble (In-dīs-tīng'gwīsh-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not distinguishable.
in-dīte' (In-dīt'), *v. t.* To write (a letter); also, to put in writing.
in-dī-vid'u-al (In-dī-vīd'ū-āl), *n.* 1 A single member of a class or species; a particular person, animal, or thing. 2 A person. — *adj.* 1 Of or belonging to an individual. 2 Being one's own. — **Ant.** General; common. — **in-dī-vid'u-al-ly**, *adv.*
in-dī-vid'u-al-ism (-īz'm), *n.* A theory that the aim of government should be to advance individual interests and welfare. — **in-dī-vid'u-al-ist** (-īst), *n.* — **in-dī-vid'u-al-ist'ic** (-īst'īk), *adj.*
in-dī-vid'u-al'i-ty (In-dī-vīd'ū-āl'ī-tī), *n.* The sum of qualities which characterize a person.

- in'di-vis'i-ble** (in'dī-vīz'ī-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be divided into parts. — **in'di-vis'i-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*
- in'do-Eu-ro-pe'an** (in'dō-ū'rō-pē'ān), *adj.* Designating or belonging to a linguistic family comprising the chief languages of Europe and certain languages of Asia.
- in'do-lent** (in'dō-lēnt), *adj.* Lazy. — **Ant.** Industrious. — **in'do-lence** (-lēns), *n.*
- in-dom'i-ta-ble** (in-dōm'ī-tā-b'l), *adj.* Unconquerable.
- in'doors'** (in'dōrz'; in'dōrz'), *adv.* In or into a building.
- in-dorse'** (in-dōrs'), etc. Var. of **ENDORSE**, etc.
- in-du'bi-ta-ble** (in-dū'bī-tā-b'l), *adj.* Unquestionable.
- in-duce'** (in-dūs'), *v. t.* To prevail on; persuade; influence. — **in-duce'ment**, *n.*
- in-duct'** (in-dūkt'), *v. t.* 1 To install in office. 2 To enroll in military service under a draft law.
- in-duct'ance** (in-dūkt'āns), *n.* The property of an electric circuit by which a varying current produces an electromotive force in that circuit or in a nearby circuit.
- in-duc'tion** (in-dūkt'shūn), *n.* 1 Installation in office. 2 Enrollment in military service under a draft law. 3 Reasoning from particular instances to a general conclusion.
- in-duc'tive** (-tīv), *adj.* Designating the method of reasoning by induction.
- in-due'** (in-dū'), **en-due'** (ēn-), *v. t.* To clothe; invest, as with authority; hence, to endow; furnish.
- in-dulge'** (in-dūlj'), *v. t.* To be tolerant toward; to humor. — **Ant.** Discipline.
- in-dul'gence** (in-dūlj'jēns), *n.* 1 Gratification of one's desires. 2 A favor granted. — **in-dul'gent** (-jēnt), *adj.* — **in-dul'gent-ly**, *adv.*
- in-dus'tri-al** (in-dūs'trī-āl), *adj.* Of, relating to, or having to do with, industry.
- in-dus'tri-al-ist** (-īst), *n.* A person engaged in some industry.
- in-dus'tri-ous** (in-dūs'trī-ūs), *adj.* Diligent; busy. — **Ant.** Slothful, indolent. — **in-dus'tri-ous-ly**, *adv.*
- in-dus'try** (in'dūs-trī), *n.* 1 Diligence. 2 Any art, occupation, or business, esp. one employing much labor and capital.
- in-e'bri-ate** (in-ē'brī-āt), *n.* A drunkard.
- in-e'bri-ate** (in-ē'brī-āt), *v. t.* To make drunk.
- in-ef'fa-ble** (in-ēf'ā-b'l), *adj.* Inexpressible.
- in-ef'fec'tive** (in-ē-fēk'tīv; in'ī-), *adj.* 1 Not effective. 2 Inefficient. — **Ant.** Effective.
- in-ef'fec'tu-al** (in-ē-fēk'tū-āl; in'ī-), *adj.* Not effectual; useless. — **Ant.** Effectual.
- in-ef-fi'cient** (in-ē-fīsh'ēnt; -nt; in'ī-), *adj.* Not efficient; not competent. — **Ant.** Efficient. — **in-ef-fi'ci-ent-cy** (-ēn-sī; -n-sī), *n.*
- in-el'e-gant** (in-ēl'ē-gānt), *adj.* Not elegant; lacking grace, good taste, etc.
- in-ept'** (in-ēpt'), *adj.* 1 Unsuitable. 2 Foolish. — **Syn.** Awkward, clumsy. — **Ant.** Apt; adept; able.
- in'e-qual'i-ty** (in'ē-kwōl'ī-tī), *n.* Condition of being unequal; disparity.
- in-eq'ui-ta-ble** (in-ēk'wī-tā-b'l), *adj.* Not equitable.
- in-ert'** (in-ūrt'), *adj.* 1 Powerless to move itself or to resist being moved. 2 Sluggish; lazy. — **Ant.** Dynamic; animated.
- in-er'tia** (in-ūr'shā; -shī-ā), *n.* 1 Property of matter whereby it remains at rest or continues in uniform motion unless acted upon by some outside force. 2 Sluggishness.
- in-es'ti-ma-ble** (in-ēs'tī-mā-b'l), *adj.* Too valuable to be fully appreciated.
- in-ev'i-ta-ble** (in-ēv'ī-tā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be avoided; bound to happen. — **Ant.** Evitable. — **in-ev'i-ta-bly** (-bīl), *adv.*
- in-ex-cus'a-ble** (in-ēks-kūz'ā-b'l; in'īks-), *adj.* That cannot be excused.
- in-ex-haust'i-ble** (in-ēg-zōs'tī-b'l; in'īg-), *adj.* So abundant that it will not give out.
- in-ex'o-ra-ble** (in-ēk'sō-rā-b'l), *adj.* Relentless; unyielding. — **Ant.** Exorable. — **in-ex'o-ra-bly** (-bīl), *adv.*
- in-ex-pe'di-ent** (in-ēks-pē'dī-ēnt; in'īks-), *adj.* Not expedient; impracticable or inadvisable.
- in-ex-pen'sive** (in-ēks-pēn'sīv; in'īks-), *adj.* Not expensive.
- in-ex-pe'ri-ence** (-pēr'ī-ēns), *n.* Lack of experience. — **in-ex-pe'ri-enced** (-ēnst), *adj.*
- in-ex-pert'** (in-ēks-pūrt'; in-ēks'pūrt), *adj.* Unskilled.
- in-ex-pli-a-ble** (in-ēks'plī-ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be expiated, or atoned for.
- in-ex-pli-ca-ble** (in-ēks'plī-kā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be explained.
- in-ex-press'i-ble** (in-ēks-prēs'ī-b'l; in'īks-), *adj.* That cannot be expressed; inexpressible. — **Ant.** Expressible.
- in-ex-tin'guish-a-ble** (-tīng'gwīsh-ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be extinguished.
- in-ex'tri-ca-ble** (in-ēks'trī-kā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be extricated or untangled. — **in-ex'tri-ca-bly** (-bīl), *adv.*
- in-fal'li-ble** (in-fāl'ī-b'l), *adj.* Incapable of error. — **Ant.** Fallible. — **in-fal'li-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*
- in-fa-mous** (in'fā-mūs), *adj.* 1 Notoriously bad. 2 Disgraceful. — **Ant.** Illustrious.
- in-fa-my** (in'fā-mī), *n.* Disgrace or dishonor; also, an infamous act.
- in-fan-cy** (in'fān-sī), *n.* Early period of existence.
- in-fant** (in'fānt), *n.* A baby.
- in-fan-tile** (in'fān-tīl; -tīl; -tēl), *adj.* Also **in-fan-tine** (-tīn; -tīn; -tēn). Childish.
- in-fan-try** (in'fān-trī), *n.* A body of soldiers equipped for service on foot.
- in-fat'u-ate** (in-fāt'ū-āt), *v. t.* To inspire with a foolish and unrestrained passion. — **in-fat'u-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*
- in-fect'** (in-fēkt'), *v. t.* 1 To contaminate with germs, etc. 2 To affect with a communicable disease. 3 To influence (another) so as to impart one's mood, feeling, etc.
- in-fec'tion** (in-fēk'shūn), *n.* 1 Act of in-

āle, chaotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

fecting or state of being infected. 2 A prevailing disease; epidemic. — **in-fec-tious** (In-fēk'shūs), *adj.*
in-fer' (In-fūr'), *v. t. & i.* To draw (a conclusion) from data or premises. — **Syn.** Deduce, judge, gather. — **in-fer-ence** (In-fēr-ēns), *n.*
in-fe'ri-or (In-fēr'ī-ēr), *adj.* Lower in position, degree, rank, merit, etc. — **in-fe'ri-or'i-ty** (In-fēr'ī-ōr'ī-tī), *n.*
in-fer'nal (In-fūr'nāl; -n'l), *adj.* Hellish; fiendish.
in-fer'no (In-fūr'nō), *n.* Hell, or a place likened to it.
in-fer'tile (In-fūr'tīl; -t'l; *esp. Brit., -tīl*), *adj.* Sterile. — **Syn.** Barren, impotent, unfruitful. — **Ant.** Fertile.
in-fest' (In-fēst'), *v. t.* To trouble by repeated visits or by being present in great numbers. — **Ant.** Disinfest.
in-fi-del (In-fī-dēl), *n.* A non-Christian; also, among Mohammedans, a non-Mohammedan.
in-fi-del'i-ty (In-fī-dēl'ī-tī; In-fī-), *n.* Unfaithfulness.
in-fi-nite (In-fī-nīt), *adj.* 1 Limitless. 2 Vast; immense. — **Ant.** Finite. — *n.* 1 Limitless space or time. 2 [*cap.*] With the, God. — **in-fi-nite-ly**, *adv.*
in-fin-i-tes'i-mal (In-fīn-ī-tēs'ī-māl), *adj.* Very minute.
in-fin'i-tive (In-fīn'ī-tīv), *n.* A verb form, commonly with *to*, which is used both like a verb and a noun.
in-fin'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* Infinity.
in-fin'i-ty (In-fīn'ī-tī), *n.* Something which is infinite; unlimited extent of time, space, power, etc.
in-firm' (In-fūrm'), *adj.* 1 Weak, feeble. 2 Not solid; insecure. — **Ant.** Hale.
in-fir'ma-ry (In-fūr'mā-rī), *n.* Hospital.
in-fir'mi-ty (In-fūr'mī-tī), *n.* 1 Feebleness. 2 Disease; malady.
in-flame' (In-flām'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To kindle; excite; enrage. 2 To affect or become affected with inflammation. — **Ant.** Extinguish.
in-flam'ma-ble (In-flām'ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Combustible. 2 Easily aroused to anger.
in-flam-ma'tion (In-flā-mā'shūn), *n.* A diseased condition in which the blood vessels are congested, shown by redness, swelling, heat, and pain. — **in-flam'ma-to'ry** (In-flām'ā-tō-rī; *esp. Brit., -tēr-ī*), *adj.*
in-flate' (In-flāt'), *v. t.* 1 To swell with air or gas, as a balloon. 2 To expand, as the currency, abnormally or unwisely, without a corresponding increase in business transactions. — **Ant.** Deflate. — **in-fla'tion** (-flā'shūn), *n.* — **in-fla'tion-ist**, *n.*
in-flec'tion, in-flex'ion (In-flēk'shūn), *n.* 1 A change in pitch or tone of voice. 2 In grammar, change in the form of words to show difference of case, gender, number, person, tense, mood, voice, or comparison.
in-flex'i-ble (In-flēk'sī-b'l), *adj.* 1 Rigid. 2 Unyielding. 3 Unalterable. — **Ant.** Flexible. — **in-flex'i-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*
in-lict' (In-flikt'), *v. t.* To give or deliver

by or as by striking, as blows, pain, penalty, etc. — **in-lic'tion** (-flikt'shūn), *n.*
in-flu-ence (In-flū-ēns), *n.* 1 Act or power of producing an effect without apparent force or direct authority. 2 Power to affect others. — *v. t.* To exert an influence upon. — **in-flu-en'tial** (-ēn'shāl), *adj.*
in-flu-en'za (-ēn'zā), *n.* An epidemic disease marked by inflammation, weakness, and neuralgic pains; grippe.
in-flux (In-flūks), *n.* A flowing in.
in-fold' (In-fōld'), **en-fold'** (ēn-), *v. t.* 1 To wrap up; envelop. 2 To embrace. 3 To fold.
in-form' (In-fōrm'), *v. t. & i.* To communicate; tell; to give information (to). — **Syn.** Acquaint, apprise, advise, notify, advertise. — **in-form'er**, *n.*
in-for'mal (In-fōr'māl), *adj.* Not formal or conventional; without formality. — **in-for-mal'i-ty** (In-fōr-māl'ī-tī), *n.* — **in-for'mal-ly**, *adv.*
in-form'ant (In-fōr'mānt), *n.* One giving information.
in-for-ma'tion (In-fōr-mā'shūn), *n.* 1 Communication of knowledge; also, the knowledge communicated. 2 News. — **in-form'a-tive** (In-fōr-mā-tīv), *adj.*
in-frac'tion (In-frāk'shūn), *n.* Violation, as of a law. — **Ant.** Observance.
in-fre'quent (In-frē'kwēnt), *adj.* 1 Seldom happening. 2 Placed at considerable intervals apart. — **Syn.** Uncommon, scarce, rare, occasional. — **Ant.** Frequent. — **in-fre'quent-ly**, *adv.*
in-fringe' (In-frīnj'), *v. t. & i.* To violate. — *v. i.* To trespass. — **in-fringe'ment**, *n.*
in-fu'ri-ate (In-fū'rī-āt), *v. t.* To enrage.
in-fuse' (In-fūz'), *v. t.* 1 To instill, as ideas, qualities, etc. 2 To animate; inspire. 3 To steep (tea) without boiling. — **in-fu'sion** (-fū'zhūn), *n.*
in-gen'ious (In-jēn'yūs), *adj.* 1 Clever; skillful. 2 Skillfully made or done. — **in-gen'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ge-nu'i-ty** (In-jē-nū'ī-tī), *n.*
in-gen'u-ous (In-jēn'ū-ūs), *adj.* Frank; open; artless. — **Syn.** Natural, simple, naïve, unsophisticated. — **Ant.** Cunning.
in-glo'ri-ous (In-glō'rī-ūs), *adj.* Not glorious; specif., shameful.
in-got (Ing'gōt), *n.* A mass of metal cast in a form convenient for storage or transportation.
in-graft' (In-grāft'). Variant of **ENGRAFT**.
in-grate (In-grāt; *esp. Brit., In-grāt'*), *n.* An ungrateful person.
in-gra'ti-ate (In-grā'shī-āt), *v. t.* To work (oneself) into another person's favor.
in-grat'i-tude (In-grāt'ī-tūd), *n.* Lack of gratitude.
in-gre'di-ent (In-grē'dī-ēnt), *n.* One of the substances that make up a mixture. — **Syn.** Constituent, component, element.
in-gress (In-grēs), *n.* Entrance; access. — **Ant.** Egress.
in-gulf' (In-gūlf'). Variant of **ENGULF**.
in-hab'it (In-hāb'īt), *v. t.* To live in; dwell in. — **in-hab'it-ant** (-ī-tānt), *n.*

in-hale' (In-hāl'), *v. t.* To breathe into the lungs. — **in-ha-la'tion** (In-hā-lā'shūn), *n.*
in-har-mo'ni-ous (In-hār-mō'nī-ūs), *adj.* Discordant.
in-her'ent (In-hēr'ēnt), *adj.* Established as an essential part of anything; belonging by nature.
in-her'it (In-hēr'īt), *v. t. & i.* To receive from one's ancestors. — **in-her'it-ance** (-i-tāns), *n.* — **in-her'i-tor** (-i-tēr), *n.*
in-hib'it (In-hīb'īt), *v. t.* 1 To forbid. 2 To restrain. — **Ant.** Allow; animate; activate.
in-hi-bi'tion (In-hī-bī'sh'ūn), *n.* 1 Prohibition; restraint. 2 Any check upon free activity, expression, or functioning.
in-hos'pi-ta-ble (In-hōs'pī-tā-b'l), *adj.* Not hospitable; affording no food or shelter.
in-hu'man (In-hū'mān), *adj.* Cruel; brutish. — **Syn.** Savage, barbarous, fierce. — **Ant.** Humane. — **in-hu-man'i-ty** (In-hū-mān'ī-tī), *n.*
in-hu-mane' (In-hū-mān'), *adj.* Not humane; cruel.
in-im'i-cal (In-im'ī-kāl), *adj.* Unfriendly; hostile.
in-im'i-ta-ble (In-im'ī-tā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be imitated; matchless.
in-iq'ui-ty (In-īk'wī-tī), *n.* 1 Wickedness. 2 A wicked act. — **in-iq'ui-tous** (-tūs), *adj.*
in-i'tial (In-īsh'āl), *n.* The first letter of a word or name. — *adj.* Relating to or placed at the beginning; first. — *v. t.* To mark with initials. — **in-i'tial-ly**, *adv.*
in-i'ti-ate (In-īsh'ī-āt), *v. t.* 1 To begin. 2 To instruct in first principles. 3 To admit to a society or club by special ceremonies. — **Ant.** Consummate. — **in-i'ti-ate** (-āt), *n.* — **in-i'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*
in-i'ti-a'tive (In-īsh'ī-ā'tīv; -ā'tīv; -nīsh'ā-tīv), *n.* 1 An introductory step. 2 Self-reliant enterprise. 3 Process by which laws may be introduced or enacted directly by vote of the people.
in-ject' (In-jēkt'), *v. t.* 1 To force in. 2 To throw in by way of suggestion, interruption, etc. — **in-jec'tion** (-jēk'shūn), *n.*
in-ju-di'cious (In-jōō-dīsh'ūs), *adj.* Not judicious.
in-junc'tion (In-jūngk'shūn), *n.* 1 An order; command. 2 In law, a court writ requiring a party to do or to refrain from doing certain acts.
in-jure (In-jēr), *v. t.* To damage. — **Syn.** Harm, hurt, impair, mar, spoil. — **Ant.** Aid.
in-ju-ry (In-jēr-ī), *n.* Damage; harm. — **in-ju'ri-ous** (In-jōōr'ī-ūs), *adj.*
in-jus'tice (In-jūs'tīs), *n.* Violation of a person's rights; wrong.
ink (Ingk), *n.* A fluid used for writing and printing. — *v. t.* To put ink upon. — **ink'horn'** (Ingk'hōrn'), *n.* — **ink'stand'** (-stānd'), *n.* — **ink'well'** (-wēl'), *n.*
ink'ling (Ingk'ling), *n.* A hint; a vague idea.
ink'y (Ingk'ī), *adj.* Soiled with ink; black.
in-laid' (In-lād'), *adj.* Decorated with material set into a surface.

in'land (In'lānd; In'lānd'), *n.* The interior of a country. — (In'lānd), *adj.* 1 Not located near the frontier. 2 Domestic, as certain trade and commerce.
in-lay' (In-lā'), *v. t.* To set (one material into another) by way of decoration. — (In-lā'), *n.* 1 Inlaid work. 2 In dentistry, a filling cemented into a tooth.
in'let (In'lēt; *Brit. also* -līt), *n.* A narrow strip of water running into the land.
in'mate (In'māt), *n.* A person who lives in the same house or institution with another.
in'most (In'mōst; -mūst), *adj.* Deepest within; innermost.
inn (In), *n.* A hotel or tavern. — **inn-keep'er** (In'kēp'ēr), *n.*
in'nate (In'nāt; In'nāt'), *adj.* Inborn; natural. — **Ant.** Acquired.
in'ner (In'ēr), *adj.* Interior or internal. — **Ant.** Outer.
in'ner-most (In'ēr-mōst; -mūst), *adj.* Innermost.
in'ning (In'Ing), *n.* In certain sports, as baseball, a turn at bat.
in'nings, *n. sing. & pl.* *Brit.* An inning.
in'no-cent (In'ō-sēnt; -s'nt), *adj.* 1 Free from sin. 2 Guiltless. 3 Free from evil influence. 4 Artless; naïve. — *n.* An innocent person, esp. a child. — **in'no-cence** (-sēns; -s'ns), **in'no-cen-cy** (-sēn-sī; -s'n-sī), *n.* — **in'no-cent-ly**, *adv.*
in-noc'u-ous (In-nōk'ū-ūs), *adj.* Harmless.
in'no-va'tion (In'ō-vā'shūn), *n.* A change made by bringing in something new. — **in'no-va'tor** (In'ō-vā'tēr), *n.*
in'nu-en'do (In'ū-ēn'dō), *n.* A remote reference, esp. one reflecting discredit on another person; an insinuation.
in-nu'mer-a-ble (In-nū'mēr-ā-b'l; In-nū'-), *adj.* Too numerous to be counted.
in-oc'u-la'tion (In-ōk'ū-lā'shūn), *n.* Communication of a disease virus to a healthy individual in order to induce a mild form of the disease and produce immunity thereafter. — **in-oc'u-late** (In-ōk'ū-lāt), *v. t.*
in-of-fen'sive (In'ō-fēn'sīv), *adj.* Not offensive; unobjectionable.
in-op'er-a'tive (In-ōp'ēr-ā'tīv; -ā'tīv), *adj.* Not in operation; inactive.
in-op'por-tune' (In-ōp'ōr-tūn'), *adj.* Not opportune.
in-or'di-nate (In-ōr'dī-nīt), *adj.* Excessive. — **Ant.** Temperate. — **in-or'di-nate-ly**, *adv.*
in-or-gan'ic (In'ōr-gān'īk), *adj.* Not organic; designating or composed of lifeless matter; hence, inanimate.
in'quest (In'kwēst), *n.* An official inquiry into the cause of a death, esp. one held before a jury.
in-quire' (In-kwīr'), **en-quire'** (ēn-), *v. t. & i.* To ask, investigate, etc.; to make inquiry (about). — **in-quir'er** (In-kwīr'ēr), **en-quir'er** (ēn-), *n.*
in-quir'y (In-kwīr'ī; In'kwī-rī), **en-quir'y** (ēn-kwīr'ī), *n.* 1 Search for truth or knowledge. 2 A questioning in order to get information.
in'qui-si'tion (In'kwī-zīsh'ūn), *n.* 1 A

judicial inquiry before a court. 2 [cap.] A papal court charged with a search for heresy and heretics. — **in-quis'i-tor** (In-kwīz'ī-tēr), *n.*
in-quis'i-tive (In-kwīz'ī-tīv), *adj.* Unduly curious. — **Ant.** Incurious. — **in-quis'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-quis'i-tive-ness**, *n.*
in'road (In'rōd'), *n.* Invasion; raid; hence, forcible entrance; encroachment.
in'rush (In'rūsh'), *n.* A rushing in.
in'sane (In-sān'), *adj.* 1 Of unsound mind; used by or for persons of unsound mind. 2 Chimerical; visionary. — **Ant.** Sane. — **in-san'i-ty** (In-sān'ī-tī), *n.*
in-sat'i-a-ble (In-sā'shī-ā-b'l; -shā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be satisfied.
in-sat'i-ate (In-sā'shī-āt), *adj.* Not satiated; insatiable.
in-scribe (In-skrīb'), *v. t.* 1 To write or engrave; also, to mark (a tablet, stone, etc.) with characters. 2 To enroll. 3 To dedicate, as a poem to a person. 4 To stamp deeply; impress. — **in-scrip'tion** (-skrip'shūn), *n.*
in-scr'u-ta-ble (In-skrōō'tā-b'l), *adj.* Incomprehensible.
in'sect (In'sēkt), *n.* Any of a class of small, usually winged, animals with three pairs of legs, including the flies, bees, beetles, etc.
in-sec'ti-cide (In-sēkt'ī-sīd), *n.* Any preparation for destroying insects.
in-sec'tiv'o-rous (In'sēkt'īv'ō-rūs), *adj.* Feeding upon insects.
in'se-cure (In'sē-kūr'), *adj.* Unsafe. — **in'se-cu'rī-ty** (-kūr'ī-tī), *n.*
in-sen'sate (In-sēn'sāt), *adj.* Brutal.
in-sen'si-ble (In-sēn'sī-b'l), *adj.* 1 Unconscious. 2 Imperceptible. 3 Apathetic; indifferent; also, unaware. — **Ant.** Sensible; palpable. — **in-sen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*
in-sep'a-ra-ble (In-sēp'ā-rā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be separated.
in-sert (In-sūrt'), *v. t.* To put or thrust in (between two things). — **Syn.** Introduce, interpolate, interject. — **Ant.** Abstract; extract. — (In'sūrt), *n.* Something inserted or to be inserted.
in-ser'tion (In-sūrt'shūn), *n.* An inserting or something inserted.
in'side (In'sīd'), *n.* 1 Interior. 2 *pl.* Colloq. Entrails. — *adj.* Internal; interior. — **Ant.** Outside. — *adv.* Within. — (In'sīd'), *prep.* On or in the inside of.
in-sid'i-ous (In-sīd'ī-ūs), *adj.* Sly; treacherous.
in'sight (In'sīt'), *n.* Understanding; also, intuition. — **Ant.** Obtuseness.
in-sig'nī-a (In-sīg'nī-ā), *n. pl.* Distinguishing marks of authority, office, etc.; emblems.
in-sig-nif'i-cant (In'sīg-nīf'ī-kānt), *adj.* Not significant; hence, meaningless, trifling, etc. — **in-sig-nif'i-cance** (-kāns), *n.*
in'sin-cere (In'sīn-sēr'), *adj.* Not sincere; hypocritical. — **in-sin-cer'i-ty** (-sēr'ī-tī), *n.*
in-sin'u-ate (In-sīn'ū-āt), *v. t.* To hint indirectly; to suggest. — **in-sin'u-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*
in-sip'id (In-sīp'īd), *adj.* 1 Without sa-

vor; vapid. 2 Dull; uninteresting. — **Ant.** Zestful. — **in'si-pid'i-ty** (In'sī-pīd'ī-tī), *n.*
in-sist (In-sīst'), *v. i.* To take a stand and refuse to give way; to persist. — **in-sist'-ence** (-sīs'tēns), **in-sist'en-cy** (-tēn-sī), *n.* — **in-sist'ent** (-tēnt), *adj.* — **in-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.*
in-snare (In-snâr'), *n.* Variant of ENSNARE.
in'sole (In'sōl'), *n.* An inside sole of a shoe.
in'so-lent (In'sō-lēnt), *adj.* Contemptuous, rude, or brutal in behavior or language. — **Ant.** Deferential. — **in'so-lence** (-lēns), *n.*
in-sol'u-ble (In-sōl'ū-b'l), *adj.* 1 That cannot be solved or explained. 2 That cannot readily be dissolved (in a liquid).
in-sol'vent (In-sōl'vēnt), *adj.* Unable to pay one's debts. — **in-sol'ven-cy** (-vēn-sī), *n.*
in-som'ni-a (In-sōm'nī-ā), *n.* Sleeplessness.
in'so-much (In'sō-mūch'), *adv.* To such a degree; so.
in-spect (In-spēkt'), *v. t.* To view closely and critically. — **in-spec'tion** (-spēk'shūn), *n.* — **in-spec'tor** (-tēr), *n.*
in'spi-ra'tion (In'spī-rā'shūn; *Brit. also* In'spī-), *n.* 1 Inhalation. 2 A supernatural influence which fits a man to receive and to communicate divine truth. 3 The act, power, or result of inspiring the intellect or the emotions. — **in'spi-ra'tion-al**, *adj.*
in-spire (In-spīr'), *v. t.* 1 To inhale. 2 To fill with inspiration. 3 To infuse into the mind; to excite as if by supernatural means. — **in-spir'er** (-spīr'ēr), *n.*
in-spir'it (In-spīr'īt), *v. t.* To infuse life or spirit into.
in'sta-bil'i-ty (In'stā-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* Lack of firmness or steadiness.
in-stall (In-stōl'), *v. t.* 1 To place formally in office. 2 To set up, as a lighting system, for service. — **in'stal-la'tion** (In'stō-lā'shūn; In'stā-), *n.* — **in-stall'ment**, **in-stal'ment**, *n.*
in-stall'ment, in-stal'ment (In-stōl'mēnt), *n.* 1 One of the parts into which a debt or sum is divided for payment. 2 A part of something produced or furnished apart from the remainder.
in'stance (In'stāns), *n.* 1 An example. 2 A step in an action; an occasion.
in'stant (In'stānt), *adj.* 1 Urgent. 2 Present; current. 3 Immediate. — *n.* 1 A moment. 2 The present month.
in'stan-ta'ne-ous (In'stān-tā'nē-ūs), *adj.* Done or occurring in an instant. — **in'stan-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*
in'stant-ly (In'stānt-lī), *adv.* Immediately; at once.
in-stead (In-stēd'), *adv.* In the place (of).
in'step (In'stēp), *n.* The arched part of the human foot in front of the ankle joint.
in'sti-gate (In'stī-gāt), *v. t.* To provoke; incite. — **in'sti-ga'tion** (-gā'shūn), *n.* — **in'sti-ga'tor** (-gā'tēr), *n.*

in-still', **in-stil'** (In-stīl'), *v. t.* To infuse slowly; to impart gradually.
in-stinct' (In-stīngkt'), *adj.* Animated; imbued.
in'stinct (In'stīngkt), *n.* 1 Natural aptitude. 2 A natural inward impulse to some form of action. — **in-stinc'tive** (In-stīngk'tīv), *adj.* — **in-stinc'tive-ly**, *adv.*
in'sti-tute (In'stī-tūt), *v. t.* 1 To set up; found. 2 To initiate. — **Ant.** Abrogate. — *n.* 1 An authoritative precept or rule. 2 An institution, as a college or school.
in'sti-tu'tion (In'stī-tū'shūn), *n.* 1 Act of originating, setting up, or founding. 2 An established practice, law, or custom. 3 A society or corporation, or the building which houses it. — **in'sti-tu'tion-al**, *adj.*
in-struct' (In-strūkt'), *v. t.* 1 To teach. 2 To inform. — **in-struc'tor** (-strūkt'ēr), *n.*
in-struc'tion (In-strūkt'shūn), *n.* 1 Teaching; also, matter taught. 2 A direction; order. — **in-struc'tive** (-tīv), *adj.*
in'stru-ment (In'strōō-mēnt), *n.* 1 Means by which something is done. 2 Tool, utensil. 3 A legal writing, as a deed. 4 A device by which musical sounds are produced.
in'stru-men'tal (In'strōō-mēnt'āl; -t'āl), *adj.* 1 Acting as an agent or means. 2 Relating to, composed for, or performed on, a musical instrument. 3 Relating to or done with a tool or implement. — **in'stru-men-tal'i-ty** (-mēnt'āl'i-tī), *n.*
in'sub-or'di-nate (In'sū-bōr'dī-nīt), *adj.* Disobedient; mutinous. — **in'sub-or'di-na'tion** (-nū'shūn), *n.*
in'sub-stan'tial (In'sūb-stān'shāl), *adj.* Not substantial; flimsy.
in-suf-fer-a-ble (In-sūf'ēr-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not to be endured; intolerable.
in-suf-fi-cient (In-sūf'ish'ēnt), *adj.* Not sufficient. — **in-suf-fi-cien-cy** (-ēnsī), *n.*
in-su-lar (In'sū-lēr), *adj.* Relating to an island or to islanders; hence, narrow-minded.
in-su-late (In'sū-lāt; In'sū-), *v. t.* To isolate; esp., to separate a conductor of electricity, heat, etc., from other conducting bodies by means of something that will not conduct electricity, heat, etc. — **in-su-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* — **in-su-la'tor** (-lā-tēr), *n.*
in-sult' (In-sūlt'), *v. t.* To treat with insolence or rudeness. — **Ant.** Honor. — (In-sūlt), *n.* A gross indignity offered by one person to another; affront.
in-su-per-a-ble (In-sū'pēr-ā-b'l), *adj.* Incapable of being overcome.
in-sup-port'a-ble (In'sū-pōr'tā-b'l), *adj.* Unendurable.
in-sur'ance (In-shōōr'āns), *n.* 1 A contract whereby one party agrees to indemnify or guarantee another against loss by some contingent event. 2 Amount for which anything is insured.
in-sure' (In-shōōr'), *v. t.* 1 To enter into a contract of insurance to cover. 2 To make certain; to ensure.
in-sur'gent (In-sūr'jēnt), *n.* One who takes part in an uprising against an established

government. — **in-sur'gence** (-jēns), **in-sur'gen-cy** (-jēnsī), *n.* — **in-sur'gent**, *adj.*
in'sur-mount'a-ble (In'sūr-moun'tā-b'l), *adj.* Insurmountable.
in'sur-rec'tion (In'sūr-rēkt'shūn), *n.* An uprising; revolt. — **in'sur-rec'tion-ist** (-ist), *n.*
in-tact' (In-tākt'), *adj.* Untouched, esp. by anything that harms. — **Ant.** Defective.
in'take' (In'tāk'), *n.* 1 A place where water or air is taken into a pipe or the like. 2 The amount taken in.
in-tan'gi-ble (In-tān'jī-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be touched; not tangible. — **Ant.** Tangible.
in'te-ger (In'tē-jēr), *n.* A whole number, as 1, 2, 3, etc.
in'te-gral (In'tē-grāl), *adj.* 1 Needed for completeness. 2 Composed of parts that make up a whole. 3 Entire. — *n.* A whole number.
in'te-grate (In'tē-grāt), *v. t. & i.* 1 To unify. 2 To give the sum of. — **Ant.** Disintegrate. — **in'te-gra'tion** (-grā'shūn), *n.*
in-teg'ri-ty (In-tēg'rī-tī), *n.* 1 Completeness; entirety. 2 Unimpaired condition. 3 Honesty; uprightness. — **Ant.** Duplicity.
in-teg'u-ment (In-tēg'ū-mēnt), *n.* External coating; skin.
in'tel-lect (In'tē-lēkt), *n.* 1 The higher mental powers. 2 A mind or intelligence.
in'tel-lec'tu-al (In'tē-lēkt'ū-āl), *adj.* 1 Relating to or performed by the intellect. 2 Above the average in intelligence. — **in'tel-lec'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*
in-tel'li-gence (In-tēl'ijēns), *n.* 1 Power or act of understanding. 2 Ability to deal with a difficult situation. 3 Information; news. — **in-tel'li-gent** (-jēnt), *adj.* — **in-tel'li-gent-ly**, *adv.*
in-tel'li-gi-ble (In-tēl'ijī-b'l), *adj.* Comprehensible.
in-tem'per-ance (In-tēm'pēr-āns), *n.* 1 Lack of moderation or restraint. 2 Excessive indulgence, esp. in intoxicating liquors. — **in-tem'per-ate** (-it), *adj.*
in-tend' (In-tēnd'), *v. t.* To plan; purpose.
in-tend'ant (In-tēn'dānt), *n.* Any of certain public officials in foreign countries.
in-tense' (In-tēns'), *adj.* 1 Extreme. 2 Earnest; concentrated. 3 Feeling deeply. — **Ant.** Subdued. — **in-tense-ly**, *adv.*
in-ten'si-fy (In-tēn'sī-fī), *v. t. & i.* To render or become more intense. — **Syn.** Aggravate, heighten, enhance. — **Ant.** Temper, attemper; mitigate, allay; abate. — **in-ten'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*
in-ten'si-ty (In-tēn'sī-tī), *n.* 1 Condition of being intense. 2 Degree of strength, electric current, energy, or the like.
in-ten'sive (In-tēn'sīv), *adj.* 1 Relating to or characterized by intensity. 2 In grammar, serving to give emphasis. — *n.* In grammar, an intensive word, prefix, etc. — **in-ten'sive-ly**, *adv.*
in-tent' (In-tēnt'), *adj.* 1 Giving keen or eager attention. 2 Closely occupied; en-

grossed. — **Ant.** Distracted. — **in-tent'ly**, *adv.* — **in-tent'ness**, *n.*
in-tent' (In-těnt'), *n.* 1 Intention. 2 Meaning; significance. — **Ant.** Accident.
in-ten'tion (In-těn'shūn), *n.* 1 A determination to act in a certain way. 2 Object; aim; end. — **in-ten'tion-al**, *adj.*
in-ter' (In-tūr'), *v. t.* To bury.
in-ter-ac'tion (In-tēr-āk'shūn), *n.* Mutual or reciprocal action or influence.
in-ter-cede' (In-tēr-sēd'), *v. i.* To mediate.
in-ter-cept' (In-tēr-sēpt'), *v. t.* To interrupt in its course and seize before it reaches its destination. — **in-ter-cep'tion** (-sēp'shūn), *n.*
in-ter-ces'sion (In-tēr-sēs'shūn), *n.* An interceding; mediation. — **in-ter-ces'sor** (In-tēr-sēs'sēr; In-tēr-sēs'sēr), *n.*
in-ter-change' (In-tēr-chānj'), *v. t.* 1 To put each in the place of the other; to exchange. 2 To give and take mutually. — (In-tēr-chānj'), *n.* Exchange; mutual give and take. — **in-ter-change'a-ble**, *adj.*
in-ter-col-le'giate (In-tēr-kō-lē'jī-It; -jīt), *adj.* Existing, or carried on, between colleges.
in-ter-co-lo-ni-al (-kō-lō'nī-āl), *adj.* Between colonies.
in-ter-course (In-tēr-kōrs), *n.* Dealings between persons, nations, etc.
in-ter-de-pend'ent (In-tēr-dē-pēn'dēnt), *adj.* Dependent upon one another. — **in-ter-de-pend'ence** (-dēns), *n.*
in-ter-dict' (In-tēr-dīkt'), *v. t.* To prohibit by decree. — **Ant.** Sanction. — **in-ter-dic'tion** (-dīk'shūn), *n.*
in-ter-est (In-tēr-ēst; -īst; *esp. Brit., In-trīst*), *n.* 1 A share in any profit, project, etc. 2 Advantage; benefit. 3 The price paid by a borrower for use of money; also, the rate charged. 4 Influence due to personal qualities, political or social connections, etc. 5 Persons concerned, as with some industry. 6 Special attention. — *v. t.* 1 To affect; concern. 2 To persuade (a person) to take a share in some project. 3 To engage the attention of. — **in-ter-est-ing** (In-tēr-ēs-tīng; -īs-tīng; *esp. Brit., In-trīs-tīng*), *adj.*
in-ter-fere' (In-tēr-fēr'), *v. i.* 1 To meddle in the affairs of others. 2 In American football, to check with the body an opposing player trying to tackle. 3 In physics, to affect one another; — said of waves. — **in-ter-fer'ence** (-fēr'ēns), *n.*
in-ter-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* 1 To fuse together. 2 To permeate; pervade.
in-ter-Im (In-tēr-īm), *n.* Meantime; interval in time.
in-te'ri-or (In-tēr-ī-ēr), *adj.* 1 Inside. 2 Remote from the frontiers. 3 Inner; private. — **Ant.** Exterior. — *n.* 1 The inside. 2 Internal affairs of a state. 3 A view of the inside of a room, etc.
in-ter-jec'tion (In-tēr-jēk'shūn), *n.* In grammar, a word expressing surprise, pleasure, pain, etc.
in-ter-lace' (-lās'), *v. t. & i.* To twine or weave together.

in-ter-lock' (-lōk'), *v. i. & t.* 1 To engage or interlace together; to lock together. 2 To connect in such a way that action of one part affects action of another part or parts.
in-ter-lop'er (In-tēr-lōp'ēr), *n.* Intruder.
in-ter-lude (In-tēr-lūd), *n.* Any period, feature, or event intervening in the main course of events.
in-ter-lu'nar (In-tēr-lū'nēr), *adj.* Relating to the interval between the old and new moon, when the moon is invisible.
in-ter-mar'ry (-mār'ī), *v. i. & t.* To become connected by marriage between their members; — said of families, castes, etc. — **in-ter-mar'riage** (-īj), *n.*
in-ter-med'dle (-mēd'ī), *v. i.* To meddle.
in-ter-me'di-ar'y (-mē-dī-ēr'ī; *esp. Brit., -ēr-ī*), *adj.* Intermediate. — *n.* Mediator.
in-ter-me'di-ate (In-tēr-mē-dī-īt), *adj.* Located in the middle place. — *n.* A mediator.
in-ter'ment (In-tūr'mēnt), *n.* Burial.
in-ter'mi-na-ble (In-tūr'mī-nā-b'l), *adj.* Endless. — **Syn.** Unceasing, everlasting. — **in-ter'mi-na-bly** (-blī), *adv.*
in-ter-min'gle (In-tēr-mīng'g'l), *v. t. & i.* To mingle or mix together.
in-ter-mis'sion (In-tēr-mīsh'ūn), *n.* 1 An interruption. 2 A pause; respite; interval.
in-ter-mit' (In-tēr-mīt'), *v. t. & i.* To stop at intervals; to be intermittent.
in-ter-mit'tent (-mīt'ēnt), *adj.* Coming and going at intervals; of an electric current, repeatedly flowing, stopping, and flowing again. — **Syn.** Recurrent, periodic, alternate. — **Ant.** Incessant, continual. — **in-ter-mit'tent-ly**, *adv.*
in-ter-mix' (In-tēr-mīks'), *v. t. & i.* To mix together; intermingle. — **in-ter-mix'ture** (-mīks'tūr), *n.*
in-ter'nal (In-tūr'nāl; -n'l), *adj.* 1 Inward; interior. 2 Taken, as certain medicines, inside the body. 3 Belonging to the thing itself. 4 Domestic, as trade. 5 U. S. Derived, as revenue, from taxes on domestic business. — **Ant.** External. — **in-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.*
in-ter'nal-com-bus'tion, *adj.* Of an engine, deriving the pressure necessary to produce motion from a fuel-air mixture ignited within the engine cylinder, as in an automobile.
in-ter-na'tion-al (In-tēr-nāsh'ūn-āl; -'l), *adj.* Common to, or affecting, two or more nations. — **in-ter-na'tion-al-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* — **in-ter-na'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
in-ter-po-late (In-tūr-pō-lāt), *v. t.* To insert in between, as new matter in a text. — **in-ter-po-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*
in-ter-pose' (In-tēr-pōz'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To place between. 2 To inject between parts of a conversation or argument. 3 To interrupt. 4 To mediate. — **in-ter-po-si'tion** (-pō-zīsh'ūn), *n.*
in-ter'pret (In-tūr-prēt; -prīt), *v. t.* 1 To explain. 2 To represent artistically. — **in-ter-pre-ta'tion** (-prēt-tā'shūn), *n.* — **in-ter'pret-er**, *n.*

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīroīs, menti; chair; go; sing; then; thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

GIRLS COL

in'ter-reg'num (In'tēr-rēg'nūm), *n.* The time during which a throne is vacant between two successive sovereigns.

in'ter-ro-gate (In'tēr-rō-gāt), *v. t. & i.* To question. — **Syn.** Quiz, examine, ask, query, inquire. — **in'ter-ro-ga'tion** (-gā'shūn), *n.* — **in'ter-ro-ga'tor** (-gā'tēr), *n.*

in'ter-rog'a-tive (In'tēr-rōg'ā-tīv), *n.* A word used in asking questions.

in'ter-rupt (In'tēr-rūpt'), *v. t.* To break into the course, current, or regular motion of. — **in'ter-rupt'ion** (-rūp'shūn), *n.*

in'ter-sect (In'tēr-sēkt'), *v. t. & i.* To cut across. — **in'ter-sec'tion** (-sēk'shūn), *n.*

in'ter-spere (In'tēr-spūrs'), *v. t.* To scatter here and there among others.

in'ter-state (In'tēr-stāt'; In'tēr-stāt'), *adj.* Existing between, or including, different states.

in'ter'stice (In-tūr'stīs), *n.* A chink; crevice.

in'ter-twine (In'tēr-twīn'), **in'ter-twist** (-twīst'), *v. t. & i.* To twine or twist together one with another.

in'ter-ur'ban (In'tēr-ūr'bān), *adj.* Going between or connecting cities or towns.

in'ter-val (In'tēr-vāl), *n.* 1 A space or gap between things. 2 In music, the difference in pitch between two tones.

in'ter-vene (In'tēr-vēn'), *v. i.* 1 To be, occur, or lie between events, objects, or times. 2 To mediate. — **Syn.** Interpose, intercede, interfere. — **in'ter-ven'tion** (-vēn'shūn), *n.*

in'ter-view (In'tēr-vū), *n.* 1 A formal consultation. 2 A meeting of a newspaper representative with a person from whom he wishes to get information for publication. — **in'ter-view**, *v. t.* — **in'ter-view'er**, *n.*

in'ter-weave (In'tēr-wēv'), *v. t. & i.* To weave together.

in'tes'tate (In-tēs'tāt), *adj.* Not having made a valid will.

in'tes'tine (In-tēs'tīn), *n.* The tubular part of the alimentary canal from stomach to anus. — **in'tes'ti-nal** (In-tēs'tī-nāl; In'tēs'tī-nāl; -n'l), *adj.*

in'ti-mate (In'tī-māt), *v. t.* To suggest indirectly; to hint. — **Syn.** Imply, insinuate. — **in'ti-ma'tion** (-mā'shūn), *n.*

in'ti-mate (-mīt), *adj.* 1 Private; personal. 2 Close in one's personal relations; familiar. — *n.* An intimate friend. — **in'ti-ma-cy** (-mā-sī), *n.* — **in'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.*

in'tim'i-date (In-tīm'ī-dāt), *v. t.* To make fearful; overawe; cow. — **in'tim'i-da'tion** (-dā'shūn), *n.*

in'to (In'tō; -tō), *prep.* 1 To the inside of. 2 To the place, state, or form of.

in-tol'er-a-ble (In-tōl'ēr-ā-b'l), *adj.* Unendurable. — **in-tol'er-a-bly** (-blī), *adv.*

in-tol'er-ant (-ānt), *adj.* Not tolerant; not liberal; narrow-minded. — **in-tol'er-ance** (-āns), *n.*

in'to-na'tion (In'tō-nā'shūn), *n.* The rise and fall in pitch of the voice in speaking.

in-tone (In-tōn'), *v. t.* To chant.

in-tox'i-cant (In-tōk'sī-kānt), *n.* An intoxicating beverage.

in-tox'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* To make drunk. — **in-tox'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.*

in-trac'ta-ble (In-trāk'tā-b'l), *adj.* Not tractable; ungovernable. — **Syn.** Unruly, willful, headstrong. — **Ant.** Tractable.

in-tran'si-tive (In-trān'sī-tīv), *adj.* Not transitive; specif., *Grammar*, expressing an action or state as limited to the doer or subject, or as ending in itself; as, an *intransitive* verb form or construction (the bird *flies*; the dog *runs*). — **in-tran'si-tive-ly**, *adv.*

in-treat (In-trēt'), *v. t.* Entreat.

in-trench (In-trēnch'), *v. t. & i.* Entrench. — **in-trench'ment**, *n.*

in-trep'id (In-trēp'īd), *adj.* Fearless; bold. — **Syn.** Dauntless, undaunted, valiant, valorous, audacious, brave, courageous. — **in-tre-pid'i-ty** (In-trē-pīd'ī-tī), *n.*

in'tri-cate (In'trī-kīt), *adj.* Involved; complicated; hard to follow, understand, or solve. — **in'tri-ca-cy** (-kā-sī), *n.*

in-trigue (In-trēg'), *v. t. & i.* Plot; scheme. — **in-trigue'** (In-trēg'; In'trēg'), *n.*

in-trin'sic (In-trīn'sīk), **in-trin'si-cal** (-sī-kāl), *adj.* Belonging to the nature or essence of a thing. — **Ant.** Extrinsic. — **in-trin'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

in'tro-duce (In'trō-dūs'), *v. t.* 1 To bring into practice or use. 2 To lead or bring in. 3 To cause to be acquainted. 4 To bring to notice; to present. 5 To insert. — **Ant.** Withdraw. — **in'tro-duc'tion** (-dūk'shūn), *n.* — **in'tro-duc'to-ry** (-dūk'tō-rī), *adj.*

in'tro-spec'tion (In'trō-spēk'shūn), *n.* A looking inward, as into one's own mind.

in'tro-vert (In'trō-vūrt'), *n.* A person more interested in his thoughts and dreams than in action or the world about him.

in-trude (In-trōd'), *v. t.* To thrust or force in or upon. — *v. i.* To encroach or trespass. — **Ant.** Stand off. — **in-trud'er** (-trōd'ēr), *n.* — **in-tru'sion** (-trōd'zhūn), *n.* — **in-tru'sive** (-sīv), *adj.*

in-trust (In-trūst'), *v. t.* Entrust.

in'tu-i'tion (In'tū-īsh'ūn), *n.* The power of knowing things without conscious reasoning. — **in-tu-i'tive** (In-tū-ī-tīv), *adj.*

in'un-date (In'ūn-dāt), *v. t.* To deluge; overflow. — **in'un-da'tion** (-dā'shūn), *n.*

in-ure (In-ūr'), *v. t.* To accustom; habituate.

in-vade (In-vād'), *v. t.* 1 To enter for conquest or plunder. 2 To encroach upon. — **in-vad'er** (-vād'ēr), *n.*

in-val'id (In-vāl'īd), *adj.* Not valid; null.

in'va-lid (In'vā-līd; Brit. -lēd), *adj.* Not well; sickly. — *n.* A person in chronic ill health. — **in'va-lid-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

in-val'i-date (In-vāl'ī-dāt), *v. t.* To render null. — **Ant.** Validate.

in-val'u-a-ble (In-vāl'ū-ā-b'l), *adj.* Valuable beyond estimation; priceless. — **Ant.** Worthless.

in-var'i-a-ble (In-vār'ī-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not variable; unchanging. — **in-var'ī-a-bly** (-blī), *adv.*

in-va'sion (In-vā'zhūn), *n.* Entry of an army into a country for conquest or plunder.

āle, chāp, dā, dād, āccount, ask, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; āl, āl, charity; āl, ābey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

in-vec'tive (In-vĕk'tiv), *n.* Violent denunciation and abuse.
in-velgh' (In-vā'), *v. i.* To utter denunciations; rail.
in-vel'gle (In-vĕ'g'l; -vā'g'l), *v. t.* To win over by trickery.
in-vent' (In-vĕnt'), *v. t.* To discover, as by study or experiment; to produce for the first time. — **in-ven'tor** (-vĕnt'ēr), *n.*
in-ven'tion (In-vĕn'shūn), *n.* 1 Act or power of inventing. 2 A device, contrivance, etc., made for the first time after study and experiment. 3 A fiction. — **in-ven'tive** (-tīv), *adj.*
in-ven-to'ry (In-vĕn-tō'rī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-I, -trī), *n.* An itemized list of goods with their estimated value. — **in-ven-to'ry**, *v. t.*
in-verse' (In-vĕrs'; In-vĕrs), *adj.* Opposite in order, relation, or effect.
in-ver'sion (In-vĕr'shūn; -zhūn), *n.* Reversal of position, order, or relation.
in-vert' (In-vĕrt'), *v. t.* 1 To turn upside down or inside out. 2 To reverse as in order or relations.
in-ver'te-brate (In-vĕr'tĕ-brāt), *adj.* Having no backbone, or spinal column. — *n.* An invertebrate animal.
in-vest' (In-vĕst'), *v. t.* 1 To install formally in office. 2 To endow with authority, rank, or dignity. 3 To put (money) into a business or into securities to obtain an income. 4 *Mil.* To besiege. — **in-vest'ment**, *n.* — **in-ves'tor** (-vĕs'tēr), *n.*
in-ves'ti-gate (In-vĕs'tī-gāt), *v. t. & i.* To search into by patient inquiry or study. — **in-ves'ti-ga'tion** (-gā'shūn), *n.* — **in-ves'ti-ga'tor** (-gā'tēr), *n.*
in-ves'ti-ture (In-vĕs'tī-tūr), *n.* Act or ceremony of investing a person, as with the robes of office.
in-ve't'er-ate (In-vĕt'ēr-īt), *adj.* Firmly established by age; deep-rooted; habitual. — **in-ve't'er-a-cy** (-ā-sī), *n.*
in-vid'i-ous (In-vīd'ī-ūs), *adj.* Unfairly discriminating between two things.
in-vig'or-ate (In-vīg'ēr-āt), *v. t.* To impart vigor or energy to.
in-vin'ci-ble (In-vīn'sī-b'l), *adj.* Unconquerable.
in-vi'o-la-ble (In-vī'ō-lā-b'l), *adj.* Safe from being profaned, corrupted, broken, etc. — **in-vi'o-la-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*
in-vi'o-late (-lāt), *adj.* Not violated or profaned. — *Ant.* Violated.
in-vis'i-ble (In-vīz'ī-b'l), *adj.* Not visible. — **in-vis'i-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*
in-vite' (In-vīt'), *v. t.* To request the presence of as a guest, participant, etc. — **in-vi-ta'tion** (In-vī-tā'shūn), *n.*
in-vo-ca'tion (In-vō-kā'shūn), *n.* 1 A solemn entreaty, esp. for a blessing, as at the beginning of a religious service. 2 Incantation.
in-voice (In'vois), *n.* Statement of goods sent to a purchaser, with a bill for the amount due.
in-voke' (In-vōk'), *v. t.* 1 To pray to (God); to pray for (blessing, aid, etc.). 2 To summon (spirits) by incantation.

in-vol'un-tar'y (In-vōl'ūn-tēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-I, -trī), *adj.* Not voluntary. — **in-vol'un-tar'i-ly**, *adv.*
in-volve' (In-vōlv'), *v. t.* 1 To entangle (a person) in some situation; to implicate. 2 To make difficult in thought or form. 3 To include or comprehend.
in-vul'ner-a-ble (In-vūl'nĕr-ā-b'l), *adj.* Incapable of being wounded or injured; hence, proof against attack; unassailable.
in'ward (In'wĕrd), *adj.* 1 Being within. 2 Interior. 3 Going toward the inner region. — *Ant.* Outward.
in'wards (In'wĕrdz), *n. pl.* Also **in'nards** (In'ĕrdz). The entrails.
in-wrought' (In-rōt'; In'rōt'), *adj.* Worked into something else; also, decorated with something worked in.
io'dide (ī'ō-dīd; -dīd), *n.* *Chem.* A compound of iodine with another element or radical.
io'dine (ī'ō-dīn; -dīn; *by chemists generally* -dĕn, -dīn), *n.* A nonmetallic element used in medicine, photography, etc.
ion (ī'ōn), *n.* An electrically charged particle.
Ion'ic (ī-ōn'īk), *adj.* Relating to an order of Greek architecture characterized esp. by the spiral volutes of the capital.
io'ta (ī-ō'tā), *n.* A very small quantity; a jot.
ir-as-ci-ble (ī-rās'ī-b'l; ī-rās'-), *adj.* Irritable.
irate (ī'rāt; ī-rāt'), *adj.* Angry.
ire (īr), *n.* Anger. — *Syn.* Rage, fury, wrath. — **ire'ful** (īr'fōol; -f'l), *adj.*
ir'i-des'cence (īr'ī-dĕs'ĕns; -ns), *n.* A rainbowlike play of colors. — **ir'i-des'cent**, *adj.*
iris (ī'rīs), *n.* 1 The colored part around the pupil of the eye. 2 A plant with sword-shaped leaves and a large showy flower.
I'rish (ī'rīsh), *n.* Natives or inhabitants of Ireland; also, their language. — **I'rish**, *adj.*
irk (īrk), *v. t.* To weary or trouble. — *Syn.* Vex, annoy, bother. — **irk'some** (īrk'sūm), *adj.*
iron (ī'ĕrn; *by some*, ī'rūn), *n.* 1 A metallic element that rusts easily, is attracted by magnets, and can be readily shaped. 2 *pl.* Fetters. 3 A utensil made of iron. 4 Strength; power. — *v. t.* To smooth with a flatiron. — **iron**, *adj.*
iron'i-cal (ī-rōn'ī-kāl), **iron'ic** (-īk), *adj.* 1 Of the nature of irony. 2 Addicted to the use of irony. — *Syn.* Satirical, sarcastic. — **iron'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
iron-y (ī'rō-nī), *n.* 1 Light sarcasm which adopts a mode of speech whose intended implication is the opposite of the literal sense of the words. 2 A state of affairs which is the reverse of what was expected.
ir-ra'di-ate (ī-rā'dī-āt), *v. t.* 1 To illuminate; brighten. 2 To enlighten. 3 To radiate. — **ir-ra'di-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*
ir-ra'tion-al (īr-rāsh'ūn-āl; -l), *adj.* 1 Not endowed with reason. 2 Unreasonable; senseless. — *Ant.* Rational.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

ir-rec'on-cil'a-ble (Ir-rĕk'ŏn-sĭl'ā-b'l; Ir-rĕk'ŏn-sĭl'ā-b'l), *adj.* Incompatible; inconsistent.

ir-re-cov'er-a-ble (Ir'rĕ-kŭv'ĕr-ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be recovered, remedied, etc.

ir-re-deem'a-ble (Ir'rĕ-dĕm'ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be redeemed.

ir-ref'u-ta-ble (Ir-rĕf'ŭ-tā-b'l; Ir'rĕ-fŭt'ā-b'l), *adj.* Indisputable.

ir-reg'u-lar (Ir-rĕg'ŭ-lĕr), *adj.* 1 Not regular, normal, natural, uniform, or the like. 2 In grammar, not conjugated or inflected in the regular manner. — **Ant.** Regular. — **ir-reg'u-lar'i-ty** (-lār'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ir-reg'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

ir-rel'e-vant (Ir-rĕl'ĕ-vānt), *adj.* Not relevant; not applicable. — **ir-rel'e-vance** (-vāns), *n.*

ir-re-li-gious (Ir'rĕ-lĭj'ŭs), *adj.* Not religious. — **Ant.** Religious.

ir-re-me'di-a-ble (Ir'rĕ-mĕdĭ-ā-b'l), *adj.* Incurable.

ir-rep'a-ra-ble (Ir-rĕp'ā-rā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be repaired, recovered, regained, or remedied.

ir-re-press'i-ble (Ir'rĕ-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be repressed or restrained.

ir-re-proach'a-ble (-prŏch'ā-b'l), *adj.* Blameless.

ir-re-sist'i-ble (Ir'rĕ-zĭs'tĭ-b'l), *adj.* Capable of overcoming all opposition. — **ir-re-sist'i-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

ir-res'o-lu'tion (Ir-rĕz'ŏ-lŭ'shŭn), *n.* Indecision; vacillation. — **ir-res'o-lute** (Ir-rĕz'ŏ-lŭt), *adj.* — **ir-res'o-lute-ly**, *adv.*

ir-re-spec'tive of (Ir'rĕ-spĕk'tĭv). Without regard to.

ir-re-spon-si-ble (Ir'rĕ-spŏn'sĭ-b'l), *adj.* Not responsible. — **ir-re-spon-si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ir-re-triev'a-ble (Ir'rĕ-trĕv'ā-b'l), *adj.* Irrecoverable; irreparable.

ir-rev'er-ence (Ir-rĕv'ĕr-ĕns), *n.* Lack of reverence; an irreverent act or utterance. — **ir-rev'er-ent** (-ĕnt), *adj.*

ir-rev'o-ca-ble (Ir-rĕv'ŏ-kā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be revoked or recalled; unalterable. — **ir-rev'o-ca-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

ir-ri-gate (Ir'rĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To supply (land) with water by means of ditches, flooding, etc. — **ir-ri-ga-ble** (-gā-b'l), *adj.* — **ir-ri-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

ir-ri-ta-ble (Ir'rĭ-tā-b'l), *adj.* Easily provoked or angered. — **Syn.** Peevish, petulant, huffy, querulous. — **ir-ri-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ir-ri-ta-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

ir-ri-tate (Ir'rĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To exasperate; anger. — **ir-ri-tant** (-tānt), *n.* — **ir-ri-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

ir-rup'tion (Ir-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* A sudden violent inroad or invasion.

is (ĭz). 3d person sing. pres. indic. of BE.

i'sin-glass' (ĭ'zĭng-glās'; ĭ'z'n-), *n.* 1 A gelatin obtained from the air bladders of certain fish. 2 Colloq. Mica.

Is'lam (ĭs'lām; ĭz'-; ĭs-lām'), *n.* 1 The re-

ligion of the Moslems. 2 The whole body of Moslems.

is'land (ĭ'lānd), *n.* A body of land surrounded by water.

is'land-er (ĭ'lān-dĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of an island.

isle (ĭl), *n.* Island.

is'let (ĭ'lĕt; -lĭt), *n.* A small island.

i'so-late (ĭ'sŏ-lāt; ĭs'ŏ-), *v. t.* To place or keep by itself; to separate from others. — **i'so-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

i'so-la'tion-ist (-lā'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* A person who believes in political isolation of his own country.

i-sos'ce-les (ĭ-sŏs'ĕ-lĕz), *adj.* Having two equal sides, as certain triangles.

is'sue (ĭsh'ŭ; -ŏŏ), *n.* 1 A passing or flowing out. 2 An exit. 3 Outcome; result. 4 Progeny; offspring. 5 Profits from property. 6 A point in debate on which parties take opposite sides. 7 The sending out of something; also, the quantity of something sent out at one time. 8 Med. A discharge, as of blood. — *v. i.* 1 To flow or run out, as through an opening. 2 To sally forth. 3 To be descended. 4 To result. — *v. t.* 1 To discharge. 2 To deliver, as for use. 3 To publish. — **is'su-ance** (ĭsh'ŭ-āns), *n.*

isth'mus (ĭs'mŭs; ĭsth'-), *n.* A narrow strip of land connecting two larger portions of land.

it (ĭt), *pron.* Neuter pronoun of the third person, singular number.

I-tal'ian (ĭ-tāl'yān), *n.* 1 A native or citizen of Italy. 2 The language of the people of Italy. — **I-tal'ian**, *adj.*

i-tal'ic (ĭ-tāl'ĭk), *adj.* Relating to type in which the letters slope up toward the right. — **i-tal'ic**, *n.* — **i-tal'i-cize** (-ĭ-sĭz), *v. t.* & *i.*

itch (ĭch), *n.* 1 A contagious skin eruption. 2 A sensation in the skin like that caused by this eruption. — **itch**, *v. i.*

i'tem (ĭ'tĕm; -tĕm), *n.* 1 A separate part in a list, account, etc.; a detail. 2 A separate piece of news, as in a newspaper. — **i'tem-ize** (ĭ'tĕm-ĭz), *v. t.*

it'er-ate (ĭt'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To utter or do over and over. — **Syn.** Repeat. — **it'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

i-tin'er-ant (ĭ-tĭn'ĕr-ānt; ĭ-), *adj.* Wandering from place to place.

i-tin'er-ar'y (ĭ-tĭn'ĕr-ĕr'ĭ; ĭ-; esp. Brit., -ĕr-ĭ), *n.* A course followed in travel; a route; also, a record of a journey.

its (ĭts), *adj.* Of or belonging to it.

it-self (ĭt-sĕlf'), *pron.* Emphatic or reflexive form of *it*.

i'vo-ry (ĭ'vŏ-rĭ), *n.* 1 The hard creamy-white material composing elephants' tusks. 2 A creamy-white color. 3 A tusk. 4 Anything made of or like this substance; *pl.*, dice or piano keys.

i'vy (ĭ'vĭ), *n.* A trailing woody vine with evergreen leaves and small black berries.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silĕnt, makēr; ĭce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

J

jab (jáb), *n. & v. t. & i.* Poke; punch.
jab'ber (jáb'ér), *v. i. & t.* To talk rapidly and indistinctly; chatter. — **jab'ber**, *n.*
ja'bot' (zhá'bō'; *esp. Brit.*, zhá'bō), *n.* A lace ruffle worn by women down the dress front.
jack (jǎk), *n.* 1 A playing card marked with the figure of a servant or soldier. 2 A machine used to move or raise a heavy weight small distances. 3 A small flag used as a signal on ships. 4 The small ball used as a mark in bowls. — *v. t.* To raise by use of a jack.
jack'al (jǎk'ól), *n.* A doglike wild animal of the Old World.
jack'ass' (jǎk'ás'), *n.* 1 A male ass. 2 A dolt.
jack'daw' (jǎk'dô'), *n.* A glossy-black crowlike bird of Europe.
jack'et (jǎk'et; -ýt), *n.* 1 A short coat, usually with sleeves. 2 Any of various outer coverings or casings.
jack'knife' (jǎk'níf'), *n.* A large strong pocketknife.
jack rabbit. A large hare of western North America.
jade (jád), *n.* A greenish stone, taking a high polish and cut for gems, carvings, etc.
jade (jád), *n.* 1 A tired or worn-out horse. 2 A disreputable woman. — *v. t. & i.* To tire. — *Syn.* Exhaust, fatigue, weary. — *Ant.* Refresh.
jag (jǎg), *n.* A sharp projecting part, as of rock.
jag'ged (jǎg'ed; -ýd), *adj.* Sharply notched.
jail, gaol (jāl), *n.* A prison. — *v. t.* To confine in a prison. — **jail'er, gaol'er, jail'or** (-ér), *n.*
jam (jám), *v. t.* Also **jamb** (jám). 1 To squeeze in; also, to thrust or apply, as brakes, suddenly. 2 To crush. 3 To wedge, as machinery, so that it cannot operate. — *v. i.* 1 To become blocked or wedged. 2 To become unworkable because of the wedging of some of its parts. — *n.* A mass of people or objects massed together.
jam (jám), *n.* Fruit boiled with sugar to a thick mass.
jamb (jám), *n.* An upright piece forming a side of an opening, as a door.
jan'gle (jǎng'g'l), *v. i. & t.* To sound discordantly, as bells out of tune. — **jan'gle**, *n.*
jan'i-tor (jǎn'í-tér), *n.* U.S. One in charge of a building, offices, etc.
Jan'u-ar'y (jǎn'ú-ér'ý; *esp. Brit.*, -ér'ý), *n.* The first month of the year, having 31 days.
Jap'a-nese' (jǎp'á-néz'; -nēs'), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Japan; also, the language of the people of Japan.
jape (jāp), *n. & v. t. & i.* Joke; jest.
jar (jār), *n.* A broad-mouthed vessel of glass or earthenware.
jar (jār), *v. i.* 1 To sound harshly; to grate. 2 To vibrate. 3 To have a harsh or dis-

agreeable effect. — *v. t.* 1 To shake. 2 To shock. — *n.* 1 A harsh discordant sound. 2 A clash; dispute. 3 A shock.
jar'gon (jār'gōn; -gūn), *n.* 1 Confused language. 2 The special vocabulary of a science, art, sect, etc.
jas'mine (jās'mín; jǎz'-), *n.* Also **jes'sa-mine** (jēs'á-mín). A vine or shrub with shiny leaves and fragrant flowers.
jas'per (jās'pēr), *n.* A variety of quartz, cloudy and red, green, yellow, etc., in color.
jaun'dice (jōn'dís; jǎn'-), *n.* A disease characterized by yellowness of the skin, eyes, and urine.
jaunt (jōnt; jǎnt), *n.* A short trip.
jaun'ty (jōn'tý; jǎn'-), *adj.* 1 Stylish; showy. 2 Unconcerned and sprightly. — *Syn.* Debonair, perky, cocky. — *Ant.* Staid; demure.
jave'lín (jáv'lín; jǎv'ē-lín), *n.* A light spear.
jaw (jō), *n.* 1 The bony structure around the mouth in which the teeth grow. 2 One of a pair of movable parts for holding, clamping, etc. — **jaw'bone'** (jō'bōn'), *n.*
jay (jā), *n.* Any of numerous highly colored birds of the crow family.
jazz (jǎz), *n.* A type of American music characterized by syncopated dance rhythms and varied instrumental effects.
jeal'ous-y (jē'l'ús-ý), *n.* Unpleasant suspicion or ill feeling arising from distrust of another. — **jeal'ous**, *adj.* — **jeal'ous-ly**, *adv.*
jeep (jēp), *n.* U.S. Army. A small cross-country automobile for general use.
jeer (jēr), *n. & v. i. & t.* Taunt.
Je-ho'vah (jē-hō'vá), *n.* God.
je'hu (jē'hū), *n.* A fast driver.
je-june' (jē-jōn'), *adj.* Not interesting or satisfying; insipid.
jelly (jēl'ý), *n.* 1 A soft elastic gelatinous food preparation. 2 Anything of the consistency of such preparation. — **jelly**, *v. i. & t.*
jelly'fish' (jēl'ý-fish'), *n.* A sea animal with a saucer-shaped jellylike body and no spinal column.
jen'net (jēn'et; -ýt), *n.* A small Spanish horse.
jeop'ard-y (jēp'ēr-dý), *n.* Exposure to death, loss, or injury. — *Syn.* Peril; hazard, risk, danger. — **jeop'ard-ize** (-díz), *v. t.*
jerk (jûrk), *n. & v. t. & i.* Twitch; tug. — **jerk'y**, *adj.*
jer'kin (jûr'kín), *n.* A jacket.
jer'sey (jûr'zý), *n.* 1 A close-fitting jacket of a knitted cloth. 2 [cap.] One of a fawn-colored breed of dairy cattle.
jes'sa-mine (jēs'á-mín), *n.* See JASMINE.
jest (jést), *n. & v. i.* Joke.
est'er (jēs'tér), *n.* A buffoon.
jet (jēt), *n.* 1 A gush of liquid or gas through a narrow opening; also, the liquid

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūis, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

or gas that gushes forth. **2** A nozzle.
— v. i. & t. To gush forth.
jet'-propelled' (jět'prō-pēld'), *adj.* Driven, as an airplane, by an engine that ejects a rearward jet of air or gas at high velocity.
jet'ty (jět'ty), *n.* **1** A structure built out into the water to influence currents, protect a harbor, etc. **2** A landing pier.
Jew (jō; jū), *n.* Any person who is of the Hebrew race or whose religion is Judaism; a Hebrew. — **Jew'ess**, *n. fem.* — **Jew'ish**, *adj.* — **Jew'ry**, *n.*
jew'el (jōw'el; jū'el; -il), *n.* A gem; a precious stone.
jew'el-er, jew'el-ler (jōw'el-ēr; jū'-; -il-), *n.* A person who deals in jewels.
jew'el-ry (-rī), *n.*, *Brit.* **jew'el-ler-y** (-l-; -il-), *n.* Jewels collectively.
jib (jīb), *n.* A triangular sail extending forward from the foremast of a boat.
jif'ty (jīf'ty), *n.* *Colloq.* A moment; instant.
jig (jīg), *n.* **1** A lively dance in triple rhythm. **2** A steel device used to guide a tool.
jilt (jilt), *v. t.* To cast aside (a lover). — *n.* A woman who jilts a lover.
jin'gle (jīng'g'l), *v. i. & t.* To clink; tinkle. — **jin'gle**, *n.*
jin'go (jīng'gō), *n.* A person who favors an aggressive policy in foreign relations.
job (jōb), *n.* **1** A piece of work. **2** Duty; responsibility. **3** Employment. — *adj.* Done by the job or piece. — **job'less**, *adj.*
job'ber (jōb'ēr), *n.* **1** A middleman. **2** A pieceworker.
lock'ey (jōk'ty), *n.* One who rides or drives a horse in races. — *v. t. & i.* To manage skillfully; to maneuver for advantage.
jo-cose' (jō-kōs'), *adj.* Humorous. — *Syn.* Jocular, facetious, humorous, witty.
loc'u-lar (jōk'ū-lēr), *adj.* Said or done as a joke; sportive. — **loc'u-lar'i-ty** (-lār'ī-tī), *n.*
loc'und (jōk'ünd; jō'künd), *adj.* Merry; gay.
jog (jōg), *v. t.* To push, jostle, or nudge. — *v. i.* To move slowly and at a jolting pace. — **jog**, *n.*
jog'gle (jōg'gl), *n. & v. t. & i.* Jog.
join (join), *v. t.* **1** To unite. **2** To associate oneself with. **3** To combine in action, effort, etc. **4** To engage in, as a contest. **5** *Colloq.* To adjoin. — *Ant.* Disjoin; part.
join'er (join'ēr), *n.* A mechanic who does woodwork, as in doors, stairs, etc.
joint (joint), *n.* **1** The part of an animal body where two bones are joined. **2** Any cut of meat suitable for roasting. **3** A place where two things or parts are connected. **4** *Slang.* A resort. — *adj.* **1** United. **2** Shared by or affecting two or more. — *v. t.* **1** To fit together. **2** To cut up (meat) into joints. — **joint'ly**, *adv.*
joist (joist), *n.* Any one of the small beams laid crosswise in a floor to support floors, etc.
joke (jōk), *n. & v. t. & i.* To

jol'i-ty (jōl'ī-tī), *n.* Gaiety.
jol'ly (jōl'ly), *adj.* Jovial; merry.
jolt (jolt), *v. i. & t.* To shake with short abrupt risings and fallings; to jar. — *n.* A sudden shock or jerk. — *Syn.* Impact.
jon'quil (jōng'kwīl; jōn'-), *n.* A species of narcissus with white or yellow flowers.
jost'le (jōs'tl), *v. t. & i.* To push, elbow, or hustle; to crowd against. — *n.* A crowding or bumping together.
jot (jot), *n.* A tiny particle; an iota.
jot (jot), *v. t.* To note down.
jounce (jouns), *n. & v. t. & i.* Jolt.
jour'nal (jūr'nāl; -n'l), *n.* **1** Diary. **2** Record of proceedings, as of a meeting. **3** A daily newspaper; also, any periodical. **4** In business, a book in which transactions are first recorded. **5** In machinery, the part of a rotating axle, spindle, etc., which turns in a bearing.
jour'nal-ism (jūr'nāl-īz'm), *n.* The business of managing, editing, or writing for, newspapers. — **jour'nal-ist** (-īst), *n.* — **jour'nal-ist'ic** (-īst'ik), *adj.*
jour'ney (jūr'nī), *n.* Travel or passage from one place to another. — **jour'ney**, *v. i.*
jour'ney-man (-mān), *n.* A worker who has learned a handicraft or trade.
joust (jüst; joust; jōost), *v. i.* Also **just** (jüst). To engage in a joust; tilt. — *n.* A combat on horseback between two knights with lances, esp. as part of a tournament.
jo'vi-al (jō'vī-āl), *adj.* Merry; jolly. — **jo'vi-al'i-ty** (-āl'ī-tī), *n.* — **jo'vi-al-ly**, *adv.*
jowl (joul; jōl), *n.* The under jaw; also, the cheek.
joy (joi), *n.* **1** Gladness. **2** Bliss. **3** Cause of happiness. **4** Gaiety. — *Syn.* Delight, pleasure, enjoyment. — *Ant.* Sorrow; misery; abomination. — *v. i.* To rejoice. — **joy'ance** (joi'āns), *n.* — **joy'ful** (-fōl; -f'l), *adj.* — **joy'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **joy'less**, *adj.* — **joy'ous**, *adj.* — **joy'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **joy'ous-ness**, *n.*
ju'bi-lant (jōw'bī-lānt), *adj.* Exulting.
ju'bi-la'tion (-lā'shūn), *n.* Exultation.
ju'bi-lee (jōw'bī-lē), *n.* **1** A fiftieth anniversary. **2** An occasion of general rejoicing.
Ju'da-ism (jōw'dā-īz'm), *n.* The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews.
judge (jūj), *n.* **1** The magistrate in a court of justice. **2** An umpire in a contest. **3** A person with sufficient knowledge to decide on the merits of a question. — *v. t. & i.* **1** To hear and decide as a judge. **2** To suppose. — *Syn.* Adjudge, adjudicate, arbitrate; conclude, deduce, infer, gather.
judg'ment, judge'ment (jūj'mēnt), *n.* **1** Decision. **2** Opinion. **3** Act of judging, estimating, etc. **4** Ability to make wise decisions. **5** [*cap.*] Also **Last Judgment**. The final judging and sentence of mankind by God.
ju'di-ca-ture (jōw'dī-kā-tūr), *n.* **1** Judgment. **2** Judges as a body. **3** Jurisdiction.

āle, chāōta, cōre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, maker, jōe, jū, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōlt, cōnnect; fōod,

ju-di'cial (jōō-dīsh'āl), *adj.* 1 Relating to the dispensation of justice, the courts, or judges. 2 Ordered or permitted by a court. 3 Critical.

ju-di'ci-ar'y (jōō-dīsh'ī-ēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -ēr'ī), *n.* The branch of government having to do with courts of justice; also, the system of courts of justice, or the judges considered as a body. — *adj.* Judicial.

ju-di'cious (jōō-dīsh'ūs), *adj.* Having sound judgment; wise. — *Syn.* Sage, prudent, sensible, sane. — *Ant.* Injudicious; asinine. — **ju-di'cious-ly**, *adv.*

jug (jūg), *n.* U.S. A deep large earthenware vessel with a narrow mouth and a handle.

jug'gle (jūg'gl), *v. i. & t.* To perform sleight-of-hand tricks (with); hence, to trick or deceive. — **jug'gler** (-lēr), *n.*

jug'u-lar (jūg'ū-lēr; jōō'gū-), *adj.* Relating to the throat or neck; as, the **jugular vein**, one of the large veins returning blood from the head.

juice (jūs), *n.* The liquid part that can be squeezed out of vegetables and fruits; also, the fluid part of meat, etc. — **juic'y** (jūs'ī), *adj.*

Ju-ly (jōō-lī'), *n.* The seventh month of the year, having 31 days.

jum'ble (jūm'b'l), *n.* A confused mixture. — **jum'ble**, *v. t.*

jump (jūmp), *v. i.* 1 To leap. 2 To rise suddenly. — *v. t.* 1 To leap over. 2 To cause to leap. 3 To leave as if by a leap. 4 To raise suddenly. — *n.* 1 A leap. 2 A sudden rise, as in prices. 3 Space covered by a leap. — **jump'er**, *n.*

jump'er (jūmp'ēr), *n.* 1 A blouse. 2 *pl.* Rompers.

jump'y (jūmp'ī), *adj.* Nervous. — *Ant.* Steady.

junc'tion (jūngk'shūn), *n.* A place or point where things join, as roads, railroad lines, etc.

junc'ture (jūngk'tūr), *n.* 1 A junction. 2 A crisis.

June (jōōn), *n.* The sixth month of the year, containing 30 days.

jung'le (jūng'g'hl), *n.* A thick tangled mass of vegetation, or a tract covered with such vegetation.

jun'ior (jōōn'yēr), *adj.* 1 Younger. 2 Lower in rank. 3 Of or relating to juniors. — *n.* 1 A younger person. 2 In American schools and colleges, a student in the third year of a four-year course.

ju'ni-per (jōō'nī-pēr), *n.* An evergreen shrub or tree of the pine family.

junk (jūngk), *n.* A vessel of a type common in Chinese waters.

junk (jūngk), *n.* Waste; refuse; scrap.

Jun'ker (yōōng'kēr), *n.* A young German noble.

jun'ket (jūng'kēt; -kīt), *n.* 1 A flavored sweetened milk jelly. 2 A banquet; U.S., an excursion at public expense.

jun'to (jūn'tō), *n.* A group of men associated for some purpose, as for political intrigue.

ju'ris-dic'tion (jōōr'īs-dīk'shūn), *n.* 1 In law, the legal right to hear and decide a case. 2 Authority of a sovereign. 3 The sphere of authority.

ju'ris-pru'dence (-prōō'dēns), *n.* 1 The science of law. 2 A system of laws.

ju'rist (jōōr'īst), *n.* A person versed in the law.

ju'ror (jōōr'ēr), **ju'ry-man** (jōōr'ī-mān), *n.* A member of a jury.

ju'ry (jōōr'ī), *n.* 1 In law, a body of men selected and sworn to inquire into and try any question of fact and to give their answer (*verdict*) according to the evidence. 2 A committee for judging, awarding prizes, etc., as at an exhibition.

just (jūst), *adj.* 1 Righteous; fair. 2 Legally right. 3 Accurate. — *Syn.* Upright, honorable, conscientious, honest; impartial, unbiased. — *Ant.* Unjust. — *adv.* 1 Exactly. 2 Nearly. 3 Only a moment ago. 4 By a very small space or time. — **just'ly**, *adv.*

just (jūst). Variant of **JOUST**.

jus'tice (jūs'tīs), *n.* 1 Administration of that which is just; also, merited reward or punishment. 2 A judge. 3 Administration of law. 4 Rightfulness.

jus'ti-fy (jūs'tī-fī), *v. t.* 1 To prove to be just and right. 2 To pronounce free from guilt or blame. — **jus'ti-fi-a-ble** (-fī'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **jus'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*

justle (jūs'tl). Variant of **JOSTLE**.

jut (jūt), *v. i. & t.* To project; protrude.

jute (jōōt), *n.* A fiber from a tropical herb, used for burlap, twine, etc.

ju've-nile (jōō'vē-nīl; -nīl), *adj.* 1 Young. 2 Relating to or suitable for youth. — *Ant.* Adult; senile. — *n.* 1 A youth. 2 An actor who plays youthful parts.

jux'ta-pose (jūks'tā-pōz'), *v. t.* To place side by side. — **jux'ta-po-si'tion** (-pō-zīsh'ūn), *n.*

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Kaf'fir (kāl'fēr), *n.* 1 A member of an important native race of South Africa. 2 [*not cap.*] A variety of sorghum.

kai'ser (kī'zēr), *n.* Emperor; — a title.

kale (kāl), *n.* A type of cabbage with curled leaves.

ka-lei'do-scope (kā-lī'dō-skōp), *n.* A de-

vice containing loose bits of colored glass and mirrors so placed that any change of position of the bits of glass is reflected in an endless variety of patterns. — **ka-lei'do-scop'ic** (-skōp'īk), *adj.*

ka'mi-ka'ze (kā'mē-kā'zē), *n.* The pilot of an explosives-laden Japanese plane whose

sole mission is a suicidal dive upon a target, esp. a ship; also, such a plane.

kan'ga-roo' (käng'gá-rōō'), *n.* A large leaping animal of Australia, with long powerful hind legs and a long thick tail. The female has an abdominal pouch for carrying the young.

ka'ty-did' (kā'tī-dīd'), *n.* A green tree-dwelling insect of the grasshopper family.

keel (kēl), *n.* A timber or series of plates extending along the center of the bottom of a vessel.

keen (kēn), *adj.* 1 Sharp. 2 Piercing, as a cold wind. 3 Eager; enthusiastic. 4 Acute. — *Ant.* Blunt. — **keen'ly**, *adv.* — **keen'ness**, *n.*

keep (kēp), *v. t.*; **KEPT** (kēpt); **KEEP'ING**. 1 To perform, as a duty; to observe (anything prescribed). 2 To guard; defend; take care of. 3 To maintain. 4 To maintain a record of events, transactions, etc., in. 5 To have on hand for sale. 6 To hold; retain. 7 To conduct; carry on (business, etc.). — *Ant.* Break; relinquish. — *n.* 1 A fortress. 2 Maintenance; support. — **keep'er**, *n.*

keg (kēg), *n.* A small cask.

Kelt (kēlt), *etc.* Variant of **CELT**, *etc.*

ken (kēn), *n.* *Scot.* Understanding; range of sight.

ken'nel (kēn'el; -'l), *n.* A house for a dog or dogs.

kept (kēpt), *past tense & part. of KEEP*.

kerb (kūrb). Variant of **CURB**.

ker'chief (kūr'chīf), *n.* 1 A small cloth worn by women as a head covering. 2 Handkerchief.

ker'nel (kūr'nēl; -n'l), *n.* 1 A whole grain or seed of a cereal, as wheat. 2 The inner part of a seed, as of a nut. 3 Gist.

ker'o-sene' (kēr'ō-sēn'; kēr'ō-sēn'), *n.* A thin oil, produced from petroleum, used in lamps, oil stoves, etc.

ketch'up (kēch'ūp). Variant of **CATCHUP**.

ket'tle (kēt'tl), *n.* A metallic vessel for boiling liquids.

ket'tle-drum' (-drūm'), *n.* A brass or copper drum with parchment stretched across the top.

key (kē), *n.* A low island or reef.

key (kē), *n.* 1 An instrument by which the bolt of a lock is turned. 2 Anything that gives or prevents entrance, possession, etc. 3 A device like or likened to a key (sense 1). 4 Explanation; solution. 5 Pitch or tone of the voice. 6 A switch for opening or closing an electric circuit. 7 In music, a system of tones based on their relation to a keynote. — *v. t.* To attune. — **key'hole'** (kē'hōl'), *n.*

key'note' (kē'nōt'), *n.* 1 In music, the first note of a scale. 2 The basic fact.

key'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* The wedge-shaped piece at the center of the top of an arch.

khak'i (kāk'i; kāk'i), *adj.* Yellowish-brown in color. — *n.* Cloth of this color, or a uniform made from it.

khan (kān; kǎn), *n.* Lord; prince; — a Tatar title.

khe-dive' (kē-dēv'), *n.* Title (1867-1914) of Turkish viceroys in Egypt.

kibe (kīb), *n.* Chilblain.

kick (kīk), *v. i.* 1 To strike out with the foot. 2 To recoil. — *v. t.* 1 To strike with the foot. 2 In football, to score (a goal) with a kick. — *n.* 1 A blow with the foot. 2 Recoil. 3 In football, act of kicking the ball.

kick'shaw' (kīk'shō'), *n.* A toy; also, a delicacy.

kid (kīd), *n.* 1 A young goat. 2 The flesh, fur, or skin of a young goat, or something made of the skin. 3 *Colloq.* A child.

kid (kīd), *v. t. & i.* *Slang.* To make fun (of).

kid'nap (kīd'nāp), *v. t.*; **KID'NAPED** (-nāpt) or **KID'NAPPED**; **KID'NAP'ING** or **KID'NAP'ING**. To carry away (a person) by unlawful force, fraud, etc. — **kid'nap'er**, **kid'nap'per** (-nāp'ēr), *n.*

kid'ney (kīd'nē), *n.* 1 One of a pair of bean-shaped glands which discharge in liquid (urine) waste products of the body. 2 The kidney of an animal, used as food. 3 Sort; kind.

kill (kīl), *v. t.* 1 To slay. 2 To defeat or veto, as a bill. 3 To destroy. 4 To use up (time). — **kill'er**, *n.*

kiln (kīl; kīln), *n.* A large oven for burning or drying anything, as bricks or lime.

kil'o (kē'lō; kīl'ō), *n.* A kilogram or a kilometer.

kil'o-gram, **kil'o-gramme** (kīl'ō-grām), *n.* A metric unit of weight, 1000 grams (2.2046 lbs.).

kil'o-me'ter, **kil'o-me'tre** (kīl'ō-mē'tēr; sometimes kī-lōm'ē-tēr), *n.* A metric unit of length, 1000 meters (3,280.8 ft.).

kil'o-watt' (kīl'ō-wōt'), *n.* A unit of electric power, 1000 watts.

kilt (kīlt), *n.* A short plaited petticoat worn in the Scottish Highlands by men.

ki-mo'no (kī-mō'nō; kī-mō'ná), *n.* 1 A loose robe tied with a sash, worn as an outer garment by Japanese. 2 A dressing gown resembling this garment.

kin (kīn), *n.* A person's relatives, considered together; kindred.

kind (kīnd), *n.* 1 A natural group, as of birds, fish, etc. 2 Class; sort; variety.

kind (kīnd), *adj.* Benevolent; gracious. — *Syn.* Benign, benignant. — *Ant.* Unkind. — **kind'heart'ed**, *adj.* — **kind'ness**, *n.*

kin'der-gar'ten (kīn'dēr-gār't'n), *n.* A school for young children.

kin'dle (kīn'dl), *v. t. & i.* 1 To set on fire; to light. 2 To inflame; excite. — *Ant.* Smother, stifle.

kin'dling (kīn'dlīng), *n.* Material, easily lighted, for starting a fire.

kind'ly (kīnd'lī), *adj.* 1 Humane; benevolent; kind. 2 Genial; agreeable. — *Ant.* Unkindly. — **kind'li-ness** (-lī-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

kin'dred (kīn'drēd; -drīd), *n.* 1 Relationship. 2 A person's family. 3 Relatives, collectively; kin. — *adj.* Related; of like character. — *Ant.* Alien.

kine (kīn), *n. pl.* Cows.
kin'e-ma (kīn'ē-mā; *Brit.* kī'nē-mā), etc. Variant of **CINEMA**, etc.
kinet'ic (kī-nēt'ik; kī-), *adj.* Relating to, or due to, motion; as, *kinetic energy*.
king (kīng), *n.* 1 A male sovereign. 2 A playing card bearing a picture of a monarch. 3 In checkers, a man that reaches the opponent's last row. 4 The principal piece in the game of chess. — *adj.* Chief; main. — **king'less**, *adj.* — **king'ly**, *adj.* — **king'ship**, *n.*
king'dom (kīng'dūm), *n.* 1 A country whose head is a king. 2 One of the three grand divisions into which all natural objects are divided (*animal kingdom, vegetable kingdom, mineral kingdom*).
king'fish'er (kīng'fīsh'ēr), *n.* A brightly-colored crested bird feeding chiefly on fish.
kink (kīngk), *n.* A twist or loop in a rope, thread, hair, etc. — **kink'y**, *adj.*
kins'folk (kīnz'fōk'), *n.* Kindred.
kin'ship (kīn'shīp), *n.* Relationship.
kins'man (kīnz'mān), *n.* A relation. — **kins'wom'an** (-wōm'ān), *n. fem.*
kirk (kūr; *Scot.* kīrk), *n.* *Scot.* Church.
kir'tle (kūr'tl), *n.* A woman's gown.
kiss (kīs), *v. t. & i.* To touch with the lips, as a mark of affection, greeting, etc. — *n.* A caress with the lips.
kit (kīt), *n.* A set of tools, implements, etc.; an outfit; also, the box, bag, etc., in which such an outfit is carried.
kitch'en (kīch'ēn; -īn), *n.* 1 Room used for cooking. 2 Cuisine. — **kitch'en-mald'** (kīch'ēn-mād'), *n.* — **kitch'en-ware'** (-wār'), *n.*
kite (kīt), *n.* 1 A variety of small hawk. 2 A light frame, covered with paper or cloth, to be flown in the air at the end of a string.
kith (kīth), *n.* Familiar associates or relatives, collectively.
kit'ten (kīt'n), *n.* A young cat.
kit'ty (kīt'y), *n.* A pool, as in a poker game, formed by contributions from the players.
knack (nāk), *n.* Skill; natural aptitude.
knapsack' (nāp'sāk'), *n.* A case for carrying on the back a soldier's necessary things, a traveler's equipment, etc.
knave (nāv), *n.* 1 A rogue. 2 In playing cards, a jack. — **knave'ry** (nāv'ēr-y), *n.* — **knave'ish**, *adj.*
knead (nēd), *v. t.* To work over and press into a well-mixed mass, as dough.
knee (nē), *n.* The joint in the middle part of the leg.
kneel (nēl), *v. i.*; **KNELT** (nēlt) or **KNEELED** (nēld); **KNEEL'ING**. To bend the knee; to rest on the knees.
knell (nēl), *n.* The stroke of a bell, esp. when tolled at a funeral. — *v. t.* To announce or proclaim by or as by a knell.
knew (nū), *past tense* of **KNOW**.
knife (nīf), *n.* 1 A cutting instrument. 2 A cutting blade or tool in a machine. — *v. t.* To cut or stab with a knife.
knight (nīt), *n.* 1 In feudal times, a

mounted warrior serving a king. 2 In modern times, a man honored by a sovereign for merit, and ranking just below a baronet. 3 A member of certain societies whose official title is that of *knight*. 4 A piece in the game of chess. — **knight'ly**, *adj.*
knight'hood (nīt'hōd), *n.* 1 Rank, dignity, or profession of a knight. 2 Chivalry. 3 The whole body of knights.
knit (nīt), *v. t. & i.* 1 To form (a fabric) from a single thread interlaced in loops by means of long needles. 2 To bind together as by knitting. 3 To wrinkle (one's brows). 4 To grow together firmly, as bones. — **knit'ter**, *n.* — **knit'ting**, *n.* — **knitting needle**.
knob (nōb), *n.* 1 A rounded bunch or lump. 2 A knoblike ornament or handle, as on a door. — **knobbed** (nōbd), *adj.*
knock (nōk), *v. i. & t.* 1 To rap. 2 To bump. 3 To make a pounding noise, as an automobile motor. — *n.* 1 A rap. 2 A pounding noise, as in an automobile motor.
knock'er (nōk'ēr), *n.* One that knocks; specif., a hammerlike device attached to a door and used in rapping on the door.
knoll (nōl), *n.* A little round hill.
knot (nōt), *n.* 1 Any tie or fastening formed with cord, rope, etc. 2 A problem. 3 A bond of union; specif., the marriage tie. 4 A knob; lump. 5 A cluster; group. 6 A cockade, epaulet, or the like. 7 *Naut.* A unit of speed, equivalent to one nautical mile (6,080.20 ft.) an hour. — *v. t.* To tie in, or form into, a knot or knots. — **knot'ty** (nōt'y), *adj.*
know (nō), *v. t.*; *past* **KNEW** (nū); *past part.* **KNOWN** (nōn); *pres. part.* **KNOW'ING**. 1 To recognize; distinguish. 2 To recognize as true. 3 To be acquainted with. 4 To be skilled in. — **know'a-ble** (nō'ā-b'l), *adj.*
know'ing (nō'īng), *adj.* 1 Informed. 2 Shrewd. — *Syn.* Alert, bright, smart, intelligent, clever, brilliant. — **know'ing-ly**, *adv.*
knowl'edge (nōl'ēj; -īj), *n.* 1 Practical skill. 2 Range of information. 3 Clear perception of truth. 4 Learning; enlightenment. — *Ant.* Ignorance.
known (nōn), *past part.* of **KNOW**.
knuck'le (nūk'l), *n.* The rounded knob at a joint, esp. of the fingers.
Ko'dak (kō'dāk), *n.* A trade-mark applied (originally) to a small hand camera; hence, any of a number of cameras bearing this trade-mark.
kohl'ra'bi (kōl'rā'bī; -rāb'y), *n.* A plant of the cabbage family, whose stem is eaten like cauliflower.
Ko-ran' (kō-rān'; kō'rān; -rān), *n.* The Mohammedan scriptures.
kraal (krāl), *n.* A South African native village.
ku-lak' (kō-lāk'), *n.* In Russia, a rich peasant, esp. one who has oppressed poorer peasants and refused to co-operate with the government.

foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, ūp, circūz, menti; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

L

la'bel (lā'bēl; -b'l), *n.* A tag attached to anything to show contents, destination, or the like. — **la'bel**, *v. t.*
la'bi-al (lā'bī-āl), *adj.* In phonetics, pronounced chiefly by the lips.
la'bor, la'bour (lā'bēr), *n.* 1 Toil. 2 A task. 3 Workmen as a class. 4 *Med.* Travail. — *v. i.* 1 To work. 2 To be in travail. — **la'bor-er, la'bour-er**, *n.*
lab'o-ra-to'ry (lāb'ō-rā-tō'rī; *Brit.* lāb'ō-rā-tēr-ī or lā-bōr'ā-tēr-ī), *n.* A place devoted to experimental study in any science.
la-bo'ri-ous (lā-bō'rī-ūs), *adj.* 1 Toil-some. 2 Industrious. — **la-bo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*
la-bur'num (lā-būr'nūm), *n.* A shrub of the pea family, with hanging clusters of yellow flowers.
lab'y-rinth (lāb'ī-rīnth), *n.* A place full of passageways so arranged as to make it difficult for a person to find his way; a maze. — **lab'y-rin'thine** (-rīn'thīn; *esp. Brit.*, -thīn), *adj.*
lace (lās), *n.* 1 A cord used to draw together open edges, as of a garment or shoe. 2 Ornamental braid, as on uniforms. 3 A delicate openwork fabric of fine threads. — *v. t.* 1 To draw together with or as with laces. 2 To interlace or intertwine. — **lace'work** (lās'wūrk'), *n.* — **lac'y** (lās'ī), *adj.*
lac'er-ate (lās'ēr-āt), *v. t.* To mangle. — **lac'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*
lach'ry-mal (lāk'rī-māl), *adj.* Of or having to do with tears, as the **lachrymal gland**, a gland that secretes tears.
lack (lāk), *n.* Deficiency; want; need. — *v. i. & t.* To need; want.
lack'a-dai'si-cal (lāk'ā-dā'zī-kāl), *adj.* Languid; listless.
lack'ey, lac'quey (lāk'ī), *n.* A footman; a valet.
lack'lus'ter, lack'lus'tre (lāk'lūs'tēr), *adj.* Lacking brightness; dull.
la-con'ic (lā-kōn'īk), *adj.* Sparing of words; brief and pithy. — *Ant.* Verbose.
lac'quer (lāk'ēr), *n.* A varnish, as shellac.
la-crosse (lā-krōs'), *n.* A field game played with a hard ball and long-handled rackets.
lac'te-al (lāk'tē-āl), *adj.* Relating to, consisting of, or like, milk.
lac'tic (lāk'tīk), *adj.* Of, relating to, or procured from milk; as, **lactic acid**, which is formed in the souring of milk.
la-cu'na (lā-kū'nā), *n.* A gap; a blank space, as in a manuscript.
lad (lād), *n.* A youth.
lad'der (lād'ēr), *n.* A device, usually two long parallel sidepieces joined at intervals with crosspieces, used in ascending or descending.
lad'en (lād'n), *adj.* Loaded; burdened.
lad'ing (lād'īng), *n.* Cargo; freight.
lad'dle (lād'dl), *n.* A long-handled cuplike

spoon used in dipping. — *v. t.* To take up and convey in a ladle.
la'dy (lā'dī), *n.* 1 A woman of rank and authority; — correlative of **lord**. 2 [*cap.*] The Virgin Mary. 3 Wife. 4 Any woman; — correlative of **gentleman**. — **la'dy-like** (-līk'), *adj.*
la'dy-fin'ger (-fīng'gēr), *n.* A small finger-shaped spongecake.
la'dy-love (-lūv'), *n.* Sweetheart.
la'dy-ship (-shīp), *n.* Rank, position, or personality of a lady.
lag (lāg), *v. i.* To fall behind; loiter. — *Syn.* Dawdle, delay, procrastinate. — *n.* A slowing up or falling behind; also, amount by which one lags. — **lag'gard** (lāg'ērd), *n. & adj.*
la-goon (lā-gōon'), *n.* A shallow lake or pond, esp. one near to, and communicating with, the sea.
laid (lād), *past tense & past part.* of **LAY**.
lain (lān), *past part.* of **LIE**, to recline.
lair (lār), *n.* The den or bed of a wild beast.
laird (lārd; *Scot.* lārd), *n.* *Scot.* A landed proprietor.
la'i-ty (lā'ī-tī), *n.* Laymen as a group.
lake (lāk), *n.* 1 A body of inland standing water of considerable size. 2 A pool, as of asphalt.
lamb (lām), *n.* A young sheep; also, its flesh used as food. — *v. i.* To bring forth a lamb.
lam'bent (lām'bēnt), *adj.* 1 Playing lightly over a surface, as a flame. 2 Softly radiant. 3 Marked by lightness and brilliance. — *Syn.* Beaming, luminous, bright, lustrous.
lamb'kin (lām'kīn), *n.* A young lamb.
lame (lām), *adj.* 1 Disabled in a leg or foot. 2 Limping; hobbling. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become lame. — **lame'ly**, *adv.* — **lame'ness**, *n.*
la-ment (lā-mēnt'), *v. i. & t.* To grieve (for); to mourn. — *Syn.* Deplore, bewail, bemoan. — *Ant.* Exult; rejoice. — *n.* Expression of grief or sorrow, esp. in the form of an elegy or dirge. — **lam'en-ta-ble** (lām'ēn-tā-b'l), *adj.* — **lam'en-ta-bly** (-blī), *adv.* — **lam'en-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.*
lam'i-na (lām'ī-nā), *n.* A thin plate or scale. — **lam'i-nate** (-nāt), *adj.* — **lam'i-nate** (-nāt), *v. t. & i.*
lamp (lāmp), *n.* A vessel with a wick for burning oil to produce light; hence, any of various devices for producing light and heat. — **lamp'light** (-līt'), *n.*
lam-poon (lām-pōon'), *n.* A personal, usually ill-natured, written satire. — **lam-poon**, *v. t.*
lam'prey (lām'prī), *n.* An eel-like sea animal with round sucker mouth.
lance (lāns), *n.* 1 A steel-headed spear. 2 Any of various sharp-pointed implements, as a lancet. — *v. t.* To pierce or

ūle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īl, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

open with or as with a lance or lancet. — **lanc'er** (lān'sēr), *n.*
lan'cet (lān'sēt; -sīt), *n.* A sharp-pointed two-edged surgical instrument.
land (lānd), *n.* 1 The solid part of the earth's surface. 2 A nation; people. 3 Ground; soil. 4 Landed property. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To disembark from a ship, airplane, etc. 2 To reach the end of a course; to arrive. — *Syn.* Alight, light. — **land'less**, *adj.* — **land'own'er** (-ōn'ēr), *n.*
land'hold'er (lānd'hōl'dēr), *n.* An owner of land. — **land'hold'ing**, *n. & adj.*
land'ing, *n.* 1 Act of landing; also, place where one lands. 2 Level part of a staircase, at the end of a flight of stairs.
land'locked' (lānd'lōkt'), *adj.* 1 Enclosed by land, as a harbor. 2 Confined to fresh water by some barrier; as, **landlocked salmon**.
land'lord' (-lōrd'), *n.* 1 Owner or holder of land or houses which he leases. 2 Master of an inn. — **land'la'dy** (-lā'dī), *n. fem.*
land'mark' (-mārk'), *n.* 1 A mark to designate the boundary of land. 2 Any conspicuous object on land that marks a place. 3 Any event that marks a turning point.
land'scape (lānd'skāp; lān'skāp), *n.* Land that the eye can take in at a single view. 2 A picture representing natural scenery. — *v. t.* To improve (land) by grading, gardening, etc.
land'slide' (lānd'slīd'), *n.* Also **land'slip'** (-slīp'). Slipping of a mass of earth or rock down a mountain; also, the mass that slips down.
land'ward (-wērd), *adj.* Lying or being toward the land.
lane (lān), *n.* 1 A narrow way, not used as a highroad. 2 A special route, as that followed by ships crossing an ocean. 3 A strip of roadway used for a single line of traffic.
lan'guage (lāng'gwāj), *n.* 1 The speech of human beings. 2 Any means of expressing or communicating thought. 3 Style and method of expression of a particular art or science.
lan'guid (lāng'gwīd), *adj.* Sluggish; listless. — *Ant.* Vivacious. — **lan'guid-ly**, *adv.*
lan'guish (lāng'gwīsh), *v. i.* 1 To become sluggish or listless. 2 To put on a weary or sorrowful look, as if appealing for sympathy.
lan'guish-ing, *adj.* 1 Amorously pensive. 2 Lacking strength or force. 3 Lingering, as an illness. — *Ant.* Thriving, flourishing; unaffected.
lan'guor (lāng'gēr; lāng'ēr; -gwēr), *n.* Languid feeling; lack of vigor. — *Syn.* Lethargy, lassitude. — *Ant.* Alacrity. — **lan'guor-ous** (-ūs), *adj.*
lank (lāngk), *adj.* 1 Slender and spare; lean. 2 Of hair, straight; without curl or wave. — *Ant.* Burly. — **lank'y**, *adj.*
lan'tern (lān'tēr), *n.* A case to protect a light from wind, rain, etc.
lap (lāp), *n.* 1 A part of a garment pro-

jecting over another part, as the skirt of a coat. 2 Clothing covering the front of the body between the waistline and the knees; also, this part of the body. 3 The place of rearing; as, in the *lap* of luxury.
lap (lāp), *v. t. & i.* 1 To fold. 2 To overlap. 3 To get in a position to cover in part. 4 In racing, to get ahead of by a lap. — *n.* 1 The part of anything that overlaps another part. 2 In racing, one circuit around a track in a contest over a distance requiring a number of circuits.
lap (lāp), *v. i. & t.* To take up (liquid food) with the tongue, in the manner of dogs.
la-pel' (lā-pēl'), *n.* The folded part of the front of a coat, continuing the collar.
lap'pet (lāp'ēt; -īt), *n.* A loose hanging fold on a garment; a flap.
lapse (lāps), *n.* 1 A trivial error. 2 A gradual slipping from a higher to a lower condition. 3 A falling into disuse. 4 The ending of a right or privilege by failure to meet certain requirements. — *lapse*, *v. i.*
lap'wing' (lāp'wīng'), *n.* An Old World crested plover.
lar'board (lār'bōrd; -bērd), *n.* Port (left side of a ship).
lar'ce-ny (lār'sē-nī), *n.* Theft.
larch (lārch), *n.* A conical tree of the pine family.
lard (lārd), *n.* Soft white melted fat of swine. — *v. t.* To enrich, as a roast, with pork or bacon.
lard'er (lār'dēr), *n.* A place where meat and other foods are kept.
la'res and pe-na'tes (lā'rēz or lār'ēz; pē-nā'tēz). Household gods; hence, one's household belongings.
large (lārj), *adj.* Of more than usual size, power, scope, etc. — *Syn.* Big, great. — *Ant.* Small. — **large'ly**, *adv.* — **large'ness**, *n.*
lar'gess, lar'gesse (lār'jēs), *n.* Alms; liberal giving. — *Syn.* Boon, gift, present, favor.
lar'go (lār'gō), *adj. & adv.* *Music.* Very slow. — *n.* A largo movement or composition.
lar'i-at (lār'ī-āt), *n.* Lasso.
lark (lārk), *n.* Any of various small songbirds; specif., the skylark.
lark'spur (lār'k'spūr), *n.* An herb of the crowfoot family, with clusters of chiefly blue flowers.
lar'va (lār'vā), *n.* The wormlike form in which insects hatch from the egg. — **lar'-val** (-vāl), *adj.*
lar'ynx (lār'īngks), *n.* The upper part of the windpipe, containing the vocal cords.
las-civ'i-ous (lā-sīv'ī-ūs), *adj.* Lustful; lewd.
lash (lāsh), *n.* 1 A stroke with a whip, switch, etc. 2 The part of a whip above the handle. 3 Short for **EYELASH**. — *v. t.* 1 To whip. 2 To strike or drive as with a lash. — *v. i.* To ply a whip.
lash (lāsh), *v. t.* To bind or fasten with a rope, cord, or chain.

lass (lās; lās), *n.* A girl.
las'sie (lās'ī), *n.* A lass.
las'situde (lās'ī-tūd), *n.* Languor; listlessness. — **Ant.** Vigor.
las'so (lās'ō), *n.* A rope, or long leather thong, with a running noose, used for catching horses, cattle, etc. — **las'so**, *v. t.*
last (lāst), *n.* A block in the form of a foot, over which shoe uppers are drawn and shaped.
last (lāst), *adj.* 1 Final. 2 Next before the present. 3 Lowest in rank or degree. — **Syn.** Latest, terminal, concluding. — **Ant.** First. — **adv.** 1 At the end. 2 At the most recent time. 3 Finally. — *n.* That which is last. — **last'ly**, *adv.*
last (lāst), *v. i.* To endure; hold out. — **Syn.** Continue, abide, persist. — **Ant.** Fleet.
last'ing, *adj.* Enduring.
latch (lāch), *n.* A catch to hold a door or gate closed. — *v. t. & i.* To fasten with a latch.
latch'et (lāch'ēt; -It), *n.* A strap, thong, etc., for fastening a shoe or sandal.
late (lāt), *adj.* 1 Tardy. 2 Near the end or close. 3 Holding some position until recently, but not now; lately deceased or gone out of office. 4 Recent. 5 Continuing until an advanced hour. — **Syn.** Behindhand, overdue; departed, defunct, dead. — **Ant.** Early; punctual, prompt. — **adv.** 1 After the usual time. 2 Far in the night, day, week, etc. 3 Recently. — **late'ly**, *adv.* — **late'ness**, *n.*
la'tent (lā'tēnt), *adj.* Present, but not visible or active. — **Syn.** Dormant, quiescent, potential. — **Ant.** Patent.
lat'er-al (lāt'ēr-āl), *adj.* At, toward, or coming from, the side. — **lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*
la'tex (lā'tēks), *n.* A milky juice found in certain plants and trees. Rubber is made from a latex.
lath (lāth), *n.* A thin narrow strip of wood nailed to the framework of a building to support plastering, etc.
lathe (lāth), *n.* A machine in which work is held and rotated while being shaped by a tool.
lath'er (lāth'ēr; *Brit. also* lāth'ēr), *n.* 1 The foam or froth formed by mixing soap and water. 2 Foam from profuse sweating. — *v. t.* To spread lather on.
Lat'in (lāt'in; -n), *n.* The language of the ancient Romans; also, a person who lived in ancient Rome, or one who lives in a Latin country. — *adj.* 1 Of or relating to ancient Rome, its language, or its people. 2 Relating to peoples or countries whose language and culture have descended from the ancient Roman.
lat'i-tude (lāt'ī-tūd), *n.* 1 Freedom to act and speak as one wishes. 2 A region or locality. 3 In geography, the distance north or south from the equator, measured in degrees.
lat'ter (lāt'ēr), *adj.* 1 More recent; later. 2 The second of two things mentioned. — **lat'ter-ly**, *adv.*

lat'tice (lāt'īs), *n.* A framework of crossed wood or metal strips; hence, a window, door, etc., having such a framework. — **lat'tice-work'** (-wŭrk'), *n.*
laud (lōd), *n. & v. t.* Praise. — **laud'a-ble** (lōd'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **lau-da'tion** (lō-dā'shŭn), *n.* — **laud'a-to'ry** (lōd'ā-tō'rī; *esp. Brit., -tēr-ī*), *adj.*
lau'da-num (lō'dā-nŭm; lōd'nŭm), *n.* A drug containing opium.
laugh (lāf; lāf), *v. i.* To show mirth, scorn, etc., by smiling, chuckling, or the like. — *n.* The act of laughing; the sound of laughing. — **laugh'a-ble**, *adj.* — **laugh'ing-ly**, *adv.*
laugh'ter (lāf'tēr; lāf'-), *n.* The act or sound of laughing.
launch (lōnch; lānch), *v. t.* 1 To throw; hurl. 2 To set afloat, as a ship. 3 To start in some activity; to set in operation.
launch (lōnch; lānch), *n.* 1 The largest boat carried by a ship of war. 2 An open powerboat.
laun'der (lōn'dēr; lān'-), *v. t. & i.* To wash and iron (clothes). — **laun'dress** (-drēs; -drīs), *n. fem.*
laun'dry (-drī), *n.* 1 Act of laundering. 2 A place where laundering is done. 3 Articles sent to be laundered. — **laun'dry-man** (-mān), *n.*
lau're-ate (lō'rē-āt; -It), *adj.* Crowned with laurel as a mark of honor; hence, distinguished, *esp.* as a poet.
lau'rel (lō'rēl; lō'r'ēl), *n.* 1 An evergreen shrub of southern Europe; also, any shrub or tree of a family including this shrub and the sassafras, spicebush, and cinnamon. 2 A crown of laurel leaves; hence, honor; distinction.
la'va (lā'vā; lāv'ā), *n.* Melted rock such as issues from a volcano.
lav'a-to'ry (lāv'ā-tō'rī; *esp. Brit., -tēr-ī*), *n.* A washroom.
lave (lāv), *v. t. & i.* To wash.
lav'en-der (lāv'ēn-dēr; -In-dēr), *n.* 1 A European mint, or its dried leaves and flowers used to perfume clothing and bed linen. 2 A pale bluish blue-red color.
la'ver (lāv'ēr), *n.* A wash basin.
lav'ish (lāv'ish), *adj.* 1 Expending profusely; prodigal. 2 Very abundant. — **Syn.** Luxuriant, exuberant. — **Ant.** Sparingly. — *v. t.* To squander. — **lav'ish-ly**, *adv.*
law (lō), *n.* 1 Edict, statute, etc. 2 The science that deals with edicts, statutes, etc. 3 Trial of cases before a court. 4 A divine commandment. 5 In arts, games, etc., rules of procedure. 6 The body of statutes or rules relating to one subject. 7 The ancient Jewish commandments, or the Old Testament books containing them. 8 In science, a rule or principle that always works in the same way under the same conditions. — **Ant.** Chance. — **law'-a-bid'ing** (-ā-bīd'ing), *adj.* — **law'-break'er** (-brāk'ēr), *n.* — **law'ful** (-fŭl; -f'l), *adj.* — **law'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **law'-giv'er** (-gīv'ēr), *n.* — **law'less**, *adj.* —

āle, chācō, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

law'less-ness, *n.* — **law'mak'er** (lô'-māk'ēr), *n.*
lawn (lôn), *n.* A sheer linen or cotton fabric.
lawn (lôn), *n.* Ground, esp. around a house, covered with closely mown grass.
law'suit' (lô'sût'), *n.* A suit before a court.
law'yer (lô'yēr), *n.* A practitioner of law; an attorney, counselor, barrister, etc.
lax (lāks), *adj.* 1 Slack; not tense, firm, or rigid. 2 Not strict, as in discipline. — **Syn.** Relaxed, loose; remiss, negligent, neglectful. — **Ant.** Rigid; strict, stringent.
lax'i-ty (lāk'sī-tī), *n.*
lax'a-tive (lāk'sā-tīv), *n.* A medicine to loosen the bowels. — **lax'a-tive**, *adj.*
lay (lā), *past tense* of **LIE**, to recline.
lay (lā), *n.* Song.
lay (lā), *adj.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the laity; also, not professional.
lay (lā), *v. t.*; **LAID** (lād); **LAY'ING**. 1 To bring down, as with force. 2 To place, put, or set. 3 To produce (an egg). 4 To wager. 5 To calm; allay. 6 To spread, as over a surface, as in making a pavement. 7 To impose, as a tax, penalty, etc. 8 To prepare (plans, etc.). 9 To set (a table) in order for a meal. 10 To cause to be in a given condition. 11 To present or offer as true or valid (a statement, claim, etc.). 12 To put (strands) in place and twist to form a rope, etc. — *n.* The way in which a thing lies in relation to something else.
lay'er (lā'ēr), *n.* 1 One that lays. 2 One thickness, fold, etc., of something laid over another.
lay-ette' (lā-ēt'), *n.* An outfit for a newborn infant.
lay'man (lā'mān), *n.* One of the laity; also, a nonprofessional man.
lay'off' (lā'ōf'), *n.* Dismissal of workmen for a temporary period.
lay'out' (-out'), *n.* 1 Arrangement, as of a house. 2 Outfit.
la'zar (lā'zēr; lāz'ēr), *n.* A leper.
la'zy (lā'zī), *adj.* Indolent; slothful. — **la'zi-ly**, *adv.* — **la'zi-ness**, *n.*
lea (lē), *n.* Pasture; meadow.
leach (lēch), *v. t.* To percolate (liquid) through something, as ashes, in order to get the substance that is dissolved and retained in the liquid; also, to dissolve out (a substance) by a percolating liquid, as alkali from ashes.
lead (lēd), *n.* 1 A heavy metallic element that is easily bent and shaped. 2 An article made of this metal. 3 Graphite, or a cylinder of graphite used in pencils. 4 Bullets, collectively. 5 A thin strip of type metal, used to separate lines of type in printing. — *v. t.* 1 To cover, treat, or weight with lead. 2 To fix (glass) in position with lead. 3 In printing, to place leads between the lines of.
lead (lēd), *v. t.*; **LED** (lēd); **LEAD'ING** (lēd'-ing). 1 To guide, conduct, bring, or take, as by teaching, demonstrating, etc. 2 To

be foremost, as by strength, skill, etc. 3 To begin a game, round, or trick, with (a playing card). — **Ant.** Follow. — *n.* 1 Act of leading, guiding, etc.; also, a person or thing that leads. 2 Distance by which a person or thing is ahead. 3 In card games, etc., the act or right of playing first in a game, trick, etc.; also, the card or piece so played. 4 A role for a principal actor in a play; also, an actor who plays such a role. — **lead'er**, *n.* — **lead'er-ship**, *n.*
lead'en (lēd'n), *adj.* 1 Made of or like lead. 2 Base in quality; cheap. 3 Sluggish.
leaf (lēf), *n.*; *pl.* **LEAVES** (lēvz). 1 One of the green, usually flat, parts that grow from the stem of a plant. 2 A petal. 3 Something like or likened to a leaf (sense 1), as a single sheet of a book, the movable part of a table top, a thin sheet of gold, etc. — *v. i.* To produce leaves; to leave. — **leaf'less**, *adj.* — **leaf'y**, *adj.*
leaf'let (lēf'lēt; -līt), *n.* 1 A small or young leaf. 2 A pamphlet or folder.
league (lēg), *n.* A measure of distance, about 3 miles.
league (lēg), *n.* An agreement between nations, parties, or persons, as for defense, trade, etc.; also, the alliance thus formed. — **league**, *v. i. & t.*
leak (lēk), *n.* 1 A crack or hole that unintentionally lets fluid in or out; also, anything that secretly or accidentally causes the admission or escape of something. 2 Leakage. — **leak**, *v. i.* — **leak'y**, *adj.*
leak'age (lēk'ij), *n.* A leaking; also, the thing or amount that leaks in or out.
leal (lēl), *adj.* Loyal. — **Ant.** False.
lean (lēn), *v. i.* 1 To incline; bend from a vertical position. 2 To stoop so as to receive support. 3 To rely for support, comfort, etc. 4 To incline in opinion or desire. — *v. t.* To incline.
lean (lēn), *adj.* 1 Thin; spare. 2 Scanty; small. — **Ant.** Fleishy. — **lean'ness**, *n.*
leap (lēp), *v. i.*; **LEAPED** (lēpt), **LEAPT** (lēpt); **LEAP'ING** (lēp'-ing). To jump; vault; spring suddenly. — *v. t.* 1 To jump over. 2 To cause to jump. — *n.* 1 A jump. 2 A place that is to be jumped. 3 Distance covered by a jump.
learn (lēr), *v. t. & i.* 1 To gain knowledge and skill (in) by study. 2 To find out (about). — **Syn.** Ascertain, discover, determine. — **learn'er**, *n.* — **learn'ing**, *n.*
learn'ed (lēr'nēd; -nīd), *adj.* Possessing knowledge; scholarly.
lease (lēz), *v. t.* 1 To grant by lease. 2 To take a lease of. — **Syn.** Let, charter, hire, rent. — *n.* A contract by which the owner of real estate grants the use of it to another person for a period in return for a stated rent.
leash (lēsh), *n.* A strap, cord, etc., to hold an animal. — **leash**, *v. t.*
least (lēst), *adj.* Smallest; slightest. — *n.* The smallest amount, price, etc. — *adv.* In the smallest degree.
leath'er (lēth'ēr), *n.* The skin of an ani-

- mal, dressed for use. — **leath'er** (lĕth'ēr), *adj.* — **leath'ern** (-ĕrn), *adj.* — **leath'er-y** (-ĕr-ĭ), *adj.*
- leave** (lēv), *n.* 1 Farewell. 2 Permission; esp., permission to be absent from military duty.
- leave** (lēv), *v. t.*; **LEFT** (lĕft); **LEAV'ING** (lēv'ing). 1 To let remain behind. 2 To have remaining after death, subtraction, etc. 3 To give by will. 4 To depart from. 5 To abandon; give up. 6 To deliver in person.
- leave** (lēv), *v. i.* To put out leaves; to leaf.
- leav'en** (lēv'ĕn), *n.* 1 A substance, as yeast, that causes fermentation, as in dough. 2 Anything which acts as a ferment in lightening a mass. — *v. t.* To cause to ferment, as dough.
- leaves** (lēvz), *n., pl.* of **LEAF**
- leav'ings** (lēv'ingz), *n. pl.* Things left over; refuse.
- lec'ture** (lĕk'tŭr), *n.* 1 An instructive talk or address. 2 A reprimand. — **lec'ture**, *v. t. & i.* — **lec'tur-er** (-tŭr-ēr), *n.*
- led** (lĕd), *past tense & past part.* of **LEAD**, to guide.
- ledge** (lĕj), *n.* 1 A shelflike piece projecting from a top or an edge. 2 A reef.
- ledg'er** (lĕj'ēr), *n.* In bookkeeping, the book in which accounts are kept in final form.
- lee** (lē), *n.* 1 *Naut.* The side of a ship away from the point from which the wind blows. 2 A sheltered place. — **lee**, *adj.* — **lee'ward** (lē'wĕrd; lŭ'ĕrd), *adj. & n.*
- leech** (lēch), *n.* 1 A bloodsucking worm used by physicians to draw blood from patients. 2 A person who clings to another in order to get money, etc., from him.
- leek** (lēk), *n.* An onionlike plant with a strong flavor.
- leer** (lēr), *n.* A sidelong sly or sneering glance. — **leer**, *v. i.*
- lees** (lēz), *n. pl.* Dregs.
- lee'way** (lē'wā'), *n.* 1 Leeward drift of a vessel, airship, etc. 2 More time, room for action, etc., than is needed or given.
- left** (lĕft), *past tense & past part.* of **LEAVE**.
- left** (lĕft), *adj.* 1 On the same side of the body as the heart. 2 Located on a part corresponding to such side. — *n.* 1 The part on the left side of a person. 2 In games, etc., the person, place, or action on the left side. — **left'-hand'**, *adj.* — **left'-hand'ed**, *adj.*
- leg** (lēg), *n.* 1 A limb of an animal supporting the body; also, the part of such limb between knee and foot. 2 The part of something, as a garment, that covers such a limb. 3 Something like or likened to such a limb in form or use. — *v. i.* To run.
- leg'a-cy** (lēg'ā-sĭ), *n.* An inheritance; bequest.
- le'gal** (lē'gāl), *adj.* 1 Of, relating to, or based on, law. 2 Lawful. 3 Enforced in courts of law. — **Ant.** Illegal. — **le-gal'i-ty** (lē-gāl'i-tĭ), *n.* — **le'gal-ize** (lē-gāl-īz), *v. t.* — **le'gal-ly**, *adv.*
- leg'ate** (lēg'īt), *n.* 1 An envoy of the pope. 2 An ambassador or envoy.
- leg'a-tee** (lēg'ā-tē'), *n.* A person to whom a legacy is bequeathed.
- le-ga'tion** (lē-gā'shŭn), *n.* 1 A legate and his assistants. 2 The home or offices of a legate.
- leg'end** (lēj'ĕnd; lĕj'ĕnd), *n.* 1 An inscription, as on a medal or coin or under an illustration. 2 A tale, or body of tales, coming down from the past, esp. one popularly accepted as historical though not verifiable.
- leg'end-ar'y** (lēj'ĕn-dĕr-ĭ; *esp. Brit.*, -dĕr-ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of a legend; fabulous. — **Ant.** Historical.
- leg'ging** (lēg'ing), *n.* A covering for the leg, such as a high gaiter.
- leg'horn** (lēg'hōrn; lĕg'ĕrn; -ōrn; *Brit. also* lĕ-gōrn'), *n.* A fowl of a small hardy Mediterranean breed.
- leg'i-bile** (lēj'i-b'l), *adj.* Clear enough to be read. — **leg'i-bil'i-ty** (-b'il'i-tĭ), *n.*
- le'gion** (lē'jŭn), *n.* 1 In ancient Rome, a body of from 3,000 to 6,000 soldiers. 2 A great number.
- le'gion-ar'y** (-ĕr-ĭ; *esp. Brit.*, -ĕr-ĭ), *n.* A member of a legion.
- leg'is-late** (lēj'is-lāt), *v. i.* To make or enact a law or laws. — **leg'is-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.*
- leg'is-la'tion** (lēj'is-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of legislating; preparation and enactment of laws; also, laws thus enacted. — **leg'is-la-tive** (lēj'is-lā'tĭv; -lā'tĭv), *adj.*
- leg'is-la'ture** (lēj'is-lā'tŭr), *n.* The body of persons having the power to make, alter, and repeal laws.
- le-git'i-mate** (lē-jit'i-mĭt), *adj.* 1 Lawfully begotten. 2 Genuine. 3 Lawful. 4 In keeping with what is right, just, etc. — **Ant.** Illegitimate; arbitrary. — **le-git'i-ma-cy** (-mā-sĭ), *n.*
- leg'ume** (lēg'ūm; lĕ-gūm'), *n.* 1 A vegetable, as the pea and bean, that bears a pod; also, this pod. 2 Loosely, any vegetable used as food. — **le-gu'mi-nous** (lē-gū'mĭ-nŭs), *adj.*
- lei'sure** (lē'zhĕr; lĕzh'ēr), *n.* Time free from work; ease. — **Syn.** Relaxation, rest, repose, comfort. — **Ant.** Toil. — **lei'sure-ly**, *adj.*
- lem'an** (lĕm'ān; lĕ'mān), *n.* Mistress.
- lem'on** (lĕm'ŭn), *n.* The acid fruit of a thorny tree related to the orange.
- lem'on-ade** (lĕm'ŭn-ād'), *n.* A drink of sweetened lemon juice mixed with water.
- lend** (lēnd), *v. t.*; **LENT** (lēnt); **LEND'ING**. 1 To allow the use of (something) to a person on his promise to return it or its equivalent. 2 To afford; furnish (aid, etc.). — *v. i.* To make loans. — **lend'er**, *n.*
- length** (lēngth; lĕngkth), *n.* 1 The longest, or the longer, dimension of an object. 2 Extent in time, number, and quantity. 3 A portion, esp. a long portion, of space or time. 4 A single piece in a series of pieces designed to be joined. — **length-wise** (-wĭz), *adv. & adj.* — **length'y**, *adj.*
- length'en** (lēng'thĕn), *v. t. & i.* To make or become longer. — **Syn.** Extend, elon-

āle, chāedic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ūrm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ēnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

gate, prolong, protract. — **Ant.** Shorten.
le'ni-ent (lē'nī-ēnt; lē'nī-yēnt), *adj.* Mild; merciful. — **Syn.** Soft, gentle, bland; indulgent, forbearing, tolerant. — **Ant.** Cautious; stern; exacting. — **le'ni-en-cy** (lē'nī-ēn-sī; -yēn-sī), *n.*
len'i-ty (lē'nī-tī), *n.* Leniency; mildness.
lens (lēnz), *n.* 1 One of the curved pieces of glass through which the eyes look in spectacles, a telescope, opera glasses, etc. 2 A part of the eye which focuses rays of light so as to form clear images.
lent (lēnt), *past tense & past part.* of LEND.
Lent (lēnt), *n.* A 40-day period of fasting observed by many Christians in preparation for Easter.
len'til (lēn'tīl; -t'ī), *n.* The seed of a pod-bearing plant related to the bean and the pea.
le'o-nine (lē'ō-nīn), *adj.* Of or like a lion.
leop'ard (lēp'ārd), *n.* A ferocious spotted cat of southern Asia and Africa.
lep'er (lēp'ēr), *n.* A person afflicted with leprosy.
lep'ro-sy (lēp'rō-sī), *n.* A disease, chiefly of the tropics and the Orient, characterized by sores, loss of hair, deformities, etc. — **lep'rous** (lēp'rūs), *adj.*
le'sion (lē'zhūn), *n.* Any morbid change in the structure of organs or parts.
less (lēz), *adj.* Smaller; not so great, so many, etc. — **Ant.** More. — **adv.** In a smaller degree. — *n.* 1 A smaller portion. 2 The inferior, younger, or smaller. — **prep.** Minus.
les-see (lēz-ē), *n.* A tenant under a lease.
less'en (lēz'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become less. — **Syn.** Decrease, diminish, reduce, abate, dwindle.
less'er (lēz'ēr), *adj.* Smaller; inferior. — **Ant.** Major.
les'son (lēz'n), *n.* 1 Something taught or assigned to a pupil for study. 2 A scriptural passage read in divine service.
les'sor (lēz'ōr; lēz-ōr'), *n.* One who leases.
lest (lēst), *conj.* For fear that.
let (lēt), *n.* A hindrance; obstacle.
let (lēt), *v. t.*; **LET** (lēt); **LET'TING**. 1 To lease; rent; also, to assign to another person. 2 To permit; allow. — *v. i.* To be leased.
let'down' (lēt'daun'), *n.* A slackening, as of effort.
le'thal (lē'thāl), *adj.* Deadly; fatal.
leth'ar-gy (lēth'ēr-ŋ), *n.* 1 Morbid drowsiness. 2 State of inaction or indifference. — **Syn.** Languor, lassitude, stupor. — **Ant.** Vigor. — **le-thar'gic** (lē-thār'jīk), *adj.*
let'ter (lēt'ēr), *n.* 1 A character of the alphabet. 2 A written or printed communication. 3 *pl.* Literature; hence, learning. 4 Literal meaning. 5 In printing, a single type. — *v. t.* To mark with letters. — **let'tered** (-ērd), *adj.* — **let'ter-ing**, *n.*
let'ter-head' (-hēd'), *n.* A heading printed or engraved on letter paper; also, paper with such a heading.

let'tuce (lēt'ūs; -ūs), *n.* A garden plant with crisp leaves eaten as salad.
leu'co-cyte (lē'kō-sīt), *n.* A white or colorless blood corpuscle.
lev'ee (lēv'ē), *n.* U. S. An embankment to prevent flooding of land, as by a river.
lev'ee (lēv'ē; lē-vē'; -vā'), *n.* A reception held by a person of distinction.
lev'el (lēv'ēl; -'l), *n.* 1 A device used by surveyors to determine a horizontal line. 2 Horizontal position; also, a horizontal line or surface taken as a point from which measurements are made. 3 A certain rank, position, etc., thought of as in one of several planes of differing heights. — *adj.* 1 Having a flat even surface. 2 Horizontal. 3 Of the same rank, position, etc. 4 Steady and cool in judgment. — *adv.* In a straight or level line. — *v. t.* 1 To make level, flat, or even. 2 To bring to a horizontal position. 3 To bring to a common plane, as to rank, privilege, etc. 4 To overthrow. — **lev'el-er**, **lev'el-er**, *n.* — **lev'el-ly**, *adv.*
lev'er (lēv'ēr; lēv'ēr), *n.* 1 A crowbar; pry. 2 In machinery, a rigid piece turning about an axis and used for transmitting and changing force and motion.
lev'er-age (-ij), *n.* Increase of power gained by use of a lever.
lev'i-ty (lēv'ī-tī), *n.* Frivolity; trifling gaiety. — **Syn.** Lightness, flippancy, flightiness. — **Ant.** Gravity.
lev'y (lēv'ī), *n.* 1 Exaction by legal authority. 2 A mustering of troops for service; also, a body of troops mustered into service. 3 That which is levied, as taxes. — *v. t.* 1 To collect (taxes). 2 To gather (troops) for service. 3 To wage (war). 4 To impose (a fine).
lewd (lūd), *adj.* Unchaste; obscene. — **Syn.** Lustful, lascivious, wanton, licentious. — **Ant.** Chaste. — **lewd'ness**, *n.*
lex (lēks), *n.*; *pl.* **LE'GES** (lē'jēz). Law.
lex'i-cog'ra-phy (lēk'sī-kōg'rā-fī), *n.* Art, process, or occupation of making a dictionary. — **lex'i-cog'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.*
lex'i-con (lēk'sī-kōn), *n.* A dictionary.
li'a-bil'i-ty (lī'ā-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* 1 Obligation to pay, make good a loss, etc. 2 *pl.* Amount owed; total debts. 3 In book-keeping, a debit item. — **Ant.** Asset, assets.
li'a-ble (lī'ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Legally obliged; responsible, as for debts. 2 Exposed to some danger or disagreeable happening. — **Ant.** Exempt, immune.
li'al-son' (lē'ā-zōn'; lē'ā-zōn; lē'ā'z'n, -zōn), *n.* 1 A connecting link; esp., a co-ordination of activities for mutual advantage. 2 Illicit intimacy between a man and a woman. 3 *Mil.* Communication between commands, or between units of a command.
li'ar (lī'ēr), *n.* A person who tells lies.
li-ba'tion (lī-bā'shūn), *n.* The pouring out of a liquid, as wine, in honor of a god; also, the liquid thus poured out.
li'bel (lī'bēl; -b'l), *n.* A printed or written remark, statement, etc., which injures a

foot; out, oil; cube, finite, urn, up, circūz, menti; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

- person's good name. — *v. t.* To injure by a libel. — *Syn.* Defame, slander, malign, vilify. — *lib'el-er*, *lib'el-er* (lī'bēl-ēr; lī'b'l-), *n.* — *lib'el-ous*, *lib'el-lous* (-ūs), *adj.*
- lib'er-al* (līb'ēr-āl), *adj.* 1 Befitting a person of free birth. 2 Generous. 3 Abundant. 4 Not strict. 5 Not narrow in opinion or judgment. 6 Not orthodox. 7 Not conservative. — *Ant.* Close. — *lib'er-al-ism* (-īz'm), *n.* — *lib'er-al-ity* (-āl'ī-tī), *n.* — *lib'er-al-ize* (līb'ēr-āl-īz), *v. t. & i.* — *lib'er-al-ly*, *adv.*
- lib'er-ate* (līb'ēr-āt), *v. t.* To free, as from restraint or bondage. — *lib'er-a'tion* (-ā'shūn), *n.* — *lib'er-a'tor* (-ā'tēr), *n.*
- lib'er-tine* (līb'ēr-tēn; -tīn), *n.* A rake; dissolute man.
- lib'er-ty* (līb'ēr-tī), *n.* 1 Freedom. 2 Act of a person who is too bold or familiar; familiarity. — *Ant.* Restraint.
- lib'rar-i-an* (lī-brār'ī-ān), *n.* A person in charge of a library.
- lib'rar-y* (lī-brēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -brā-rī), *n.* 1 A collection of books. 2 A place where books are kept for use and not for sale.
- libret'to* (lī-brēt'tō), *n.* The text, or words, of an opera, or the book containing such a text.
- lice* (līs), *n.*, *pl.* of LOUSE.
- li'cense*, *li'cence* (lī'sēns; -s'ns), *n.* 1 Permission, esp. legal permission, to do something; also, a paper showing such permission. 2 Liberty of action, esp. when carried too far. — *Ant.* Decorum. — *li'cense*, *li'cence*, *v. t.*
- li'cen-see'*, *li'cen-see'* (lī'sēn-sē'; lī's'n-), *n.* One to whom a license is given.
- li'cen-ti-ate* (lī-sēn'shī-āt), *n.* A person who has received, esp. from a university, a license to practice a profession.
- li'cen-tious* (lī-sēn'shūs), *adj.* Lewd; lascivious. — *Syn.* Libertine, wanton, lustful. — *Ant.* Continent. — *li'cen-tious-ness*, *n.*
- li'chen* (lī'kēn; -kīn), *n.* A tiny plant that grows flat against rocks, trees, etc., and has no true stems or leaves.
- lick* (līk), *v. t.* 1 To pass the tongue over. 2 To play over and about, like a tongue. 3 *Collog.* To beat; defeat. — *n.* 1 A stroke of the tongue. 2 A small quantity. 3 A place where salt is found on the surface of the earth, to which wild animals resort to lick it up.
- lid* (līd), *n.* 1 A cover, as for a box. 2 An eyelid.
- lie* (lī), *n.* A falsehood. — *Ant.* Truth. — *v. i.*; *LIED* (līd); *LY'ING* (lī'ing). To tell a lie.
- lie* (lī), *v. i.*; *past* LAY (lā); *past part.* LAIN (lān); *pres. part.* LY'ING (lī'ing). 1 To stretch out in a position of rest. 2 Of objects; to be in a horizontal position on a broad support, as a table. 3 To stretch; extend. 4 To occupy a certain relative position; to be located. 5 To lodge; of troops, to camp. — *n.* 1 The lay (of the land). 2 In golf, the position of the ball on the ground.
- lie* (lēf), *adv.* Gladly; willingly.
- liege* (lēj), *adj.* Loyal; faithful. — *liege man*.
- li'en* (lē'n; lēn), *n.* A legal claim upon property for the satisfaction of a debt or duty.
- lieu* (lū), *n.* Place; stead.
- lieu-ten'ant* (lū-tēn'ānt; *Brit. generally* lēf-tēn'ānt, *līf-*, but sometimes lōō- in the navy), *n.* 1 In military service, an officer ranking below a captain. 2 In naval service, an officer ranking below a lieutenant commander. — *lieu-ten'an-cy* (-ān-sī), *n.*
- lieu-ten'ant colo'nel*. *Mil.* An officer ranking next below a colonel.
- lieu-ten'ant com-mand'er*. A naval officer ranking next below a commander.
- life* (līf), *n.*; *pl.* LIVES (līvz). 1 The quality by which animals and plants differ from rocks, earth, water, etc. 2 The period of existence or being; also, that which happens during such period. 3 A biography. 4 A person; animate being. 5 Spirit; vigor. 6 That which inspires spirit or vigor. 7 Way of living. — *life'blood'*, *n.* — *life'less*, *adj.* — *life'like'*, *adj.* — *life'long'*, *adj.* — *life'time'*, *n.* & *adj.* — *life'work'*, *n.*
- life'boat'* (līf'bōt'), *n.* A strong boat designed for use in saving shipwrecked persons.
- lift* (līft), *v. t.* 1 To raise. 2 To exalt in rank, esteem, etc. 3 *U. S.* To pay and thus take up (a mortgage). — *Ant.* Lower. — *n.* 1 A lifting or raising. 2 A rise in position or condition. 3 Aid; assistance. 4 Elevating influence or effect. 5 *Eng.* An elevator. 6 Extent or distance a thing rises. 7 The force developed by an aircraft which tends to raise it in the air. — *lift'er*, *n.*
- lig'a-ment* (līg'ā-mēnt), *n.* A band of tough tissue that holds bones together.
- lig'a-ture* (līg'ā-tūr), *n.* 1 A bandage; also, a thread or string used for tying blood vessels, as to prevent bleeding. 2 In printing, a character consisting of two or more characters united, as *fl*, *x*.
- light* (līt), *n.* 1 Radiance, as from the sun, a lamp, etc. 2 A candle, lamp, lighthouse, etc. 3 A glow; brightness. 4 Public view or knowledge. 5 Something like light, that helps the mind to understand. 6 A window or windowpane. 7 A celebrity. — *v. t.*; *LIGHT'ED* (līt'ēd; -īd) or *LIT* (līt); *LIGHT'ING*. 1 To ignite. 2 To illuminate; hence, to animate. — *v. i.* 1 To be illuminated. 2 To become ignited. — *adj.* 1 Bright. 2 Of a pale tint. 3 Blond.
- light* (līt), *adj.* 1 Not heavy. 2 Not hard to bear, do, pay, etc. 3 Slight; moderate. 4 Frivolous; not serious. — *Ant.* Heavy; arduous; burdensome. — *v. i.*; *LIGHT'ED* (līt'ēd; -īd) or *LIT* (līt); *LIGHT'ING*. 1 To dismount. 2 To perch, settle, etc. — *light'ly*, *adv.* — *light'ness*, *n.*
- light'en* (līt'n), *v. i.* 1 To flash brightly.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt; makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

2 To brighten. **3** To shine with or like lightning. — *v. t.* To enlighten. — *Ant.* Darken.
light'en (līt'n), *v. t.* **1** To relieve of a load in whole or in part. **2** To gladden.
light'er (līt'ēr), *n.* A barge used for unloading freight from vessels not lying at wharves.
light'house' (līt'hous'), *n.* A tower with a powerful light at the top to guide mariners at night.
light'ning (līt'nīng), *n.* Flashing of light caused by the passing of electricity from one cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth.
light'ship' (līt'shīp'), *n.* A vessel carrying bright lights, moored off a shoal, reef, etc.
light'some (-sūm), *adj.* Gay; frivolous.
light'weight' (-wāt'), *n.* One of less than average weight; in boxing, a man weighing between 127 and 135 lbs.
lig'nite (līg'nīt), *n.* Brownish-black soft coal of a slightly woody texture.
like (līk), *adj.* Resembling; similar. — *Syn.* Alike, identical, comparable, parallel, uniform. — *Ant.* Unlike. — *adv.* In the same way as. — *n.* That which resembles another; counterpart. — *conj.* In the same manner as.
like (līk), *v. i.* To choose; to feel inclined. — *v. t.* To have a fondness for; to enjoy. — *Ant.* Dislike. — *n.* A preference. — **lik'a-ble, like'a-ble** (līk'ā-b'l), *adj.*
like'li-hood (līk'lī-hōd), *n.* Probability.
like'ly (līk'lī), *adj.* **1** Probable. **2** Suitable. **3** Showing ability. — *Ant.* Unlikely. — *adv.* In all probability.
lik'en (līk'ēn), *v. t.* To show to be similar; to compare.
like'ness (līk'nēs; -nēs), *n.* **1** Resemblance. **2** Appearance; guise. **3** Portrait; effigy.
like'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* **1** In like manner. **2** Also; too.
lik'ing (līk'īng), *n.* Fondness; also, preference; inclination.
lī'ac (lī'lāk), *n.* **1** A shrub with large clusters of fragrant grayish-pink, purple, or white flowers. **2** A pale violet color.
lilt (līlt), *n.* **1** A cheerful song or air. **2** Rhythmical cadence.
lily (līlī), *n.* A tall herb growing from a scaly bulb and yielding showy funnel-shaped flowers; also, any of a family of plants typified by this herb, as the onion.
limb (līm), *n.* **1** A leg, arm, or wing. **2** A large branch or bough of a tree.
lim'ber (līm'bēr), *adj.* Supple; lithe. — **lim'ber, v. t.**
lim'ber (līm'bēr), *n.* *Mil.* The detachable front part of a gun carriage.
lim'bo (līm'bō), *n.* **1** The abode of souls neither condemned to hell nor admitted to heaven. **2** A place or condition of neglect.
lime (līm), *n.* A substance obtained by heating limestone, shells, etc., until they crumble to powder, and used in making cement, in fertilizers, etc. — **lime'kiln'** (-kīl'; -kīln'), *n.*

lime (līm), *n.* A small lemonlike greenish-yellow fruit with juicy acid pulp.
lime'light' (līm'līt'), *n.* **1** A device used esp. in the theater to cast a strong white light on the stage or on a part of it. **2** Conspicuous position.
lim'er-ick (līm'ēr-īk), *n.* A nonsense poem of five lines.
lime'stone' (līm'stōn'), *n.* A variety of rock that yields lime when burned.
lim'it (līm'īt), *n.* **1** Boundary. **2** The utmost extent; a point not to be passed. — *v. t.* To apply a limit to. — *Syn.* Restrict, circumscribe, confine. — *Ant.* Widen. — **lim'it-a'tion** (līm'īt-ā'shūn), *n.* — **lim'it-less, adj.**
lim'it-ed (līm'īt-ēd; -tīd), *adj.* **1** Confined within limits; narrow. **2** In rail-roading, accommodating a restricted number or class of passengers.
limn (līm), *v. t.* To draw or paint, as a picture.
lim'ou-sine' (līm'ō-sēn'), *n.* An automobile having a closed compartment for passengers and the driver's seat outside but covered.
limp (līmp), *adj.* Flaccid; drooping; not rigid or stiff. — *v. i.* To walk lamely. — *n.* A halt in one's walk; a lameness.
lim'pet (līm'pēt; -pīt), *n.* A salt-water shellfish found clinging to rocks or timbers.
lim'pid (līm'pīd), *adj.* Clear; transparent. — *Ant.* Turbid.
lin'den (līn'dēn), *n.* A large tree with heart-shaped leaves and yellow flowers.
line (līn), *n.* **1** A cord, rope, or wire. **2** Any long narrow mark, as one made by a pencil. **3** Something straight, extended, and narrow, like a line (sense 2); also, the imaginary world-encircling narrow band known as the equator. **4** A row of similar things; also, a succession of persons, a row of letters, words, etc. **5** Course followed by any person or thing; also, a road; route. **6** An occupation or business. **7** A system of ships, railroads, etc., under one control. **8** A course of conduct. **9** Outline; contour. — *v. t.* **1** To mark with a line or lines. **2** To place or be placed in a line along. **3** To form in a line; align.
line (līn), *v. t.* To cover an inner surface of.
lin'e-age (līn'ē-āj), *n.* Descent in line from one common ancestor; race; family.
lin'e-al (līn'ē-āl), *adj.* **1** Linear, as a measure. **2** Being in a direct line of ancestry or descent. **3** Hereditary.
lin'e-a-ment (līn'ē-ā-mēnt), *n.* An outline of a figure; esp., an outline of the face; hence, distinctive feature.
lin'e-ar (līn'ē-ēr), *adj.* **1** Of, relating to, or consisting of, a line or lines. **2** Long and narrow.
line'man (līn'mān), **lines'man** (līnz'-), *n.* **1** In surveying, one who carries the line. **2** A man who sets up and repairs telephone wires, etc. **3** In football, a player in the front line.
lin'en (līn'ēn; -īn), *n.* Thread or cloth made from flax; also, articles made from

such fabric, as handkerchiefs, napkins, etc.
lin'er (lī'ēr), *n.* A vessel or aircraft of a regular transportation line.
lines'man (līnz'mān), *n.* A lineman.
ling (līng), *n.* A marine fish of the cod family.
lin'ger (līng'gēr), *v. i.* To delay; tarry.
lin'ge-rie' (lān'zh'rē; *popularly* lān'zhē-rē), *n.* Properly, linen goods; esp., linen underwear for women; now, popularly, underwear of any fabric, as silk.
lin'guist (līng'gwīst), *n.* A person skilled in languages.
lin-guis'tics (līng-gwīs'tīks), *n.* The study of speech, including languages, speech sounds, etc. — **lin-guis'tic** (-tīk), *adj.*
lin'i-ment (līn'ī-mēnt), *n.* A liquid preparation used in rubbing, to relieve pain.
lin'ing (līn'īng), *n.* Covering of an inside surface, as of a garment.
link (līŋk), *n.* 1 A single ring of a chain. 2 A bond or tie. — **link**, *v. t. & i.*
links (līŋks), *n. pl.* A golf course.
lin'net (līn'ēt; -īt), *n.* An Old World finch.
lin'ole-um (lī-nō'lē-ūm), *n.* A floor covering with canvas back and surface of hardened linseed oil, cork dust, etc.
lin'seed' (lī'sēd'), *n.* The seeds of flax, from which is obtained a yellowish drying oil (*linseed oil*, used in paints, soaps, etc.).
lin'sey-wool'sey (līn'zī-wōōl'zī), *n.* Also **lin'sey**. A coarse fabric of linen and wool or of cotton and wool.
lint (līnt), *n.* Linen pulled apart into a soft mass used in dressing wounds; also, fine ravelings from yarn or cloth.
lin'tel (līn'tēl; -t'l), *n.* A horizontal beam across the top of an opening, as of a door, to carry the weight above it.
li'on (lī'ūr), *n.* A large flesh-eating animal of the cat family, found in Africa and southern Asia. — **li'on-ess**, *n. fem.*
lip (līp), *n.* 1 Either of the two fleshy folds that surround the mouth. 2 The edge of a hollow vessel or cavity.
lip'stick' (līp'stīk'), *n.* A rouge for the lips, put up in stick form.
liq'ue-fy (lī'wē-fī), *v. t.* To reduce (a solid, gas, etc.) to a liquid form. — **Ant.** Solidify; vaporize. — **liq'ue-fac'tion** (-fāk'shūn), *n.*
liq'uid (lī'wīd), *adj.* 1 Fluid. 2 Sounding smoothly. 3 Consisting of cash or of things that can readily be turned into cash; as, *liquid assets*. — *n.* Fluid.
liq'ui-date (lī'wī-dāt), *v. t.* 1 To pay (a debt). 2 To settle the accounts and distribute the assets of (a business or estate). — **liq'ui-da'tion** (-dā'shūn), *n.*
liq'uor (lī'ēr), *n.* 1 Any liquid. 2 An alcoholic drink.
li'ra (lī'rā), *n.* An Italian coin and monetary unit.
lisle (līl; *Fr.* lēl), *n.* Short for **Lisle thread**, a thread originally made at Lisle (Lille), France.
lisp (līsp), *v. i. & t.* To pronounce the letters *s* and *z* with a *th* sound. — **lisp**, *n.*
list (līst), *n.* 1 Any arena for a contest.

2 A roll or catalogue. — *v. t.* To enter or enroll in a list.
list (līst), *v. i. & t.* To careen; heel over. — *n.* A heeling over; a tilt.
list (līst), *v. t. & i.* To hearken.
lis'ten (līs'n), *v. i.* 1 To give attention to something in order to hear it. 2 To give heed; to follow advice. — **lis'ten-er** (līs'n-ēr; līs'nēr), *n.*
list'less (līst'lēs; -līs), *adj.* Languid; spiritless. — **Ant.** Eager. — **list'less-ly**, *adv.* — **list'less-ness**, *n.*
lit (līt), *past tense & past part.* of **LIGHT**.
lit'a-ny (līt'ā-nī), *n.* A form of prayer in which the clergyman leads and the congregation responds.
lit'er, lit're (lē'tēr), *n.* Metric unit of capacity, 1.0567 U. S. liquid quart.
lit'er-al (līt'ēr-āl), *adj.* 1 According to the usual meaning of the words. 2 True to fact; accurate. — **lit'er-al-ly**, *adv.*
lit'er-ar'y (līt'ēr-ēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -ēr'ī), *adj.* 1 Relating to literature. 2 Versed in literature.
lit'er-ate (līt'ēr-īt), *adj.* Educated; able to read and write. — **lit'er-a-cy** (-ā-sī), *n.*
lit'er-a-ture (līt'ēr-ā-tūr), *n.* 1 The writing of articles, books, etc., having some permanent value. 2 The body of written work of a people, country, or language, which is notable in form, style, matter, etc.
lithe (līth), *adj.* Pliant; limber.
li-thog'ra-phy (lī-thōg'rā-fī), *n.* The process of putting writings or drawings on stone with a greasy substance, and producing printed impressions from the stone. — **li-th'o-graph** (līth'ō-grāf), *n.* — **li-thog'ra-pher** (lī-thōg'rā-fēr; *also* līth'ō-grāf'ēr), *n.* — **li-th'o-graph'ic** (līth'ō-grāf'īk), *adj.*
lit'i-gant (līt'ī-gānt), *n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit.
lit'i-ga'tion (-gā'shūn), *n.* A suit at law.
li-ti'gious (lī-tīj'ūs), *adj.* 1 Contentious. 2 Involved in a suit at law. 3 Relating to litigation.
lit'mus (līt'mūs), *n.* A dyestuff which is turned red by excess of acid and blue by excess of alkali.
lit'ter (līt'ēr), *n.* 1 A covered couch, with shafts, for carrying passengers. 2 A stretcher. 3 The young born at a single time by a dog, a sow, etc. 4 Straw, hay, etc., used as bedding for animals. 5 Scattered rubbish. — *v. t.* 1 To cover with litter. 2 To bear a litter of.
lit'tle (līt'l), *adj.* 1 Small. 2 Brief. 3 Unimportant. 4 Narrow; mean. — **Ant.** Big. — *adv.* Slightly. — *n.* Something that is little. — **lit'tle-ness**, *n.*
lit'ur-gy (līt'ēr-jī), *n.* The public rites and services of the Christian church; esp., the eucharistic rite.
live (līv), *v. i.* 1 To be alive. 2 To be nourished; to feed. 3 To pass life in a certain manner, as to habits and circumstances. 4 To reside. — **liv'a-ble** (līv'ā-b'l), *adj.*
live (līv), *adj.* 1 Alive; not dead. 2 Relating to the living state or to living beings.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īl, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōōd,

3 Burning, as embers. **4** Of a match, etc., not burned, exploded, etc. **5** Active; energetic. **6** Vivid in color. **7** Charged with or conducting electricity, as a wire. — **Ant.** Inactive, inert; dormant; defunct.

live/ly-hood (līv'ly-hōd), *n.* Means of supporting life; subsistence.

live/long' (līv'lōng'; līv'-), *adj.* Whole; entire; long in passing.

live/ly (līv'ly), *adj.* **1** Active; brisk. **2** Intense; keen. **3** Rebounding quickly, as a new tennis ball. — **Syn.** Animated, vivacious, sprightly, gay. — **Ant.** Dull. — **live/ly-ness**, *n.*

liv/en (līv'ēn), *v. t.* To enliven.

liv'er (līv'ēr), *n.* A large dark-red organ of animals which plays a part in secreting bile and in changing the blood that passes through it.

liv'er-wort' (līv'ēr-wūrt'), *n.* **1** A small mosslike plant. **2** Hepatica.

liv'er-y (līv'ēr-ī), *n.* **1** Garb worn by the servants of a person of wealth and fashion. **2** The feeding and care of horses for pay; also, the keeping of horses and vehicles for hire. — **liv'er-led** (-līd), *adj.*

live/stock' (līv'stōk'), *n.* Animals used or raised on a farm.

liv'id (līv'īd), *adj.* **1** Black and blue, like bruised flesh. **2** Ashy pale in color.

liv'ing (līv'ing), *n.* **1** The fact of being alive. **2** Livelihood. — *adj.* **1** Alive. **2** Active; operative. **3** Relating to existing persons. **4** Enlivening. **5** Vivid; true to life.

liz'ard (līz'ērd), *n.* A four-legged scaly reptile with a long tapering tail.

lla'ma (lā'mā), *n.* A domesticated South American animal of the camel kind, used as a beast of burden.

lla'no (lā'nō; *Span.* lyä'nō), *n.* In Spanish American countries, an extensive plain.

load (lōd), *n.* **1** A burden; hence, cargo. **2** Anything which burdens the mind or spirits. **3** The charge of a firearm. — *v. t.* **1** To burden; also, to furnish with a cargo. **2** To weigh down (mind or spirits) as with a burden. **3** To supply abundantly. **4** To place a charge in (a firearm).

load/star' (lōd'stār'), *n.* Variant of **LODESTAR**.

load/stone', **lode/stone'** (lōd'stōn'), *n.* A kind of rock with magnetic properties.

loaf (lōf), *n.*; *pl.* **LOAVES** (lōvz). A shaped mass of bread, cake, sugar, etc.

loaf (lōf), *v. i.* To idle; lounge; loiter — **loaf'er**, *n.*

loam (lōm; *Brit.* lōm or lōm), *n.* Loose soil of clay, sand, decayed leaves, etc., good for gardens. — **loam'y**, *adj.*

loan (lōn), *n.* **1** Act of lending. **2** Something lent or borrowed. — *v. t. & i.* To lend.

loath, loth (lōth), *adj.* Reluctant. — **Syn.** Disinclined, averse, hesitant. — **Ant.** Anxious.

loathe (lōth), *v. t.* To detest. — **Syn.** Abominate, abhor, hate. — **Ant.** Dote on.

loath/some (lōth'sūm), *adj.* Detestable; disgusting. — **Ant.** Engaging, inviting.

lob/by (lōb'by), *n.* A passageway, entrance-way, or hallway, esp. one serving as a waiting room, as in a public building, hotel, etc. — *v. i.* **U. S.** To talk with legislators, in a lobby or elsewhere, in an effort to influence legislation. — **lob/by-ist** (-īst), *n.*

lobe (lōb), *n.* A rounded projection or division of an organ or part.

lob/ster (lōb'stēr), *n.* An edible marine crustacean with two huge claws, or pincers, and four pairs of legs.

lo'cal (lō'kāl), *adj.* **1** Relating to some particular place or places. **2** Stopping, as a train, at all stations. — **lo'cal-ly**, *adv.*

lo-cal'i-ty (lō-kāl'ī-tī), *n.* Position; place.

lo'cal-ize (lō'kāl-īz), *v. t.* To fix in, or confine to, a particular place or spot. — **lo'cal-iza'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

lo'cate (lō'kāt; lō-kāt'), *v. t.* **1 U. S.** To designate the place of, as a mining claim. **2** To establish in a certain place. **3** To search for and discover.

lo-ca'tion (lō-kā'shūn), *n.* **1** Act or process of locating. **2** Situation; place.

loch (lōk), *n.* *Scot.* A lake; also, an arm of the sea, esp. one with a narrow entrance.

lock (lōk), *n.* **1** A tress of hair. **2** A tuft of wool, cotton, etc.

lock (lōk), *n.* **1** A fastening, as for a door. **2** An enclosure in a canal, etc., used in raising or lowering boats from level to level. **3** The mechanism of a firearm by which the charge is exploded. — *v. t.* **1** To fasten the lock of. **2** To shut in or out. — *v. i.* To interlock. — **lock'smith'** (-smīth'), *n.*

lock'er (lōk'ēr), *n.* A compartment or cupboard for a person's individual use.

lock'et (lōk'ēt; -īt), *n.* A small case for holding a miniature, a lock of hair, etc., usually worn on a necklace.

lock/jaw' (lōk'jō'), *n.* Tetanus.

lock/out' (-out'), *n.* The locking out of employees, as from a factory, in order to force them to accept employer's terms.

lock/up' (-ūp'), *n.* Jail.

lo/co-mo'tion (lō'kō-mō'shūn), *n.* Act or power of moving from place to place.

lo/co-mo'tive (-mō'tīv), *n.* A power-driven engine used for hauling cars, etc., as on a railroad. — **lo/co-mo'tive**, *adj.*

lo'cust (lō'kūst), *n.* **1** A grasshopper. **2** A large insect with transparent wings; a cicada. **3** A North American tree with drooping spikes of fragrant white flowers.

lode (lōd), *n.* A mineral deposit, as of gold, that fills a crack in native rock.

lode/star', **load/star'** (lōd'stār'), *n.* A guiding star.

lode/stone' (lōd'stōn'). Variant of **LOADSTONE**.

lodge (lōj), *n.* **1** A small house. **2** The den or lair of a wild animal. **3** The meeting place of a branch of a secret society; also, its members. — *v. t.* **1** To provide quarters for. **2** To settle (oneself) in a place. **3** To vest, as authority, in some person, committee, etc. **4** To deposit for safekeeping. — *v. i.* To dwell; reside.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūls, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

lodg'er (lɒdʒər), *n.* A person who occupies a hired room in another's house.

lodg'ing (lɒdʒ'ɪŋ), *n.* 1 Abode. 2 *pl.* A room or rooms in the house of another person, rented as a dwelling place.

lodg'ment, lodge'ment (lɒdʒ'mɛnt), *n.* 1 A lodging place. 2 Act or manner of lodging.

loft (lɒft), *n.* 1 An attic room. 2 Upper part of a barn, as used for storing hay.

loft'y (lɒft'i), *adj.* 1 High; tall. 2 Proud; haughty. 3 Of high rank, dignity, etc. — **loft'i-ly**, *adv.* — **loft'i-ness**, *n.*

log (lɒg), *n.* 1 A heavy piece of unshaped timber. 2 Something inactive, heavy, or stupid. 3 A device for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water; hence, the daily record of a ship's progress. — *v. t.* 1 To cut (timber) into logs. 2 To enter in a ship's record book (**log'book**).

log'a-rithm (lɒg'ə-rɪθ'm; -rɪθ'm), *n.* *Math.* An exponent that expresses for a given number the times another number must be multiplied by itself to equal that given number. — **log'a-rith'mic** (-rɪθ'mɪk; -rɪθ'mɪk), *adj.*

log'ger-head' (lɒg'ɛr-hɛd'), *n.* 1 A block-head. 2 A large marine turtle of the warm parts of the Atlantic. — **to be at loggerheads**. To quarrel.

log'ging (lɒg'ɪŋ), *n.* The business of felling trees, cutting them into logs, and carrying them to mill or market.

log'ic (lɒj'ɪk), *n.* 1 The science that deals with methods of reasoning. 2 Sound reasoning. — **log'i-cal** (-ɪ-kəl), *adj.* — **log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **log'i-cian** (lɒ-jɪʃ'ʌn), *n.*

loin (loɪn), *n.* 1 The part of a human being or quadruped on either side between the hip and the false ribs. 2 A cut of meat, the front part of a hindquarter of beef, lamb, etc.

loi'ter (loi'tɛr), *v. i.* To lag behind; to linger. — *Syn.* Dawdle, dally, procrastinate, delay. — **loi'ter-er**, *n.*

loll (lɒl), *v. i.* 1 To dangle. 2 To lounge; to lie around lazily.

lone (lɒn), *adj.* Solitary; hence, lonesome.

lone'ly (lɒn'li), *adj.* 1 Solitary. 2 Unfrequented. 3 Gloomy; desolate. — **lone'-li-ness**, *n.*

lone'some (lɒn'sʊm), *adj.* Lonely.

long (lɒŋ), *adj.* 1 Not short. 2 Lasting for a considerable time. 3 Extended to a designated length. 4 Directed toward what is far ahead. 5 In business, having a supply of stocks or goods. 6 Of vowels, having the sound of *a* in *ale*, *e* in *eve*, *i* in *ice*, *o* in *old*, *oo* in *food*, or *u* in *cube*. — *adv.* For or during a long time.

long (lɒŋ), *v. i.* To yearn — *Syn.* Hanker, pine, hunger, thirst.

long-ev'ly (lɒŋ-jɛv'li), *n.* Long life.

long'hand (lɒŋ'hænd'), *n.* Handwriting.

long'ing (lɒŋ'ɪŋ), *n.* Craving; yearning. — **long'ing-ly**, *adv.*

long'i-tude (lɒŋ'jɪ-tʊd), *n.* In geography, distance due east or west from any meridian, specif. from the meridian which runs

between the North and South Poles and passes through Greenwich, England.

long'i-tu'di-nal (lɒŋ'jɪ-tʊ'di-nəl; -n'li), *adj.* Extending lengthwise. — **long'i-tu'di-nal-ly**, *adv.*

long'shore'man (lɒŋ'shɔr'mæn), *n.* *U. S.* A dock or wharf laborer.

long'-suf'fer-ing, *n.* Long and patient endurance. — **long'-suf'fer-ing**, *adj.*

look (lʊk), *v. i. & t.* 1 To see. 2 To appear. 3 To take care or heed. 4 To face in a certain direction. 5 To express by a glance. — *n.* 1 A glance, gaze, stare, etc. 2 Appearance; expression. 3 Aspect.

look'ing glass'. A mirror.

look'out' (lʊk'out'), *n.* 1 Careful watch; also, a person engaged in watching. 2 View; prospect.

loom (lʊm), *v. i.* To come into sight in distorted form, as through a haze. — *Ant.* Vanish.

loom (lʊm), *n.* A frame for interweaving threads or yarns so as to form a fabric.

loon (lʊn), *n.* A web-footed fish-eating diving bird.

loon'y (lʊn'i), *adj.* *Slang.* Crazy.

loop (lʊp), *n.* 1 A fold of a thread, rope, etc., through which another thread or rope can be passed. 2 A maneuver in which an airplane turns a circle in a vertical plane in the air. — **loop**, *v. t. & i.*

loop'hole' (lʊp'hɔl'), *n.* 1 A small opening, as in a wall, through which a rifle may be fired. 2 Any small opening that offers a chance of escape.

loose (lʊs), *adj.* 1 Not fastened firmly or tightly. 2 Unattached or unconfined. 3 Disconnected; random. 4 Not compact. 5 Not precise or exact. 6 Dissolute. — *Ant.* Tight. — *adv.* Not tightly. — *v. t.* 1 To loosen. 2 To discharge (an arrow, gun, etc.). — *v. i.* To loosen. — **loose'ly**, *adv.*

loos'en (lʊs'en), *v. t.* 1 To free. 2 To make less tight, firm, taut, rigid, strict, etc. — *v. i.* To become less tight, firm, strict, etc.

loot (lʊt), *n. & v. t. & i.* Plunder; pillage.

lop (lɒp), *v. t.* To cut off (branches, twigs, etc.) from a tree; hence, to cut off; trim.

lop (lɒp), *v. i.* To hang down; also, to flop about loosely.

lope (lɒp), *n.* An easy bounding gait. — **lope**, *v. i.*

lop'sid'ed (lɒp'sɪd'ɛd; -ɪd), *adj.* Leaning to one side; hence, unsymmetrical.

lo-qua'cious (lɒ-kwə'shʊs), *adj.* Talkative. — **lo-quac'i-ty** (-kwə'sɪ-ti), *n.*

lord (lɔrd), *n.* 1 A master; ruler. 2 [*cap.*] God; also, Jesus Christ. 3 *Eng.* A titled nobleman. 4 In feudal times, the king or nobleman from whom a vassal received land. — **lord'ling**, *n.*

lord'ly (lɔrd'li), *adj.* Grand; noble; also, haughty.

lord'ship (-shɪp), *n.* 1 Rank or position of a lord; hence, a title applied to a lord. 2 Dominion; rule.

lore (lɔr), *n.* Knowledge; learning.

āle, chāotic, cīce, ōld, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, ōl charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

lor'nette (lôr'nyët'), *n.* An eyeglass or eyeglasses with a long handle; also, an opera glass.

lorn (lôrn), *adj.* Forsaken.

lor'ry (lôr't), *n.* A large low truck for heavy loads; also, a motor truck.

lose (lôz), *v. t.*; **LOST** (lôst); **LOS'ING** (lôz'ing). 1 To wreck; ruin; destroy. 2 To mislay. 3 To be deprived of. 4 To waste; squander. 5 To fail to win. 6 To fail to hold, maintain, etc. 7 To wander from. — *v. i.* To suffer loss. — **los'er** (lôz'ër), *n.*

loss (lôs), *n.* 1 Ruin. 2 Damage resulting from losing. 3 That which is lost. 4 Failure to win. 5 Decrease in amount or degree. 6 *Mil. pl.* Killed, wounded, or captured soldiers.

lost (lôst), *past tense & past part.* of **LOSE**.

lot (lôt), *n.* 1 An object used in deciding something by chance; hence, use of such an object to decide something by chance. 2 A share; allotment; also, fortune; fate. 3 A plot of land. 4 A group of things taken together. — *adv.* To a great extent or degree.

loth (lôth). Variant of **LOATH**.

lot'ion (lô'shün), *n.* A liquid medicinal preparation for washing.

lot'ter-y (lôt'ër-y), *n.* 1 A scheme for the distribution of prizes by lot. 2 Any matter of chance.

lot'us, **lot'os** (lô'tüs), *n.* 1 A tropical water lily, floral emblem of Egypt. 2 Any of various related lilies. 3 In Greek legend, a fruit which caused dreamy content and forgetfulness when eaten.

loud (loud), *adj.* 1 Noisy; not low or subdued in sound. 2 Impressive, as from clamor, emphasis, etc. 3 *Colloq.* Striking; showy; hence, unrefined. — **loud'ly**, *adv.* — **loud'ness**, *n.*

lounge (lounj), *v. i.* To move or act in a lazy or listless way. — *n.* 1 A room where a person may lounge. 2 A sofa.

lour (lour). Variant of **LOWER**, frown.

louse (lous), *n.*; *pl.* **LICE** (līs). 1 A small wingless insect, parasitic on warm-blooded animals. 2 A similar insect that lives on plants. — **lous'y** (louz'y), *adj.*

lout (lout), *n.* A clumsy oaf. — **lout'ish**, *adj.*

love (löv), *n.* 1 Ardent affection. 2 A strong liking or interest. 3 Sweetheart. — *Ant.* Hate. — *v. t.* 1 To have or show love for. 2 To take pleasure in. 3 To caress; fondle. — **lov'a-ble** (löv'ä-b'l), *adj.* — **love'less**, *adj.* — **lov'er** (löv'ër), *n.* — **love'sick**, *adj.* — **lov'ing** (löv'ing), *adj.* — **lov'ing-ly**, *adv.*

love'ly (löv'ly), *adj.* Beautiful. — *Ant.* Unlovely; plain. — **love'li-ness**, *n.*

low (lô), *v. i.* To make the calling sound of cattle. — **low**, *n.*

low (lô), *adj.* 1 Not high or tall. 2 Lying below the normal level. 3 Of a dress, cut far down in the neck. 4 Not loud. 5 Of the sun, near the horizon. 6 Humble in rank or station. 7 Weak. 8 Deficient

in quantity, intensity, value, etc. 9 Vulgar; mean. — *adv.* In a low manner, position, or degree. — *n.* Something that is low.

low'er (lou'ër), **lour** (lour), *v. i.* To look sullen, dark, and threatening.

low'er (lô'ër), *v. t.* 1 To let descend by its own weight. 2 To reduce in price, value, amount, etc. 3 To depress. 4 To humble. 5 To reduce the strength or height of. — *v. i.* To become lower; to decrease.

low'land (lô'länd), *n.* Low flat country.

low'ly (lô'ly), *adj.* Humble; modest. — *Ant.* Pompous. — **low'li-ness**, *n.*

loy'al (loi'äl), *adj.* 1 Faithful to one's king or government. 2 Revealing faithfulness, constancy, etc. — *Ant.* Disloyal. — **loy'al-ly**, *adv.* — **loy'al-ty** (loi'äl-ti), *n.*

loy'al-ist (-ist), *n.* A person who, in times of revolt, remains loyal to his government or his sovereign.

loz'enge (lôz'énj; -inj), *n.* 1 A diamond-shaped figure. 2 A small flat diamond-shaped candy.

lub'ber (lúb'ër), *n.* A lout.

lu'bricant (lú'brí-kánt), *n.* A lubricating material, as grease.

lu'bricate (lú'brí-kāt), *v. t.* To oil or grease. — **lu'brica'tion** (-kā'shün), *n.* — **lu'brica'tor** (-kā'tër), *n.*

lu'cent (lú'sént; -s'nt), *adj.* Shining; bright; clear.

lu-cerne' (lú-sürn'), *n.* Alfalfa.

lu'cid (lú'síd), *adj.* 1 Shining. 2 Clear; easily understood. — *Ant.* Obscure, vague, dark. — **lu'cid'i-ty** (lú'síd'i-ti), *n.*

Lu'ci-fer (lú'sí-fër), *n.* 1 Satan. 2 [not cap.] A match.

luck (lúk), *n.* Fortune; chance; esp., favorable fortune. — **luck'less**, *adj.*

luck'y (lúk'y), *adj.* Favored by luck; fortunate. — *Ant.* Unlucky — **luck'i-ly**, *adv.*

lu'cra-tive (lú'krá-tív), *adj.* Profitable.

lu'cre (lú'kër; lóö'-), *n.* Profit; riches.

lu'cu-bra'tion (lú'kü-brā'shün), *n.* Laborious study.

lu'di-crous (lú'dí-krús), *adj.* Laughable; ridiculous.

luff (luf), *v. i.* To turn the head of a vessel toward the wind. — **luff**, *n.*

lug (lög), *v. t. & i.* To pull, haul, or drag along.

lug'gage (lög'j), *n.* Baggage.

lu-gu'bric-ous (lú-gü'brí-ús), *adj.* Mournful; doleful. — *Syn.* Melancholy, plaintive. — *Ant.* Joyous; facetious.

luke'warm (lúk'wôrm'), *adj.* Moderately warm; tepid.

lull (lül), *v. t. & i.* To soothe; calm. — *n.* A temporary pause, as in a storm.

lull'a-by' (lül'ä-bi'), *n.* A song to lull babies to sleep.

lum-ba'go (lüm-bä'gô), *n.* Rheumatic pain in the lower back and loins.

lum'ber (lüm'bër), *n.* 1 Old waste household stuff. 2 *U. S. & Canada.* Timber sawed or split into boards. — *v. i.* *U. S. & Canada.* To cut logs in the forest, or to

saw logs into lumber for the market. — **lum'ber-man** (lūm'bēr-mān), *n.* — **lum'ber-yard'** (-yārd'), *n.*
lum'ber-jack' (-jāk'), *n.* Lumberman.
lu'mi-nar'y (lū'mī-nēr'y; *esp. Brit., -nēr-ī*), *n.* 1 A body, as the sun, that gives light. 2 A man of distinction; a leader.
lu'mi-nous (lū'mī-nūs), *adj.* 1 Shining; bright. 2 Easily understood. — **lu'mi-nos'i-ty** (-nōs'ī-tī), *n.*
lump (lūmp), *n.* 1 A small rough mass; a hunk. 2 A lot of things taken together. 3 A swelling. — *v. t.* To heap together in a lump, or mass. — *v. i.* To form into a lump. — **lump'ish**, *adj.* — **lump'y**, *adj.*
Lu'na (lū'nā), *n.* In Roman religion, goddess of the moon.
lu'na-cy (lū'nā-sī), *n.* Insanity.
lu'nar (lū'nēr), *adj.* Of or relating to the moon.
lu'na-tic (lū'nā-tīk), *adj.* 1 Insane. 2 Used for the care of insane persons. — *n.* An insane person.
lunch (lūnch), *n.* A light meal, usually eaten in the middle of the day; also, food for such a meal. — *v. i.* To eat lunch.
lunch'oon (lūn'chūn), *n.* Lunch.
lung (lūng), *n.* One of the two baglike breathing organs of animals.
lunge (lūnj), *n.* 1 A sudden thrust, as with a sword. 2 A plunge forward. — **lunge**, *v. i. & t.*
lu'pine (lū'pīn), *n.* A plant of the pea family, with two-lipped flowers in long clusters.
lurch (lūrch), *n.* A swaying or staggering movement to one side. — **lurch**, *v. i.*
lure (lūr), *v. t.* To allure; entice. — **Syn.** Inveigle, decoy, seduce. — **Ant.** Revolt, repel. — *n.* Anything that tempts or entices.
lu'rid (lū'rīd), *adj.* 1 Pale; wan. 2 Appearing like glowing fire seen through murky smoke. 3 Grimly terrible. — **Syn.** Ghastly, grisly, gruesome.
lurk (lūrkh), *v. i.* 1 To stay in or about a place secretly or stealthily. 2 To exist, as a fear, secretly without being suspected.
lus'cious (lūsh'ūs), *adj.* Sweet and pleasing to taste or smell: delicious.

lust (lūst), *n.* 1 Desire; *esp.*, sexual desire. 2 Longing to enjoy (power, wealth). — **lust**, *v. i.* — **lust'ful**, *adj.*
lus'ter, lus'tre (lūs'tēr), *n.* 1 Sheen; gloss. 2 Brightness; glitter. 3 Splendor; distinction. — **lus'trous** (-trūs), *adj.*
lust'y (lūs'tī), *adj.* Healthy and vigorous; sturdy. — **lust'i-ly**, *adv.*
lute (lūt), *n.* A stringed musical instrument with a pear-shaped body and a long fretted neck.
Lu'ther-an (lū'thēr-ān), *n.* A Protestant of a denomination founded by Martin Luther. — **Lu'ther-an**, *adj.*
lux-u'ri-ant (lūks-ū'rī-ānt; lūg-zhōōr'ī-), *adj.* Growing abundantly or rankly, as vegetation. — **Syn.** Profuse. — **lux-u'ri-ance** (-āns), *n.*
lux-u'ry (lūks'zhōō-rī; lūks'ū-rī), *n.* 1 Liberal indulgence in things that please the appetite or desire; also, a manner of living marked by such indulgence. 2 Something desirable, but costly or hard to get. — **Ant.** Hardship. — **lux-u'ri-ous** (lūks-ū'rī-ūs; lūg-zhōōr'ī-), *adj.* — **lux-u'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*
ly-ce'um (lī-sē-ūm), *n.* 1 A place used for instruction by lectures. 2 U. S. An association providing instructive lectures, etc.
lye (lī), *n.* A strong alkaline solution, used in washing, making soap, etc.
ly'ing (lī'ing), *n.* Untruthfulness. — *adj.* False; untruthful.
ly'ing-in', *n.* Confinement for childbirth.
lymph (līmfs), *n.* A colorless fluid, chiefly blood plasma and colorless corpuscles, in certain vessels (**lym-phat'ic ves'sels** [līm-fāt'īk]) of the body.
lynch (līnch), *v. t.* To kill, *esp.* to hang (a suspected person), without authority or trial.
lynx (līngks), *n.* Any of certain wildcats.
lyre (līr), *n.* A stringed musical instrument of the harp class, used by ancient Greeks.
lyr'ic (līr'īk), *adj.* 1 Suitable for singing; also, musical; as, *lyric* drama. 2 Expressing a poet's own feelings; showing eager, tender, or joyous feeling; as, *lyric* poetry. — **lyr'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.*

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mac-ad'am (māk-ād'ām), *n.* A road surface of closely packed broken stone; also, the stone used. — **mac-ad'am-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*
mac'a-ro'ni (māk'ā-rō'nī), *n.* 1 A wheat-flour food paste in the form of slender tubes. 2 A dandy; a fop.
mac'a-roon' (māk'ā-rōon'), *n.* A small cake made of white of eggs, sugar, pounded almonds, etc.
ma-caw' (mā-kō'), *n.* A large, long-tailed parrot of Central and South America.

mace (mās), *n.* A staff carried by or before certain officials as a sign of authority.
ma-che'te (mā-chā'tā; mā-shēt'; mā-shēt'), *n.* A large heavy knife used in South America and the West Indies for cutting sugar cane, etc.
mach'i-na'tion (māk'ī-nā'shūn), *n.* Intrigue; plot; conspiracy.
ma-chine' (mā-shēn'), *n.* 1 A mechanical contrivance made by human hands, as an airplane, automobile, etc. 2 A combination of mechanical parts that works upon

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

something to change it in some definite manner. **3** The persons who control the activities of a political party or the like. — *v. t.* To plane, shape, etc., by a machine.

ma-chin'er-y (má-shēn'ēr-l; -shēn'rī), *n.* **1** Machines, collectively; also, the working parts of a machine. **2** The means by which anything is kept going.

ma-chin'ist (má-shēn'ist), *n.* A person who makes or works on machines and engines.

mack'er-el (măk'ēr-ēl), *n.* A food fish of the North Atlantic Ocean.

Mack'l-naw coat (măk'l-nō), *n.* A short heavy plaid coat.

mack'ln-tosh (măk'ln-tōsh), *n.* A waterproof outer garment.

mad (măd), *adj.* **1** Crazy. **2** Enraged; angry. **3** Rash and foolish. **4** Frantic. **5** Excessively gay. **6** Affected with rabies. — *Syn.* Insane, crazed, lunatic; indignant. — **mad'ly**, *adv.* — **mad'man** (-măn), *n.* — **mad'ness**, *n.*

mad'am (măd'ăm), *n.* A form of polite address to a lady.

mad'ame (măd'ăm; *Fr.* mādām'), *n.*; *pl.* MES'DAMES' (mā'dām'). My lady; — French title of courtesy for a married woman.

mad'cap (măd'kăp'), *adj.* Wild; reckless. — **mad'cap**, *n.*

mad'den (măd'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become mad.

made (măd), *past tense & past part. of MAKE.*

Ma-dei'ra (mă-dēr'ă; mād-ā'rā), *n.* Wine made on the island of Madeira.

ma'de-moi'selle (măd'mwā'zēl'; mād'ē-mō-zēl'; *colloq.* mām'zēl'), *n.*; *pl.* MES'DE-MOI'SELLES' (mād'mwā'zēl'). Miss; — French title of courtesy given to an unmarried woman.

mad'house (măd'hous'), *n.* Insane asylum; also, a scene of great confusion.

Ma-don'na (mă-dōn'ă), *n.* Italian name for the Virgin Mary.

ma-dras (mă-drās'; mād'rās), *n.* A fine cotton fabric.

mad'ri-gal (măd'rī-găl), *n.* A lyric, usually amorous and adapted to musical setting.

mael'strom (māl'strōm), *n.* A dangerous whirlpool.

ma-e'stro (mă-ē'strō; *almost* mīs'trō), *n.* A master in any art, esp. music; a composer, conductor, or teacher.

mag'a-zine (măg'ă-zēn'; *in sense 5 often* mäg'ă-zēn), *n.* **1** A storehouse for military stores. **2** A compartment in which powder is kept in a fort or on a ship. **3** A supply chamber for a battery, camera, etc. **4** A chamber in a revolver, rifle, etc., holding cartridges. **5** A periodical containing miscellaneous material.

mag'da-len (măg'dă-lēn), **mag'da-lene** (-lēn), *n.* A reformed prostitute.

mage (mā), *n.* Magician.

ma-gen'ta (mă-jēn'tă), *n.* A reddish-purple color.

mag'got (măg'ūt), *n.* A wormlike larva of an insect; esp., one that lives in decaying flesh, food, etc.

mag'ic (măj'ik), *n.* **1** Sorcery; witchcraft; now, often, sleight of hand. **2** Any apparently occult power. — **mag'ic**, **mag'i-cal** (-i-kăl), *adj.* — **mag'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ma-gi'cian (mă-'ish'ăn), *n.* One skilled in magic; a conjurer; sorcerer.

mag'is-trate (mă-'is-trăt), *n.* **1** A person holding official power, either executive or judicial, in a government. **2** A justice of the peace. — **mag'is-te'ri-al** (-tēr'i-ăl), *adj.* — **mag'is-tra-cy** (-tră-sī), *n.*

mag-nan'i-mous (măg-năn'i-mūs), *adj.* High-minded; honorable. — **mag'na-nim'i-ty** (măg-nă-nīm'i-tī), *n.*

mag'nate (măg'nāt), *n.* A person of rank or distinction.

mag-ne'sia (măg-nē'shă; -zhă), *n.* A light white substance, used as a laxative.

mag-ne'si-um (măg-nē'shī-ŭm; -zhī-ŭm), *n.* A silver-white metallic element, light and easily worked.

mag'net (măg'nēt; -nīt), *n.* **1** A loadstone. **2** Any body that has the power to attract iron; esp., a mass of iron so treated that it has such power.

mag-net'ic (măg-nēt'ik), *adj.* **1** Of or relating to a magnetized substance or the earth's magnetism. **2** Capable of being magnetized. **3** Personally attractive.

mag-net-ism (măg-nē-tīz'm; -nī-tīz'm), *n.* **1** The power to attract, as possessed by a magnet. **2** The property of certain substances, as iron, that allows them to be magnetized. **3** Personal charm or attractiveness.

mag-net-ize (măg-nē-tīz; -nī-tīz), *v. t.* **1** To communicate magnetic properties to. **2** To charm; captivate. — **mag-net-i-za-tion** (-tī-zā'shūn; -tī-zā'-), *n.*

mag-ne'to (măg-nē'tō), *n.* A generator used to generate electricity for ignition in an internal-combustion engine.

mag-nif'i-cent (măg-nīf'i-sēnt; -s'nt), *adj.* **1** Exalted. **2** Characterized by splendor, majestic beauty, etc. — *Syn.* Imposing, stately, noble, grand. — *Ant.* Modest. — **mag-nif'i-cence** (-sēns; -s'ns), *n.* — **mag-nif'i-cent-ly**, *adv.*

mag-ni-fy (măg'nī-fī), *v. t.* **1** To praise (the Lord). **2** To enlarge in fact or appearance. **3** To exaggerate. — *Syn.* Exalt. — *Ant.* Minimize, belittle. — **mag-ni-fy'er** (-fī'ēr), *n.*

mag-ni-tude (măg'nī-tūd), *n.* **1** Greatness, as in extent, effect, etc. **2** Size. **3** Quantity. **4** In astronomy, degree of brightness, as of a fixed star.

mag-no'li-a (măg-nō'lī-ă; -nōl'yă), *n.* A spring-flowering tree with large fragrant flowers.

mag'pie (măg'pī), *n.* A bird allied to the jays, with a long tail and black-and-white plumage.

ma-ha'ra'ja (mă-hă'ră'jă; mād'hă-), *n.* A title of certain Hindu princes, esp. in certain native states of India.

fōot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ma-hat'ma (mā-hāt'mā; -hāt'-), *n.* In India, one of a class of sages, reputed to have superior knowledge and powers.

ma-hog'a-ny (mā-hōg'ā-nī), *n.* A tropical American evergreen tree or its valuable reddish-brown wood.

maid (mād), *n.* 1 Maiden. 2 A female servant.

maid'en (mād'n), *n.* A young unmarried woman. — *adj.* 1 Never having been married. 2 Relating to or characteristic of a maiden. 3 Fresh; untried. — *Ant.* Experienced. — **maid'en-ly**, *adv.*

maid'en-hair' fern (mād'n-hār'), *n.* A fern with delicate feathery fronds.

maid'en-hood (-hōd), *n.* Virginity.

mail (māl), *n.* A flexible network of metal rings linked together and worn as armor.

mail (māl), *n.* 1 The system used in the public sending and delivery of letters, parcels, etc.; post. 2 That which comes in the post; letters, parcels, etc. — *v. t.* To send by mail. — **mail'man'** (-mān'), *n.*

maim (mām), *v. t.* To wound seriously; to cripple; mutilate.

main (mān), *n.* 1 Force; as, with might and main. 2 The mainland; also, the high sea. 3 The chief part; principal point. 4 A principal line, duct, pipe, etc. — *adj.* 1 First in size, rank, importance, etc. 2 Sheer; utter. 3 In grammar, expressing the chief predication in a complex sentence. — **main'ly**, *adv.*

main'land' (mān'lānd'; -lānd), *n.* The continent; the principal land not an island.

main'mast' (-māst'; -māst), *n.* The principal mast on a ship.

main'sail' (mān'sāl'; *naut.* mān's'l), *n.* The principal sail on the mainmast of a ship.

main'spring' (mān'sprīng'), *n.* 1 The principal spring in a mechanism, as a watch. 2 Chief motive.

main'stay' (-stā'), *n.* 1 The stay from the head of the mainmast to the foot of the foremast. 2 Main support.

main-tain' (mān-tān'; mēn-), *v. t.* 1 To continue with; carry on. 2 To keep possession of. 3 To support, sustain, or uphold. 4 To defend. 5 To bear the expense of. — **main'te-nance** (mān't'n-āns; māt'n-āns), *n.*

maize (māz), *n.* Indian corn.

maj'es-ty (māj'ēs-tī; -īs-tī), *n.* 1 Dignity or authority associated with sovereign power; grandeur; stateliness. 2 [*cap.*] The title of a sovereign. — **ma-jes'tic** (mā-jēs'tīk), **ma-jes'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.* — **ma-jes'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ma'jor (mā'jēr), *adj.* 1 Greater in number, rank, importance, etc. 2 In music, greater by a half step than the minor; also, having a major interval. — *n.* An army officer next in rank above a captain. — *v. i.* In school or college, to take a certain subject as one's chief study.

ma'jor-dō'mo (mā'jēr-dō'mō), *n.* A head steward of a great household, esp. of a royal establishment.

ma'jor gen'er-al. An army officer ranking next above a brigadier general and next below a lieutenant general.

ma-jor'i-ty (mā-jōr'ī-tī), *n.* 1 Condition of being of full legal age. 2 A number greater than half of a total; also, the excess of this greater number over the remainder. 3 The military rank of a major. — *Ant.* Minority.

make (māk), *v. t.*; **MADE** (mād); **MAK'ING** (māk'īng). 1 To construct. 2 To bring about, gain, reach, etc. 3 To constitute; compose. 4 To compute to be; also, to consider. 5 To understand. 6 To compel. — *Syn.* Form, shape, fashion, fabricate, manufacture, forge. — *v. i.* 1 To cause something to be in a specified condition. 2 To go; proceed. 3 To increase. — *n.* 1 The manner in which a thing is constructed; form. 2 Nature; character; kind. 3 Action or process of manufacture. — **mak'er** (māk'ēr), *n.*

make'-be-lieve', *n.* A pretending to believe, as in children's play. — *adj.* Pretended.

make'shift' (māk'shīft'), *n.* A temporary substitute, convenience, etc. — **make'shift'**, *adj.*

make'-up', *n.* Cosmetics in general.

mal- (māl-). A prefix meaning *ill, badly, bad*, as in **mal'ad-just'ment** (māl'ā-jūst'mēnt), **mal'ad-min'is-tra'tion** (-ād-mīn'īs-trā'shūn), *n.*

mal'a-droit' (māl'ā-droit'), *adj.* Not adroit; clumsy; awkward. — *Ant.* Adroit.

mal'a-dy (māl'ā-dī), *n.* Disease; sickness.

mal'a-pert (māl'ā-pūrt), *adj.* Saucy; impudent.

ma-lar'i-a (mā-lār'ī-ā), *n.* A disease marked esp. by recurring spells of chills and fever. — **ma-lar'i-al** (-āl), *adj.*

mal'con-tent' (māl'kōn-tēnt'), *n.* A discontented person; esp., a political agitator.

male (māl), *adj.* 1 Belonging to the sex that begets young. 2 Masculine. — *Ant.* Female. — *n.* A male human being, animal, or plant.

mal'e-dic'tion (māl'ē-dīk'shūn), *n.* A curse. — *Ant.* Benediction.

mal'e-fac'tor (māl'ē-fāk'tēr), *n.* A criminal.

ma-lev'o-lent (mā-lēv'ō-lēnt), *adj.* Wishing evil; arising from or showing ill will. — *Syn.* Malignant, malign, malicious, spiteful. — *Ant.* Benevolent. — **ma-lev'o-lence** (-lēns), *n.*

mal-fea'sance (māl-fē-zāns), *n.* Wrongdoing; esp., misconduct in office.

mal'ice (māl'īs), *n.* Enmity of heart; ill will. — *Ant.* Charity. — **ma-li'cious** (mā-līsh'ūs), *adj.* — **ma-li'cious-ly**, *adv.*

ma-lign' (mā-līn'), *adj.* 1 Malevolent; bearing ill will. 2 Bateful; pernicious. — *Syn.* Malignant, malicious, spiteful; sinister. — *Ant.* Benign. — *v. t.* To defame; slander.

ma-lig'nant (mā-līg'nānt), *adj.* 1 Intending to harm; malicious. 2 Threatening to cause death; virulent. — *Syn.* Ma-

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

- lign**, malevolent, spiteful. — **Ant.** Benignant. — **ma-lig'nan-cy** (mă-lîg'năn-sî), *n.* — **ma-lig'ni-ty** (-nî-tî), *n.*
- mall** (môl; māl), *n.* A shaded walk.
- mallard** (māl'erd), *n.* The common wild duck.
- mal'le-a-ble** (māl'ē-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Capable of being extended or shaped by beating with a hammer. 2 Adaptable; pliable. — **Syn.** Plastic, pliant, ductile. — **Ant.** Refractory. — **mal'le-a-bil'i-ty** (-bîl'î-tî), *n.*
- mal'let** (māl'ēt; -î), *n.* 1 A short-handled hammer, used esp. for driving a chisel. 2 A long-handled stick, with a round head, used in playing croquet. 3 A stick used in the game of polo.
- mal'low** (māl'ō), *n.* A sticky plant with five-petaled white, yellow, rose, or purplish flowers; also, any of various related plants.
- malm'sey** (mām'zî), *n.* A sweet wine.
- mal'nu-tri'tion** (māl'nû-trîsh'ûn), *n.* Faulty or imperfect nourishment.
- mal'o-dor-ous** (māl-ō'dēr-ûs), *adj.* Ill-smelling. — **Ant.** Odorous.
- malt** (môlt; mōlt), *n.* 1 Grain, usually barley, steeped in water until it has sprouted, used in brewing and distilling. 2 *Colloq.* Beer or ale. — **malt**, *adj.* — **malt'ster** (-stēr), *n.*
- mal-treat'** (māl-trēt'), *v. t.* To treat roughly or unkindly; to abuse. — **mal-treat'ment**, *n.*
- mam'ma, ma'ma** (mă'mă; mă-mă'), *n.* Mother; — usually a child's word.
- mam'mal** (mām'āl), *n.* Any of the group of vertebrate animals that nourish their young with milk. — **mam-ma'li-an** (mă-mă'li-ăn), *adj.*
- Mam'mon** (mām'ûn), *n.* The demon of greed.
- mam'moth** (mām'ûth), *n.* A variety of huge elephant, now extinct. — *adj.* Huge; gigantic. — **Syn.** Colossal, enormous, immense, vast.
- man** (măn), *n.* 1 A human being; esp., a male. 2 Mankind. 3 Manly character. 4 Husband. 5 Adult male servant or employee. 6 In certain games, as checkers, one of the pieces used in playing the game. — *v. t.* 1 To supply with men, as for defense. 2 To fortify; brace.
- man'a-cle** (măn'ā-k'l), *n. & v. t.* Handcuff; fetter; shackle.
- man'age** (măn'î), *v. t.* 1 To administer; direct. 2 To use to the best advantage. 3 To contrive. — *v. i.* 1 To direct affairs. 2 *Colloq.* To achieve one's purpose. — **man'age-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **man'ag-er** (-î-ēr), *n.*
- man'age-ment** (-mënt), *n.* 1 Administration, as of a business. 2 Skillful direction (of affairs). 3 Executive ability. 4 The group of those who manage any enterprise.
- man'-at-arms'**, *n.; pl.* MEN-AT-ARMS. A soldier.
- man'da-rin** (măn'dă-rîn), *n.* 1 In China, formerly, an official of high rank. 2 [*cap.*] The chief dialect of China.
- man'date** (măn'dāt; -dî), *n.* 1 A command; order. 2 A permission granted by the League of Nations to a member nation for governing conquered territory; also, any territory thus governed.
- man'da-to'ry** (măn'dă-tō'rî; esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-î), *adj.* 1 Of the nature of a command; obligatory. 2 Of or relating to a mandate (sense 2).
- man'di-ble** (măn'dî-b'l), *n.* A jaw; esp., the biting jaw of a bird, insect, etc.
- man'do-lin** (măn'dô-lîn; măn'dô-lîn'), *n.* In music, a stringed instrument with a pear-shaped body and a fretted neck.
- man'drake** (măn'drāk), *n.* A narcotic herb of the nightshade family, with a long spindle-shaped root; also, this root.
- mane** (măn), *n.* The long heavy hair growing along or about the neck of certain animals, as a horse, lion, etc.
- ma-neu'ver, ma-noeu'ver** (mă-nōō'vēr; -nū'vēr), *n.* 1 A planned movement of troops, or of a vessel or vessels, for some special purpose, as to provide training for personnel. 2 Skillful management. — **Syn.** Stratagem, trick, ruse, artifice, wile. — **ma-neu'ver, ma-noeu'ver**, *v. i. & t.*
- man'ful** (măn'fool; -f'l), *adj.* Brave.
- man'ga-nese** (măng'gă-nēs; -nēz), *n.* A grayish-white metal resembling iron but not magnetic.
- mange** (măn), *n.* A type of skin disease. — **man'gy** (măn'î), *adj.*
- man'ger** (măn'jēr), *n.* A trough or open box holding fodder for horses or cattle.
- man'gle** (măng'g'l), *v. t.* 1 To cut, bruise, or hack with repeated blows. 2 To spoil in making or performing.
- man'gle** (măng'g'l), *n.* A clothes wringer; also, a machine for ironing clothes by the pressure of heated rollers. — **man'glo**, *v. t.*
- man'go** (măng'gō), *n.* A tropical, yellowish-red, rounded fruit of a tree of the sumac family; also, the tree.
- man'grove** (măng'grōv), *n.* A tropical tree that sends out many prop roots from its trunk and branches, forming dense thickets.
- man'han'dle** (măn'hăn'd'l; măn-hăn'd'l), *v. t.* To handle roughly.
- man'hood** (măn'hōōd), *n.* 1 State of being an adult male. 2 Manly quality; courage. 3 Men, collectively.
- ma'ni-a** (mă'nî-ā), *n.* 1 Insanity; madness. 2 A craze. — **Ant.** Lucidity.
- ma'ni-ac** (mă'nî-āk), *n.* A lunatic; madman. — **ma'ni-ac, ma-ni'a-cal** (mă'nî-ā-kāl), *adj.*
- man'i-cure** (măn'î-kūr), *n.* Care of the hands and fingernails; also, a person who makes a business of taking care of other persons' hands and fingernails. — **man'i-cure**, *v. t. & i.* — **man'î-cur'ist** (-kūr'îst), *n.*
- man'î-fest** (măn'î-fēst), *adj.* Clear to the senses; intelligible. — *v. t.* To show plainly; to reveal. — **Syn.** Evidence, evince, demonstrate. — *n.* An invoice of a ship's cargo. — **man'î-fest-ly**, *adv.*

foot; out; oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circū's, menū; chair; go; sing; then,
thin; natūre, verdūre; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

man'i-fes-ta'tion (măn'f-ēs-tā'shūn), *n.* Display; demonstration.
man'i-fes'to (măn'f-ēs'tō), *n.* A public declaration, as of a political group, showing intentions.
man'i-fold (măn'f-ōld), *adj.* 1 Many and varied. 2 Consisting of, or operating, many of one kind joined together. — *v. t.* To make a number of copies of (a letter, etc.). — *n.* In machinery, a pipe having several lateral outlets, for connecting it with other pipes.
man'i-kin, man'ni-kin (măn'f-kīn), *n.* 1 A little man; a dwarf. 2 A mannequin. — *Ant.* Giant.
Ma-ni'l'a hemp (mā-nī'l'ā). Fiber from a Philippine plant, used esp. for making rope.
ma-nip'u-late (mā-nīp'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To manage or handle with art or skill; to manage skillfully. — **ma-nip'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* — **ma-nip'u-la'tive** (-lā'tīv; -lā-), *adj.* — **ma-nip'u-la'tor** (-lā'tēr), *n.*
man'kind' (măn'kīnd'), *n.* 1 The human race. 2 (*pron.* măn'kīnd') Men, as distinguished from women.
man'ly (măn'lī), *adj.* Brave; noble. — *Ant.* Unmanly. — *adv.* In a brave or noble manner. — **man'li-ness**, *n.*
man'na (măn'ā), *n.* 1 In the Bible, the food that fell from heaven upon the Israelites in the wilderness. 2 Something much needed and joyfully received.
man'ne-quin (măn'z-kīn), *n.* A woman hired to display clothes by wearing them.
man'ner (măn'ēr), *n.* 1 A way of acting or doing. 2 Habit; custom. 3 Conduct; behavior. 4 Kind; sort.
man'ner-ism (măn'ēr-īz'm), *n.* A peculiarity of action, bearing, treatment, etc., carried to excess, esp. in literature and art. — *Syn.* Pose, air, affectation.
man'ner-ly (-lī), *adj.* Civil; polite.
man'ni-kin (măn'f-kīn). Variant of **MANKIN**.
man'nish (măn'fsh), *adj.* Suitable to a man; befitting a man. — *Syn.* Manlike, virile, masculine, male, manful, manly. — *Ant.* Womanish.
ma-noeu'vere (mā-nōō'vēr; -nū'vēr). Variant of **MANEUVER**.
man'-of-war', *n.*; *pl.* **MEN-OF-WAR**. A war vessel.
man'or (măn'ēr), *n.* In England, a large landed estate, orig. of a feudal lord. — **ma-no'ri-al** (mā-nō'rī-āl), *adj.*
manse (māns), *n.* A residence provided for the minister of a church.
man'sion (măn'shūn), *n.* A stately house.
man'slaugh'ter (măn'slō'tēr), *n.* The unlawful killing of a human being without malice.
man'tel (măn'tl), *n.* The beam, stone, arch, or shelf above a fireplace.
man'tel-piece' (-pēs'), *n.* The shelf of a mantel.
man'tle (măn'tl), *n.* 1 A loose sleeveless or capelike cloak. 2 Something that envelops or covers. 3 A lacelike hood of material that does not burn easily, placed over

a flame so that it glows and gives light. — *v. i.* To blush; flush.
man'u-al (măn'ū-āl), *adj.* Done, made, or operated by hand. — *n.* 1 A small book; a handbook. 2 *Mil.* A prescribed exercise in the handling of a weapon.
man'u-fac'to-ry (măn'ū-fāk'tō-rī), *n.* A factory.
man'u-fac'ture (măn'ū-fāk'tūr), *n.* 1 The making of goods, either by hand or by machinery. 2 Anything manufactured. — *v. t.* 1 To make, either by hand or by machinery. 2 To fabricate; invent. — **man'u-fac'tur-er** (-tūr-ēr), *n.*
man'u-mit' (măn'ū-mīt'), *v. t.* To free from slavery. — *Ant.* Enslave. — **man'u-mis'sion** (-mīsh'ūn), *n.*
ma-nure' (mā-nūr'), *n.* Fertilizer; esp., refuse from stables, etc. — *v. t.* To enrich (land) by fertilizer.
man'u-script (măn'ū-skript), *n.* A written or typewritten paper, book, etc.
man'y (mēn'ī), *adj.* Numerous. — *Ant.* Few. — *n.* A large number. — *pron.* Numerous persons.
map (măp), *n.* 1 A representation of the earth's surface, or part of it. 2 A similar representation of the heavens. — **map**, *v. t.*
ma'ple (mā'p'l), *n.* Any of a family of trees with two-winged dry fruit and a hard light-colored wood used for floors, furniture, etc.
mar (mār), *v. t.* To disfigure; damage seriously. — *Syn.* Injure, hurt, harm, impair, spoil.
mar'a-thon (mār'ā-thōn; -thūn), *n.* A long-distance running race, now usually 26 miles 385 yards in length.
ma-raud'er (mā-rōd'ēr), *n.* Plunderer; pillager. — **ma-raud'ing**, *adj.*
mar'ble (mār'b'l), *n.* 1 A limestone that can be polished and used in fine building work; also, a slab of this stone. 2 Something like or likened to this stone in coldness, hardness, etc. 3 A small marble, glass, or clay ball used by children in a game (**mar'bles** [-b'lz]). — **mar'ble**, *adj.*
mar-cel' (mār-sēl'), *n.* A deep wave made in hair with a special iron. — **mar-cel'**, *v. t.*
March (mārch), *n.* The third month of the year, having 31 days.
march (mārch), *n.* A frontier.
march (mārch), *v. i.* 1 To advance in military formation. 2 To walk in a stately manner; hence, to proceed; progress. — *n.* 1 An advance with regularly timed steps in military formation. 2 A regular step, as that of soldiers in formation. 3 The distance covered by a military unit in one advance. 4 Music with marked rhythm suitable for accompanying a march (sense 1). — **march'er** (mār'chēr), *n.*
mar'chion-ess (mār'shūn-ēs; -īs), *n.* The wife or widow of a marquis; a woman of the rank and dignity of a marquis.
mare (mār), *n.* A female horse, zebra, etc.
mar'ga-rine (mār'jā-rēn; -gā-), *n.* Any of various edible fats, often made from vegetable oils, used as substitutes for butter.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

marge (märj), *n.* Edge; margin.
mar'gin (mär'jIn), *n.* 1 A border; edge. 2 A limit. 3 A reserve amount allowed to meet unforeseen conditions. — **mar'gin-al** (-jIn-äl; -n'l), *adj.*
mar'i-gold (mär'i-göld), *n.* A garden plant with rounded double bright-orange or yellow flowers.
mar'i-nate (mär'i-nät), *v. t.* To let lie, as meat or fish, in a brine or pickle.
ma-rine' (mä-rēn'), *adj.* 1 Relating to the sea, navigation of the sea, or commerce carried on over the sea. 2 Serving on shipboard, as certain soldiers. — *n.* 1 A soldier of the **Marine Corps**, which serves on shipboard. 2 Mercantile and naval shipping, considered as a whole. 3 A picture of a marine scene. — **mar'i-ner** (mär'i-nēr), *n.*
mar'i-o-nette' (mär'i-ō-nēt'), *n.* A puppet.
mar'i-tal (mär'i-täl; mä-rī'-; -t'l), *adj.* Of or relating to a husband or to marriage. — *Syn.* Matrimonial, conjugal, connubial, nuptial.
mar'i-time (mär'i-tīm; -tīm), *adj.* 1 Bordering on, or living or situated near, the ocean. 2 Of or relating to ocean navigation.
mark (märk), *n.* The monetary unit of the former German Empire, worth 23.8 cents; also, a silver coin of this value.
mark (märk), *n.* 1 A target; goal. 2 A visible sign; indication. 3 A scratch or spot. 4 Distinction. 5 A standard, limit, boundary, etc. 6 A written or printed sign, symbol, etc. — *v. t.* 1 To put a mark on. 2 To observe; give attention to. 3 To set apart, as by a boundary line. 4 To characterize. — **mark'er**, *n.*
Mark (märk), *n.* *Mil.* A designation for a model of tank; as, the German **Mark VI**, known as the *Tiger*, armed with an 88 mm. high-velocity cannon.
marked (märkt), *adj.* Noticeable; conspicuous. — **mark'ed-ly** (mär'kēd-lī; -kId-lī), *adv.*
mar'ket (mär'kēt; -kIt), *n.* 1 A meeting of people to buy and sell goods; also, a place for such a meeting. 2 A region in which any commodity can be sold; also, an opportunity for selling something. — *v. t.* To sell. — **mar'ket-a-ble**, *adj.* — **market place**. — **market town**.
marks'man (märks'män), *n.* An expert shot. — **marks'man-ship**, *n.*
marl (märl), *n.* An earthy, crumbling deposit used as fertilizer.
mar'line-spike' (mär'lIn-spīk'), *n.* A pointed iron tool used in splicing, etc.
mar'ma-lade (mär'mä-lād), *n.* A thick pulpy jam.
mar'mo-set (mär'mō-zēt), *n.* A small monkey of Central and South America.
mar'mot (mär'mūt), *n.* A woodchuck.
ma-roon' (mä-rōon'), *v. t.* To put ashore and abandon (a person) on a desolate island or coast.
mar-quee' (mär-kē'), *n.* A large tent at outdoor entertainments.

mar'que-try (mär'kē-trī), *n.* Inlaid work, as in furniture.
mar'quis (mär'kwIs; Fr. mär'kē'), *n.* Also **mar'quess** (mär'kwēs; -kwIs). A nobleman above an earl or count and below a duke. — **mar'quis-ate** (mär'kwIs-āt), *n.*
mar-quise' (mär-kēz'; Fr. mär'kēz'), *n.* Wife of a marquis; marchioness.
mar'qui-sette' (mär'kī-zēt'; -kwī-), *n.* A sheer netlike fabric.
mar'riage (mär'ri), *n.* 1 State of being married; wedlock. 2 A wedding. — *Syn.* Matrimony. — **mar'riage-a-ble** (-ä-b'l), *adj.*
mar'row (mär'ō), *n.* A soft substance that fills the cavities of most bones.
mar'ry (mär'ri), *v. t.* 1 To unite in wedlock. 2 To take as husband or wife; to wed. — **mar'ried** (-Id), *adj.*
Mars (märz), *n.* 1 In Roman religion, the god of war. 2 One of the planets of the solar system.
marsh (märsh), *n.* Swamp; morass. — **marsh'y**, *adj.*
mar'shal (mär'shāl), *n.* 1 Short for **FIELD MARSHAL**. 2 A general officer of highest rank in various armies. 3 Any of various officials having duties such as those of the sheriff; in some cities, title of the head of the police or fire department. — *v. t.* 1 To arrange in order, esp. military order. 2 To usher, direct, guide, etc.
marsh'mal'low (märsh'mäl'ō), *n.* A soft elastic candy paste.
mart (märt), *n.* Market.
mar'ten (mär'tēn; -tIn), *n.* A slender animal with fine gray or brown fur; also, this fur.
mar'tial (mär'shāl), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to war. 2 Warlike; brave.
mar'tin (mär'tIn), *n.* A small European swallow.
mar'ti-net' (mär'tī-nēt'; mär'tī-nēt), *n.* A strict disciplinarian.
mar'tyr (mär'tēr), *n.* 1 A person who dies rather than give up his religion. 2 A person who gives up life, position, etc., rather than surrender his beliefs, principles, etc. 3 *Colloq.* A great or constant sufferer, as from disease. — **mar'tyr, v. t.** — **mar'tyr-dom** (-düm), *n.*
mar'vel (mär'vël; -v'l), *n.* 1 A prodigy. 2 Wonder; astonishment. — *v. i.* To wonder.
mar'vel-ous, mar'vel-lous (mär'vël-ūs), *adj.* Astonishing; wondrous. — **mar'vel-ous-ly, mar'vel-lous-ly**, *adv.*
mas-car'a (mäs-kär'ä; mäs-kär'ä; mäs-kär'ä), *n.* A preparation for dyeing the eyelashes.
mas'cot (mäs'kōt; -kūt), *n.* A person or thing supposed to bring good luck.
mas'cu-line (mäs'kü-lIn; Brit. also mäs'-), *adj.* 1 Belonging to or made up of males. 2 Having the qualities of a man; mannish. 3 In grammar, belonging or relating to the class of nouns and pronouns that name male persons or animals. — *Ant.* Feminine. — **mas'cu-lin'i-ty** (-lIn'itī), *n.*

mash (măsh), *n.* 1 Crushed malt or ground grain soaked in hot water and used in making beer. 2 A mixture of feed grains for feeding livestock. 3 A pulpy mass of anything. — *v. t.* To reduce to a soft pulpy condition.

mash'le (măsh'ly), *n.* In golf, an iron-headed club used esp. in raising the ball high in the air.

mask (măsk), *n.* 1 A cover for the face, used as a disguise. 2 Often **masque** (măsk). A masquerade. 3 Something that disguises or conceals. 4 A copy of a face molded in wax, plaster, etc. 5 Often **masque**. An old form of play in which the actors wore masks. — **mask**, *v. t.* — **mask'er**, *n.*

ma'son (mă's'n), *n.* 1 A person who builds with stone, brick, etc. 2 [*cap.*] A Freemason.

Ma-son'ic (mă-sŏn'ik; mă-), *adj.* Of or relating to Freemasons.

ma'son-ry (mă's'n-ry), *n.* 1 The art or work of a mason. 2 Anything built of the materials, or stone or brick, used by masons. 3 [*cap.*] Freemasonry.

masque (măsk). Variant of **MASK**, 2 & 5.

mas'quer-ade' (măsk'ēr-ād'), *n.* 1 An assembly of persons wearing masks, as at a dance. 2 A costume to be worn at such an assembly. 3 Disguise. — *v. i.* 1 To attend a masquerade. 2 To make a show of being what one is not.

Mass (măs; mäs), *n.* The chief service of the Roman Catholic Church, in which the bread and wine are consecrated; the Eucharist.

mass (măs; mäs), *n.* 1 A lump; hunk. 2 A large quantity, amount, or number. 3 Size; bulk. 4 The main group. 5 Used in *pl.*, **MASS'ES** (-ēz; -īz). The common people. — *v. t. & i.* To collect in a mass. — **mass'y**, *adj.*

mas'sa-cre (măs'să-krē), *n.* The violent merciless killing of a number of persons. — **mas'sa-cre**, *v. t.*

mas-sage' (mă-săzh'; *Brit. also* mäs'ăzh), *n.* A method of treating the body by rubbing, kneading, etc. — **mas-sage'**, *v. t.*

mas-seur' (mă-sūr'), *n.* A man who practices massage. — **mas-seuse'** (-sūr'), *n. fem.*

mas'sive (măs'iv), *adj.* Bulky; large.

mast (măst), *n.* 1 A long pole rising from the keel of a vessel into the air to support the yards, booms, sails, and rigging. 2 Any upright pole, as on a derrick.

mas'ter (măs'tēr), *n.* 1 A man who has control over the actions of another living being. 2 One who has control over an inanimate thing; as, a *master* of electricity. 3 A victor, as in a contest. 4 A person, esp. an artist, who is very skillful in his profession. 5 A male teacher; a tutor. 6 [*sometimes cap.*] A person holding a certain advanced college degree. 7 The commander of a merchant ship. — *v. t.* 1 To become master of; to subdue. 2 To become skillful at (an art, occupation, etc.).

— **mas'ter-ful**, *adj.* — **mas'ter-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **mas'ter-ly**, *adj.* — **mas'ter-ship**, *n.* **mas'ter-piece'** (-pēs'), *n.* Anything done or made with extraordinary skill.

mas'ter-y (măs'tēr-ī), *n.* 1 Position or authority of a master. 2 Victory in war, a contest, etc. 3 Skill or knowledge such as makes one a master.

mast'head' (măst'hēd'), *n.* *Naut.* The top of a mast, esp. of the lower mast.

mas'ti-cate (măs'tī-kāt), *v. t.* To chew. — **mas'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

mas'tiff (măs'tif), *n.* A large smooth-coated dog.

mas'to-don (măs'tō-dŏn), *n.* A huge elephantlike animal, now extinct.

mat (măt), *n.* 1 A piece of coarse woven or plaited fabric. 2 Anything closely interwoven. 3 In wrestling, a large ruglike cushion on which matches are contested. — *v. t.* To twist together or interweave like a mat.

mat (măt), *adj.* Also **matt**. Dull; not shiny.

mat, *n.* 1 A border serving as a frame for a picture. 2 Also **matte** (măt). A dull finish, as in gilding.

mat'a-dor (măt'ă-dŏr; -dŏr), *n.* In bull-fights, the man appointed to kill the bull.

match (măch), *n.* A short slender piece of wood, etc., tipped with a mixture that ignites when scratched.

match (măch), *n.* 1 A person or thing equal or similar to another. 2 A marriage union. 3 A pair of persons or objects that harmonize. 4 A contest. — *v. t.* 1 To marry. 2 To meet as an antagonist; also, to rival. 3 To bring forward an equal competitor for. 4 To make or procure the equal or the like of. 5 To adapt or suit (one thing to another).

— *v. i.* To be of equal or similar size, figure, color, etc. — **match'less**, *adj.* — **match'mak'er** (-măk'ēr), *n.*

match'lock' (măch'lŏk'), *n.* An old form of musket.

mate (măt), *n.* 1 A companion; comrade. 2 A husband or wife; also, one of a pair of animals, birds, or things. 3 An officer who ranks next below the master of a merchant ship. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To join as mates; to match. 2 Of animals, to pair for breeding purposes.

ma-te'ri-al (mă-tē'rī-ăl), *adj.* 1 Physical; not spiritual. 2 Important. 3 Relating to or derived from matter as composing the physical universe. 4 Affecting or relating to a person's bodily needs or comforts. — **Ant.** **Immaterial**. — *n.* 1 The substance or the goods, parts, etc., of which something is made. 2 A fabric; cloth. — **ma-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

ma-te'ri-al-ism (-īz'm), *n.* 1 Any theory that finds explanation of the facts of the universe in the nature and existence of matter. 2 Tendency to attach too great importance to material things. — **ma-te'ri-al-ist** (-īst), *n.* — **ma-te'ri-al-is'tic** (-īst'ik), *adj.*

ma-te'ri-al-ize (mā-tēr'ī-āl-īz), *v. t. & i.* To give material form to; to take on physical form. — **ma-te'ri-al-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'-shūn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

ma-ter'nal (mā-tūr'nāl; -n'), *adj.* 1 Motherly. 2 Derived from one's mother.

ma-ter'ni-ty (mā-tūr'nī-tī), *n.* State or quality of being a mother; also, motherly character or relation.

math'e-mat'ics (māth'ē-măt'īks), *n.* The science that studies and explains quantities and the relations between them. — **math'e-mat'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **math'e-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **math'e-ma-ti'cian** (māth'ē-mă-tīsh'ān), *n.*

mat'i-nee' (măt'ī-nā'; *esp. Brit.*, măt'ī-nā), *n.* A play or other entertainment held in the afternoon.

mat'ins, mat'tins (măt'īnz), *n. pl.* [*often cap.*] A morning religious service.

ma-tric'u-late (mā-trīk'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To enroll or register, as for admission to a college. — **ma-tric'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

mat'ri-mo'ny (măt'rī-mō'nī; *esp. Brit.*, -mūn-ī), *n.* Marriage. — **mat'ri-mo'ni-al** (-mō'nī-āl), *adj.*

ma'trix (mā'trīks; măt'rīks), *n.; pl. MAT-RI-CES* (măt'rī-sēz). 1 An enclosing substance in which a thing is shaped or in which it occurs. 2 In type founding, a metal plate formed to mold the type face.

ma'tron (mā'trūn), *n.* 1 A wife or widow. 2 A woman overseer, as at a woman's dormitory, hospital, etc. — **ma'tron-ly**, *adj.*

mat'ted (măt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Tangled and interwoven.

mat'ter (măt'ēr), *n.* 1 Substance things are made of; material. 2 Pus. 3 Amount; quantity; space. 4 An affair; thing; concern. 5 Subject of action, feeling, discussion, etc. 6 A trouble; difficulty. 7 A thing of account. 8 Whatever occupies space. 9 Mail. — *v. i.* 1 To be of import; to signify. 2 To form or discharge pus.

mat'ter-of-fact', *adj.* Commonplace. — *Syn.* Prosaic.

mat'ting (măt'īng), *n.* 1 Materials for mats; also, mats collectively. 2 A matlike fabric.

mat'tock (măt'ūk), *n.* A long-handled implement somewhat like a pick, for digging and grubbing.

mat'tress (măt'rēs; -rīs), *n.* A large stuffed rectangular sack used, often on a frame, as a bed.

ma-ture' (mā-tūr'), *adj.* 1 Fully grown. 2 Completely worked out, as a plan. 3 Due, as a promissory note. — *Syn.* Ripe, mellow, adult, grown-up. — *Ant.* Immature; childish. — *v. t. & i.* To bring or come to full age or development. — **ma-tu'ri-ty** (mā-tū'rī-tī), *n.*

matz'oth (măt'sōth), *n.* Unleavened bread eaten at the Passover.

mand'lin (mōd'līn), *adj.* 1 Tearfully sentimental. 2 Sufficiently drunk to be emotionally silly; fuddled.

maul, mall (mōl), *n.* A heavy hammer, as

for driving piles. — *v. t.* To beat and bruise; to handle roughly.

maun'der (mōn'dēr; măn'-), *v. i.* 1 To wander idly about. 2 To mutter.

mau'so-le'um (mō'sō-lē'ūm), *n.* A magnificent tomb.

mauve (mōv), *n.* A delicate violet or lilac color.

ma'vis (mā'vīs), *n.* A thrush.

maw (mō), *n.* 1 Stomach; in birds, the crop. 2 The throat, gullet, or jaws.

mawk'ish (mōk'īsh), *adj.* Sickishly sentimental.

max'im (măk'sīm), *n.* A proverbial saying.

max'i-mum (măk'sī-mūm), *n.* The highest point or amount; the limit. — **max'i-mum**, *adj.*

may (mā), *auxiliary v.* followed by infinitive without *to*, expressing: a Possibility or permission. b Wish or desire. c Contingency.

May (mā), *n.* The fifth month of the year, having 31 days.

may'be (mā'bē; -bī), *adv.* Perhaps.

May Day. The first day of May, often celebrated by dancing and sports. — **May'-day**, *adj.*

May'flow'er (mā'flou'ēr), *n.* U.S. The trailing arbutus; also, the hepatica.

may'hem (mā'hēm; -ēm), *n.* The maiming or disfiguring of a person.

may'on-naise' (mā'ō-nāz'), *n.* A dressing for salads, fish, etc.

may'or (mā'ēr; mār), *n.* The head of the local government in a city or borough. — **may'or-al-ty** (-āl-tī), *n.*

May'pole' (mā'pōl'), *n.* A tall pole erected in an open place as a center for May-day sports.

maze (māz), *n.* A bewildering network of paths and passages; a labyrinth. — **ma'zy** (mā'zī), *adj.*

me (mē; mī), *pron.* Objective case of *I*.

mead (mēd), *n.* Meadow.

mead (mēd), *n.* A fermented drink of water and honey, with malt, yeast, etc.

mead'ow (mēd'ō), *n.* Land on which grass is grown for hay; also, any piece of land where grass and flowers grow. — **mead'ow-y** (mēd'ō-ī), *adj.*

mea'ger, mea'gre (mē'gēr), *adj.* 1 Thin; lean. 2 Lacking richness, fertility, strength, etc.; barren; poor. — *Syn.* Scanty, scant, skimpy, spare. — *Ant.* Ample; copious.

meal (mēl), *n.* 1 Ground grain, esp. Indian corn. 2 Anything like or likened to such ground grain. — **meal'y**, *adj.*

meal (mēl), *n.* 1 The food prepared for eating at one time. 2 The act or time of eating. — **meal'time'** (-tīm'), *n.*

mean (mēn), *v. t. & i.* **MEANT** (mēnt); **MEAN'ING** (mēn'īng). 1 To intend; purpose. 2 To signify. 3 To have in mind a particular reference or destination for; as, he means this gift for her. — *v. i.* 1 To intend. 2 To be of a (designated) degree of importance in effect.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, meni; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

- mean** (mēn), *adj.* 1 Common; humble. 2 Of ordinary or inferior mental power. 3 Of little value. 4 Ignoble; base. 5 Stingy. — **mean'ly**, *adv.* — **mean'ness**, *n.*
- mean** (mēn), *adj.* 1 Midway between extremes. 2 Average. — **Ant.** Extreme. — *n.* 1 The middle point or course between extremes. 2 *pl.* Something which helps one to accomplish a purpose. 3 *pl.* Resources; property, etc. 4 In mathematics, a quantity having a middle value between several others; usually, the average.
- me-an'der** (mē-ān'dēr), *n.* A turn, or winding, as of a stream; hence, a winding course. — **me-an'der**, *v. i.*
- mean'ing** (mēn'ing), *n.* 1 Intention; purpose. 2 Significance, as of words, a look, etc. — **mean'ing-ful**, *adj.* — **mean'ing-less**, *adj.*
- meant** (mēnt), *past tense & past part. of MEAN.*
- mean'time** (mēn'tīm'), *adv.* In the interval. — *n.* The time between two events.
- mean'while** (-hwīl'), *adv. & n.* Meantime.
- mea'sles** (mē-z'lz), *n.* A contagious disease marked by fever and an eruption.
- meas'ure** (mēzh'ēr), *n.* 1 The dimensions, capacity, or quantity of anything as fixed by measuring; also, an instrument, as a yardstick, used in measuring. 2 Act of measuring anything. 3 A system of measuring. 4 A unit used in measuring. 5 A means used to accomplish one's purpose. 6 A legislative bill. 7 An extent, degree, quantity, etc. — *v. t.* 1 To find out the extent, degree, capacity, etc., of by comparing with a standard. 2 To lay off by means of a measure. 3 To mark the limits of. 4 To serve as the measure of. 5 To bring into comparison or competition. — **meas'ur-a-ble** (-ēr-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **meas'ure-less**, *adj.*
- meas'ure-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* 1 Act of measuring. 2 Extent, size, capacity, amount, or quantity of anything as fixed by measuring.
- meat** (mēt), *n.* 1 Food. 2 The flesh of animals used as food. 3 The edible part inside a shell, husk, rind, etc. — **meat'y**, *adj.*
- Mec'ca** (mēk'ā), *n.* Arabian city, place of religious pilgrimage for Mohammedans; hence [*not cap.*], any place sought by numbers of people as a goal.
- me-chan'ic** (mē-kān'ik), *adj.* 1 Relating to manual labor; as, mechanic arts. 2 Of or relating to an artisan class. 3 Mechanical. — *n.* An artisan.
- me-chan'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* 1 Relating to or made by machinery. 2 Produced as if by a machine. 3 Operated, as some toys, by machinery within itself. — **Syn.** Automatic, instinctive, impulsive, spontaneous. — **me-chan'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
- me-chan'ics** (-īks), *n.* 1 Science treating of the action of forces on bodies. 2 Application of the principles of physics to the working of machines. 3 Technical details.
- mech'a-nism** (mēk'ā-nīz'm), *n.* 1 The parts of a machine, taken collectively. 2 Arrangement and operation of the working parts of a machine.
- mech'a-nize** (-nīz), *v. t.* To equip with armed and armored motor vehicles in place of draft animals. — **mech'a-ni-za'tion** (-nī-zā'shūn; -nī-zā'-), *n.*
- med'al** (mēd'āl), *n.* A coinlike piece of metal with design commemorating a special event, deed, etc.
- me-dal'ion** (mē-dāl'yūn), *n.* A large medal; also, something like or likened to such a medal.
- med'dle** (mēd'ī), *v. i.* To interfere in another's affairs. — **med'dler** (-lēr), *n.* — **med'dle-some** (-l-sūm), *adj.*
- me'di-a** (mē'dī-ā), *n., pl. of MEDIUM.*
- me'di-ae-val** (mē'dī-ē-vāl; *esp. Brit., mēd'ī-*), *Variant of MEDIEVAL.*
- me'di-al** (mē'dī-āl), *adj.* 1 Middle; median. 2 Average.
- me'di-an** (mē'dī-ān), *adj.* 1 Middle; medial. 2 Designating the middle unit, individual, etc., in a series. — **me'di-an**, *n.*
- me'di-ate** (mē'dī-āt), *v. i.* To act as a go-between, as in arranging settlement of a dispute, etc., between persons, nations, etc. — **Syn.** Intercede, intervene, interpose, interfere. — **me'di-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* — **me'di-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.*
- med'i-cal** (mēd'ī-kāl), *adj.* Of or relating to the science of medicine.
- me-dic'a-ment** (mē-dīk'ā-mēnt; mēd'ī-kā-), *n.* A medicine.
- me-dic'i-nal** (mē-dīs'ī-nāl; -n'l), *adj.* Effective in checking or curing diseases.
- med'i-cine** (mēd'ī-sīn; -s'n; *Brit. also mēd'sīn*), *n.* 1 The science dealing with the prevention or cure of disease. 2 A remedy.
- me'di-e-val** (mē'dī-ē-vāl; *esp. Brit., mēd'ī-*), *adj.* Relating to the Middle Ages (A.D. 500-1400).
- me'di-o'cre** (mē'dī-ō'kēr; mē'dī-ō'kēr), *adj.* Ordinary; commonplace. — **Syn.** Medium, middling, average, fair. — **me'di-o-c'r-i-ty** (-ōk'ēr-i-tī), *n.*
- med'i-tate** (mēd'ī-tāt), *v. t.* To plan. — *v. i.* To muse; reflect. — **med'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* — **med'i-ta'tive** (-tā'tīv), *adj.*
- me'di-um** (mē'dī-ūm), *n.; pl. -DRUMS* (-ūmz) or *-DIA* (-ā). 1 Middle condition or degree. 2 The means through which anything is done. 3 The conditions under which people live; environment. 4 In spiritualism, a person supposed to communicate messages from the dead. 5 In painting, a liquid, as oil, with which pigments are mixed. — *adj.* Intermediate in amount, quality, position, or degree.
- med'ley** (mēd'īl), *n.* 1 A jumble. 2 In music, a composition made up of parts of other pieces.
- meed** (mēd), *n.* Something bestowed for merit; reward.
- meek** (mēk), *adj.* Mild-tempered; hum-

ble. — **Ant.** Arrogant. — **meek'ly**, *adv.*
— **meek'ness**, *n.*
meet (mēt), *v. t.*; **MET** (mēt); **MEET'ING**. 1 To come upon. 2 To go to the place of arrival of. 3 To fight. 4 To join or intersect. 5 To be introduced to. 6 To experience. 7 To pay (a note, etc.). — *v. i.* 1 To collide. 2 To join; intersect. 3 To assemble. 4 To agree; unite. — *n.* 1 Act of meeting. 2 Persons who gather together.
meet (mēt), *adj.* Suitable; fit. — **Ant.** Unmeet.
meet'ing (mēt'ing), *n.* 1 A duel. 2 An assembly. 3 A junction or intersection.
meg'a-phone (mēg'ā-fōn), *n.* A funnel-shaped device to increase the loudness of sound.
mel'an-chol'y (mēl'ān-kōl'y; *esp. Brit.*, -kūl-y), *n.* Depression of spirits; gloom. — **Syn.** Sadness, dejection. — **Ant.** Exhilaration. — **mel'an-chol'y**, *adj.*
me-lee' (mā-lā'; mā'lā; mēl'ā), *n.* A confused fight; an affray. — **Syn.** Fracas, row, brawl.
mel-lif'lu-ous (mē-lif'loo-ūs), *adj.* Flowing sweetly and smoothly.
mel'low (mēl'ō), *adj.* 1 So ripe as to be soft and tender. 2 Easily worked, as soil. 3 Made gentle and sweet by age. 4 Clear; full; pure; — of sounds, colors, etc. — **Ant.** Green. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become mellow. — **mel'low-ness**, *n.*
me-lo'di-ous (mē-lō'dī-ūs), *adj.* Tuneful.
mel'o-dra'ma (mēl'ō-drā'mā; mēl'ō-drā'mā; -drām'ā), *n.* A romantic or sensational play with a happy ending. — **mel'o-dra-mat'ic** (-drā-māt'ik), *adj.*
mel'o-dy (mēl'ō-dī), *n.* 1 In music, a series of tones so arranged as to give a pleasing effect; also, the air of a song or musical composition. 2 Tunefulness. — **me-lod'ic** (mē-lōd'ik), *adj.*
mel'on (mēl'ūn), *n.* A muskmelon, watermelon, etc.
melt (mēlt), *v. i. & t.* 1 To change from solid to liquid, usually by application of heat. 2 To break up and disappear, as clouds. 3 To become gentle or tender, as in feelings.
mem'ber (mēm'bēr), *n.* 1 A part of a person, animal, or plant, as an arm, leg, branch, etc. 2 One of the persons composing a society, party, etc. 3 A part of a whole structure, as one of the parts of a bridge.
mem'ber-ship (-shīp), *n.* 1 Condition of being a member. 2 The whole number of members.
mem'brane (mēm'brān), *n.* A thin layer of tissue, as in a plant or in the body of a person or animal. — **mem'bra-nous** (-brā-nūs), *adj.*
me-men'to (mē-mēn'tō), *n.* A souvenir.
mem'oir (mēm'wār; -wōr), *n.* 1 *pl.* A story of one's personal experiences and recollections. 2 A record of one's investigations in a subject; an essay or dissertation.

mem'o-ra-ble (mēm'ō-rā-b'l), *adj.* Notable.
mem'o-ran'dum (mēm'ō-rān'dūm), *n.* An informal note or record, made to jog the memory.
me-mo'ri-al (mē-mō'rī-āl), *adj.* Serving to preserve remembrance; commemorative. — *n.* Anything, as a monument, serving to keep alive the memory of a person, event, etc. — **me-mo'ri-al-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*
mem'o-rize (mēm'ō-rīz), *v. t.* To learn by heart.
mem'o-ry (mēm'ō-rī), *n.* 1 The power of remembering. 2 Commemoration. 3 The sum of what can be remembered. 4 The length of time that a person, thing, etc., is remembered. — **Syn.** Recollection, reminiscence, souvenir. — **Ant.** Oblivion.
men (mēn), *n., pl.* of **MAN**.
men'ace (mēn'is), *n.* A danger or threat. — *v. t. & i.* To threaten.
me-nag'er-ie (mē-nāj'ēr-ī; -nāzh'-), *n.* A collection of caged wild animals.
mend (mēnd), *v. t.* 1 To correct in some way; improve. 2 To repair. — *n.* 1 Improvement. 2 A repair in something. — **mend'er**, *n.*
men-da'ci-ous (mēn-dā'shūs), *adj.* Untruthful; lying. — **Syn.** Dishonest, deceitful. — **Ant.** Veracious. — **men-dac'i-ty** (-dās'ī-tī), *n.*
men'di-cant (mēn'dī-kānt), *n.* A beggar.
me'ni-al (mē'nī-āl; mēn'yāl), *adj.* Relating or suitable to servants; lowly; mean. — *n.* A servant.
men'in-gi'tis (mēn'īn-jī'tis), *n.* A disease in which a membrane of the brain or spinal cord becomes inflamed.
men'-of-war', *n., pl.* of **MAN-OF-WAR**.
men'su-ra'tion (mēn'shōō-rā'shūn), *n.* Measurement.
men'tal (mēn'tāl; -t'l), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to the mind. 2 Affected with weakness or deficiency in mind.
men-tal'i-ty (mēn-tāl'ī-tī), *n.* Power or ability of the mind.
men'thol (mēn'thōl; -thōl), *n.* A white soothing substance from oil of peppermint.
men'tion (mēn'shūn), *v. t.* To refer to or discuss casually; to specify, *esp.* by name. — *n.* A brief notice or casual remark.
men'tor (mēn'tēr; -tōr), *n.* A wise and faithful adviser.
men'u (mēn'ū; mā'nū; *Fr.* mē'nū'), *n.* A list of dishes served at a meal; bill of fare.
me-phit'ic (mē-flt'ik), *adj.* Ill-smelling.
mer'can-tile (mūr'kān-tīl; -tīl), *adj.* Of or relating to merchants or trade.
mer'ce-nar'y (mūr'sē-nēr'y; *esp. Brit.*, -nēr-y), *adj.* Serving merely for pay; moved merely by money considerations. — *n.* A hired soldier.
mer'cer (mūr'sēr), *n.* *Eng.* A dealer in textile fabrics.
mer'cer-ize (mūr'sēr-īz), *v. t.* To treat cotton so that it looks silky or takes a better dye.
mer'chan-dise (mūr'chān-dīz), *n.* Wares; goods.

mer'chant (mûr'chânt), *n.* 1 A person who buys and sells goods, esp. on a large scale. 2 A storekeeper.
mer'chant-able (mûr'chân-tâ-b'l), *adj.* Marketable.
mer'chant-man (mûr'chânt-mân); *n.* A ship used esp. in trading.
mer-cu'ri-al (mûr-kû'ri-âl), *adj.* Fickle; changeable.
mer'cu-ry (mûr'kû-rî), *n.* 1 A heavy silver-white liquid metallic element, used in thermometers, medicine, etc. 2 [cap.] The smallest planet.
mer'cy (mûr'sî), *n.* 1 Kindness of a person toward another person or animal. 2 Disposition to exercise compassion. 3 Clemency. 4 An act of kindness.
mer'ci-ful (mûr'sî-fûl; -f'l), *adj.* — **mer'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **mer'ci-less**, *adj.* — **mer'ci-less-ly**, *adv.*
mere (mēr), *adj.* Nothing more than.
mere'ly (mēr'lî), *adv.* Simply.
mer'e-tri'cious (mēr'ē-trîsh'ûs), *adj.* Alluring by false show; tawdry.
merge (mûrj), *v. t. & i.* To be or cause to be combined or absorbed in or with something else. — **Syn.** Blend, fuse, mingle, mix.
merg'er (mûr'jēr), *n.* The combining of two or more corporations into one single corporation; also, the resulting business unit.
me-rid'i-an (mē-rîd'î-ân; mē-), *n.* 1 Culmination; highest point. 2 One of the imaginary circles on the earth's surface, passing through the North and South Poles and any particular place. — **me-rid'i-an**, *adj.*
me-ri'no (mē-rē'nō; mē-), *n.* A fine soft wool fabric or yarn.
mer'it (mēr'it), *n.* 1 Deserved reward or punishment. 2 Condition or fact of deserving something; desert. 3 Worth; excellence. 4 A praiseworthy act, trait, etc. — **Ant.** Fault; defect. — *v. t.* To deserve.
mer'i-to'ri-ous (mēr'î-tō'rî-ûs), *adj.* Praiseworthy.
mer'maid' (mûr'mād'), *n.* An imaginary sea creature with a woman's body and a fish's tail. — **mer'man'** (-mân'), *n.*
mer'ry (mēr'î), *adj.* 1 Gay; mirthful. 2 Amusing; funny. 3 Marked by gaiety. — **Syn.** Blithe, jovial, jolly. — **mer'ri-ly**, *adv.* — **mer'ri-ment**, *n.* — **mer'ry-mak'er**, *n.* — **mer'ry-mak'ing**, *adj. & n.*
mer'ry-go-round', *n.* 1 A revolving platform fitted with benches or figures of animals on which people sit for a ride; a roundabout. 2 Anything that whirls around; a whirl.
me'sa (mā'sâ), *n.* A flat-topped hill with steep sides.
mes'dames' (mā'dâm'), *n., pl.* of **MADAM** or **MADAME**.
mes'de-moi'sel'los' (mā'dē-mōi-sēl'), *n., pl.* of **MADemoiselle**.
mesh (mēsh), *n.* 1 One of the spaces enclosed by the threads of a net or network;

also, a net or network. 2 The fitting together of two sets of gear teeth for transmitting power. — *v. t.* To catch in or as in a mesh. — *v. i.* 1 To become entangled in a mesh or net. 2 To engage with each other, as the teeth of gears.
mes'mer-ize (mēz'mēr-îz; mēs'-), *v. t. & i.* To hypnotize. — **mes'mer'ic** (mēz-mēr'îk; mēs'-), *adj.* — **mes'mer-ism** (mēz-mēr-îz'm; mēs'-), *n.*
mesquite' (mēs-kēt'; mēs'kēt), *n.* A thorny bush of Mexico and southwestern United States.
mess (mēs), *n.* 1 A quantity of food. 2 A group of persons who regularly eat together; also, the meal they eat. 3 A muddle; botch. — *v. t.* 1 To supply with meals. 2 To muddle. — *v. i.* 1 To take meals with a mess. 2 To make a muddle or botch of something. — **mess'mate'** (-māt'), *n.* — **mess'y**, *adj.*
mes'sage (mēs'îj), *n.* Any communication sent by one person to another.
mes'sa-line' (mēs'â-lēn'; mēs'â-lēn), *n.* A soft, light, somewhat lustrous, twilled fabric.
mes'sei-gneurs' (mēs'â-nyûrz'; Fr. mās'sē-nyûr'), *n., pl.* of **MONSEIGNEUR**.
mes'sen-ger (mēs'ēn-jēr; -lî-jēr), *n.* 1 One that carries a message. 2 A herald; forerunner.
Mes-si'ah (mēs-sî'â), *n.* The expected king and deliverer of the Hebrews; the Christ. — **Mes-si-an'ic** (mēs'î-ân'îk), *adj.*
mes'sieurs (mēs'ēr; -yēr; Fr. mās'syû'), *n., pl.* of **MONSIEUR**.
mes-ti'zo (mēs-tē-zō), *n.* A half-breed.
met (mēt), *past tense & past part.* of **MEET**.
me-tab'o-lism (mē-tāb'ô-lîz'm), *n.* Sum of the processes concerned with building up the substance of plants and animals and its destruction in furnishing the energy for their living. — **met'a-bol'ic** (mēt'â-bôl'îk), *adj.*
met'al (mēt''), *n.* 1 Any of a class of substances, typically good conductors of electricity and heat, and of a peculiar luster. 2 Material; hence, spirit; mettle. 3 Crushed stone, cinders, etc., used in making roads, etc. — **me-tal'lic** (mē-tāl'îk), *adj.* — **met'al-lif'er-ous** (mēt'î-lîf'ēr-ûs), *adj.* — **met'al-loid** (mēt'î-lôid), *adj. & n.*
met'al-lur'gy (mēt'î-lûr'îj; mē-tāl'ēr-îj), *n.* Science dealing with extraction of metals from their ores and their preparation for use. — **met'al-lur'gi-cal** (mēt'î-lûr'îj-kāl), *adj.* — **met'al-lur'gist** (mēt'î-lûr'îjst; mē-tāl'ēr-îjst), *n.*
met'a-mor'pho-sis (mēt'â-môr'fô-sîs; -môr-fô'sîs), *n.* 1 A change in form and structure exhibited by certain animals during their development from egg to adult. 2 Any striking change in appearance, character, or habits. — **Syn.** Transformation, conversion. — **met'a-mor'phose** (-môr-fôz; -fôs), *v. t.*
met'a-phor (mēt'â-fēr; -fôr), *n.* Use of a word in an unusual way in order to suggest

- a likeness between ideas. — **met'a-phor'i-cal** (mēt'ā-fōr'ī-kāl), *adj.*
- met'a-phys'ics** (mēt'ā-flz'īks), *n.* A division of philosophy. — **met'a-phys'i-cal** (-flz'ī-kāl), *adj.* — **met'a-phys'i-cian** (-flz'īsh'ān), *n.*
- mete** (mēt), *v. t.* To measure. — *n.* Boundary.
- me'te-or** (mēt'tē-ēr), *n.* A shooting star.
- me'te-or'ic** (mēt'tē-ōr'īk), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to a meteor or meteors. 2 Like a meteor; transiently brilliant.
- me'te-or-ite** (mēt'tē-ēr-īt), *n.* A stony or metallic body fallen to the earth from outer space.
- me'te-or-ol'o-gy** (mēt'tē-ēr-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* Science dealing with the weather, atmosphere, winds, etc. — **me'te-or-ol'og'i-cal** (-ōl'ō-jī-kāl), *adj.* — **me'te-or-ol'o-gist** (-ōl'ō-jīst), *n.*
- me'ter, me'tre** (mēt'tēr), *n.* 1 Rhythm in verse or music. 2 The unit of measure in the metric system, 39.37 inches.
- me'ter** (mēt'tēr), *n.* A measuring and recording instrument; as, a gas meter.
- meth'od** (mēth'ūd), *n.* 1 Way of doing anything; manner. 2 Orderly arrangement; system. — **meth'od'i-cal** (mē-thōd'ī-kāl), *adj.* — **meth'od'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
- Meth'od-ist** (mēth'ūd-īst), *n.* A Protestant of a denomination which springs from a movement begun in 1729 by John and Charles Wesley; — called also **Wes'ley-an** (wēs'lē-ān; *esp. Brit.*, wēz'-); **Wesleyan Methodist**. — **Meth'od-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* — **Meth'od-ist**, *adj.*
- me'tic'u-lous** (mē-tīk'ū-lūs), *adj.* Excessively careful in small details.
- met'ric** (mēt'rīk), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to the metric system, a decimal system of measures and weights, with the meter and gram as units. 2 Of or relating to poetic or musical meter, or rhythm. — **met'rī-cal** (-rī-kāl), *adj.*
- me-trop'o-lis** (mē-trōp'ō-līs), *n.*; *pl.* -LIS-ES (-līs-ēz; -līs), -LEIS (-līs). The chief or capital city of a country, state, region, etc. — **met-ro-pol'i-tan** (mēt'rō-pōl'ī-tān), *adj.*
- met'ue** (mēt'ū), *n.* Spirit; courage.
- mew** (mū), *n.* 1 A cage for hawks. 2 *pl.* A group of stables built around a courtyard, — *v. i.* To shut up in or as in a cage.
- Mex'i-can** (mēk'sī-kān), *adj.* Relating or belonging to Mexico or its people. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mexico.
- mi'ca** (mī'kā), *n.* Any of certain minerals readily separable into thin transparent sheets, used as windows in lanterns, stoves, etc.
- mice** (mīs), *n.*, *pl.* of MOUSE.
- Mich'a-el-mas** (mīk'ēl-mās; -l-mās), *n.* Feast of the archangel Michael, September 29.
- mi'cro-be** (mī'krōb), *n.* A minute organism; germ; popularly, a bacterium.
- mi'cro-cosm** (mī'krō-kōz'm), *n.* A man, community, etc., thought of as a world in itself.
- mi-crom'e-ter** (mī-krōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring minute distances.
- mi'cro-or-gan-ism** (mī'krō-ōr'gān-īz'm), *n.* A minute organism; *esp.*, a bacterium.
- mi'cro-phone** (mī'krō-fōn), *n.* An instrument for intensifying feeble sounds or for transmitting sounds, as in radio.
- mi'cro-scope** (mī'krō-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument for making magnified images of minute objects.
- mi'cro-scop'ic** (-skōp'īk), **mi'cro-scop'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to a microscope. 2 Of extremely minute size, distinguishable only by use of a microscope.
- mid** (mīd), *adj.* Middle.
- mid'day** (mīd'dā), *n.* & *adj.* Noon.
- mid'dle** (mīd'ī), *adj.* 1 Equally distant from given extremes. 2 Intermediate. — *n.* A middle point, part, or position; *specif.*, the waist.
- mid'dle-man** (-mān'; -mān), *n.* A go-between; *esp.*, a dealer in goods in any of the steps between producer and consumer.
- mid'dling** (mīd'īlīng), *adj.* Of middle rank, size, etc.; mediocre; ordinary. — *Syn.* Medium, average, fair.
- mid'dy** (mīd'ī), *n.* Midshipman.
- midge** (mīj), *n.* Any small gnat or fly.
- midg'et** (mīj'ēt; -īt), *n.* A very small person.
- mid'land** (mīd'lānd), *n.* The central region of a country.
- mid'most** (mīd'mōst; -mōst), *adj.* In the exact middle.
- mid'night** (-nīt'), *n.* Twelve o'clock at night.
- mid'riff** (mīd'rīf), *n.* The wall of muscle and sinew between the chest and the stomach.
- mid'ship-man** (mīd'shīp'mān), *n.* A young man training to become a naval officer.
- midst** (mīdst), *n.* 1 The central part, place, etc. 2 Condition of being surrounded, burdened, etc., by something. — *prep.* Amidst.
- mid'sum'mer** (mīd'sūm'ēr), *n.* The middle of the summer.
- mid'way** (mīd'wā), *adv.* & *adj.* About halfway; in the middle.
- mid'wife** (mīd'wīf), *n.* A woman who assists women in childbirth. — **mid'wife-ry** (-wīf'rī; -ēr-ī; *esp. Brit.*, -wīf-rī), *n.*
- mid'win'ter** (mīd'wīn'tēr), *n.* The middle of the winter.
- mien** (mēn), *n.* The manner, looks, air, etc., of a person. — *Syn.* Demeanor, deportment, bearing.
- might** (mīt), *past tense* of MAY.
- might** (mīt), *n.* Power to do something; force or power of any kind. — *Syn.* Strength, energy.
- might'y** (mīt'ī), *adj.* Powerful; very strong. — **might'i-ly**, *adv.*
- mi'gnon-ette** (mīn'yūn-ēt'), *n.* A garden plant with spikes of tiny fragrant flowers.
- mi'grant** (mī'grānt), *adj.* Migrating. — *n.* An animal or plant that migrates.
- mi'grate** (mī'grāt), *v. i.* 1 To move from one country or region to another for resi-

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīrouz, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verđūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

dence. 2 To move regularly from one region or climate to another for feeding or breeding, as various birds. — **mi-gra'tion** (mī-grā'shūn), *n.* — **mi-gra-to'ry** (mī-grā-tō'rī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.*

mi-ka'do (mī-kā'dō), *n.* Title often given by foreigners to the Emperor of Japan.

milch (mīlch), *adj.* Giving milk.

mild (mīld), *adj.* Gentle in nature or behavior. — **Syn.** Lenient, bland, soft. — **mild'ly**, *adv.* — **mild'ness**, *n.*

mil'dew (mīl'dū), *n.* A thin whitish superficial growth produced on organic matter and on plants by a fungus; also, the fungus producing this growth. — **mil'dew**, *v. t.* & *i.*

mile (mīl), *n.* A measure of distance, 1760 yards.

mile'age (mīl'ij), *n.* 1 Distance in miles; also, speed measured in miles (per hour). 2 The number of miles a car, tire, etc., will travel before wearing out.

mile'stone' (mīl'stōn'), *n.* A stone set up to show the distance in miles to a place.

mil'i-tant (mīl'i-tānt), *adj.* Engaged in warfare; also, aggressive.

mil'i-ta-rism (mīl'i-tā-rīz'm), *n.* Policy of aggressive military preparedness. — **mil'i-ta-rist** (-rīst), *n.* — **mil'i-ta-ris'tic** (-rīs'tīk), *adj.*

mil'i-tar'y (mīl'i-tēr-ī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.* 1 Relating to war, an army, or soldiers. 2 Done by soldiers; supported by an armed force. — **Syn.** Martial; warlike. — *n.* Soldier; the army.

mil'i-tate (mīl'i-tāt), *v. i.* To have influence or effect.

mi-li'tia (mī-līsh'ā), *n.* Citizens enrolled as a regular military force for instruction and drill but not called into active service except in emergencies. — **mi-li'tia-man** (-mān), *n.*

milk (mīlk), *n.* 1 A whitish fluid secreted by glands in female mammals for feeding their young; also, this fluid pressed from the udders of cows, goats, etc., for human use. 2 A milklike juice, as of the coconut. — *v. t.* To press or draw milk from the udder of. — **milk'maid'** (-mād'), *n.* — **milk'man'** (-mān'; -mān), *n.* — **milk'-white'**, *adj.* — **milk'y**, *adj.*

milk'sop' (mīlk'sōp'), *n.* A mollicoddle.

milk'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* A coarse herb with milky juice.

mill (mīl), *n.* U. S. A money of account, value 1/10 of a cent.

mill (mīl), *n.* 1 A building in which grain is ground into flour; also, a factory containing machines used in manufacturing various products. 2 A machine for grinding, rolling, stamping, etc. — *v. t.* 1 To subject (grain, cloth, metal, etc.) to some operation in a mill. 2 To circle around; to move around in a riotous mass. — **mill'er**, *n.*

mil-len'ni-um (mī-lēn'ī-ūm), *n.* 1 A thousand years; *esp.*, such a period prophesied in the Bible (*Rev. xx*) as a time when there will be no sin or sorrow. 2 Any

period of great happiness, good government, etc.

mil'let (mīl'ēt; -īt), *n.* A grass with small whitish seeds, long cultivated for grain, but in U. S. cut for hay; also, the grain of this grass.

mil'li-me'ter, mil'li-me'tre (mīl'ī-mē'tēr), *n.* A measure of length, one thousandth of a meter.

mil'li-ner (mīl'ī-nēr), *n.* A person who makes, trims, or sells women's hats.

mil'li-ner'y (mīl'ī-nēr-ī; -nēr-ī), *n.* The business of a milliner; also, goods sold by milliners.

mil'lion (mīl'yūn), *n.* The number of ten hundred thousand, written 1,000,000. — **mil'lionth** (-yūnth), *adj.* & *n.*

mil'lion-aire' (mīl'yūn-ār'), *n.* Also **mil'li-on-naire'**. A person worth a million or more dollars, pounds, etc.

mill'stone' (mīl'stōn'), *n.* Either of two round flat stones used for grinding grain in a mill.

mime (mīm), *n.* A mimic; buffoon.

mim'ic (mīm'īk), *n.* One who imitates, *esp.* for amusement. — **mim'ic**, *v. t.* — **mim'ic-ry** (-rī), *n.*

mi-mo'sa (mī-mō'sā; -zā), *n.* Any of a genus of tropical trees, shrubs, and herbs with globular heads of small white or pink flowers.

min'a-ret' (mīn'ā-rēt'; *esp. Brit.*, mīn'ā-rēt), *n.* A tall slender tower of a mosque.

mince (mīns), *v. t.* 1 To cut into small pieces; to hash. 2 To utter with affected daintiness. — *v. i.* 1 To walk in a prim, affected manner. 2 To speak with affected nicety. — **minc'ing** (mīn'sīng), *adj.*

mince'meat' (mīns'mēt'), *n.* A mixture of chopped apples, raisins, suet, and usually meat, used *esp.* as a filling for pie (**mince pie**).

mind (mīnd), *n.* 1 Memory. 2 That which one thinks. 3 Intention. 4 Choice; liking. 5 That in man which makes him a creature with consciousness and intelligence. 6 Intellect. — *v. t.* 1 To remember. 2 To notice; heed; obey. 3 To be concerned about; hence, to dislike. 4 To tend; take care of. — **Syn.** Recollect, recall, remind, reminisce; watch. — **mind'less**, *adj.*

mind'ful (mīnd'fōl; -f'l), *adj.* Bearing in mind.

mine (mīn), *pron.* Possessive case of *I*.

mine (mīn), *n.* 1 An excavation from which coal, ores, etc., are dug. 2 A rich source or store. 3 **Mil.** A tunnel loaded with explosives to blow up enemy personnel or defenses; also, a case containing an explosive charge and placed in water to blow up enemy ships. — *v. i.* 1 To dig a mine. 2 To lay a military mine. — *v. t.* 1 To excavate; undermine. 2 To get (ores, metals, etc.) from the earth by digging. 3 To lay military mines in. — **min'er** (mīn'ēr), *n.* — **min'ing**, *n.*

min'er-al (mīn'ēr-āl), *n.* 1 A natural substance not animal or vegetable, as gold,

quartz, iron ore. 2 Mineral water. — **min'er-al**, *adj.*
min'er-al'o-gy (mĭn'ēr-āl'ō-jī), *n.* Science dealing with minerals. — **min'er-al'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
mineral water. Water naturally or artificially impregnated with mineral salts or gases.
min'gle (mĭng'g'l), *v. t. & i.* To unite or join in a mixed mass; to mix. — **Syn.** Merge, fuse.
min'i-a-ture (mĭn'ī-ā-tūr; mĭn'yā-; mĭn'ī-), *n.* Any very small painting, esp. a portrait, as on ivory. — **min'i-a-ture**, *adj.*
min'i-mize (mĭn'ī-mīz), *v. t.* To reduce to a minimum. — **Syn.** Depreciate, decry, belittle, disparage. — **Ant.** Magnify.
min'i-mum (mĭn'ī-mŭm), *n.* 1 The least amount admissible, possible, etc. 2 The lowest point or amount registered. — **min'i-mum**, *adj.*
min'lon (mĭn'yŭn), *n.* 1 A favorite. 2 A servile dependent; a servant.
min'is-ter (mĭn'īs-tēr), *n.* 1 A clergyman; pastor. 2 A person to whom the head of a government entrusts the management of affairs of state, or some department of such affairs. 3 A government representative sent on diplomatic business to a foreign nation. — *v. i.* To do things needful or helpful. — **min'is-ter-i-al** (-tēr'ī-āl), *adj.* — **min'is-trant** (mĭn'īs-trānt), *n. & adj.* — **min'is-tra-tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.*
min'is-try (mĭn'īs-trī), *n.* 1 Ministration. 2 Office, duties, or functions of a minister; also, his period of service. 3 The clergy. 4 The whole body of ministers of a state; in some countries, a government department presided over by a minister.
mink (mĭngk), *n.* A slender animal with dark-brown fur; also, the fur.
min'now (mĭn'ō), *n.* Any small fish of the carp family.
mi'nor (mī'nēr), *adj.* 1 Less in size, importance, or value. 2 In music, less by a half step than the major. — *n.* 1 A person who has not yet reached his majority. 2 A minor scale, etc.
mi-nor'i-ty (mī-nōr'ī-tī; mī-), *n.* 1 Condition or period of being a minor. 2 The smaller number; in a political body, the group having less than the number of votes to control. — **Ant.** Majority.
min'ster (mĭn'stēr), *n.* A church that is, or that once was, attached to a monastery.
min'stel (mĭn'strəl), *n.* 1 In the Middle Ages, a singer. 2 One of a group of black-faced comedians who give a program of Negro songs, of jokes, etc. — **min'stel-sy** (-sī), *n.*
mint (mĭnt), *n.* A fragrant plant, such as the peppermint, spearmint, and catnip.
mint (mĭnt), *n.* 1 A place where money is coined. 2 A vast amount. — **mint**, *v. t.* — **mint-age** (mĭn'tij), *n.*
min'u-et' (mĭn'ū-ēt'; mĭn'ū-ēt), *n.* A slow graceful 18th-century dance.
mi'nus (mī'nŭs), *prep.* With the subtraction of; less; as 7 minus 4 leaves 3.

min'ute (mĭn'ūt), *n.* 1 The sixtieth part of an hour or of a degree. 2 A short space of time; a moment. 3 *pl.* Official record of proceedings at a meeting.
mi-nute' (mī-nūt'; mī-), *adj.* 1 Very small. 2 Of little importance. 3 Marked by attention to small details. — **Syn.** Little, diminutive, miniature, wee, tiny; circumstantial, particular, itemized. — **mi-nute'-ly**, *adv.* — **mi-nute'-ness**, *n.*
mi-nu'ti-a (mī-nū'shī-ā; mī-), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIAE** (-ē). A very small detail.
minx (mĭngks), *n.* A saucy or pert girl.
mir'a-cle (mĭr'ā-k'l; -ī-k'l), *n.* 1 An event or effect that cannot be explained by any known natural law. 2 A wonder; marvel. — **mi-rac'u-lous** (mī-rāk'ū-lŭs), *adj.* — **mi-rac'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*
mi-rage' (mī-rāzh'), *n.* A reflection, visible at sea, in deserts, etc., of some distant, often unseen, object, often in distorted form.
mire (mīr), *n.* Soft deep mud. — *v. t. & i.* To stick fast in or as in mire. — **mir'y** (mīr'ī), *adj.*
mir'ror (mĭr'ēr), *n.* A glass or smooth surface that reflects images; a looking glass. — *v. t.* To reflect, as in a mirror.
mirth (mŭrth), *n.* Gay cheerful laughter. — **Syn.** Glee, jollity. — **mirth'ful**, *adj.*
mis-ad-ven'ture (mĭs'ād-vĕn'tŭr), *n.* Misfortune; mischance.
mis'an-thrope (mĭs'ān-thrōp; mĭz'-), **mis-an'thro-pist** (mĭs'ān-thrō-pĭst; mī-zān'-), *n.* One who hates mankind. — **mis-an-throp'ic** (-thrōp'ik), *adj.* — **mis-an-thro-py** (mĭs'ān-thrō-pī; mī-zān'-), *n.*
mis-ap-ply' (mĭs'ā-plī'), *v. t.* To apply wrongly.
mis-ap-pre-hend' (mĭs'āp-rĕ-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To misunderstand. — **mis-ap-pre-hen-sion** (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.*
mis-be-have' (mĭs'bĕ-hāv'), *v. i.* To behave badly. — **mis-be-hav'lor**, **mis-be-hav'-lour** (-hāv'yēr), *n.*
mis-be-lieve' (-bĕ-lĕv'), *v. i.* To believe wrongly, or in a false religion. — **mis-believ'er** (-lĕv'ēr), *n.*
mis-cal-cu-late (mĭs-kāl'kŭ-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To calculate wrongly. — **mis-cal-cu-la-tion** (mĭs'kāl'kŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.*
mis-call' (mĭs-kāl'), *v. t.* To misname.
mis-car'ry (mĭs-kār'ī), *v. i.* 1 To go wrong. 2 To suffer expulsion of a fetus before it is capable of living independently. — **mis-car'riage** (-kār'ij), *n.*
mis-col-la-ne-ous (mĭs'ĕ-lā'nĕ-ŭs), *adj.* Consisting of various things. — **Syn.** Assorted.
mis-col-la'ny (mĭs'ĕ-lā'nī; esp. *Brit.*, -lā-nī; *Brit. also* mī-sĕl'ā-nī), *n.* A miscellaneous collection.
mis-chance' (mĭs-chāns'), *n.* Ill luck; mishap.
mis'chief (mĭs'chĭf), *n.* 1 Harm; trouble; damage. 2 Action causing petty annoyance. — **mis'chief-mak'er**, *n.* — **mis'-chie-vous** (mĭs'chĭ-vŭs), *adj.* — **mis'-chie-vous-ly**, *adv.*

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

mis'con-ceive' (mĭs'kŏn-sēv'), *v. t. & i.* To understand incorrectly. — **mis'con-cep-tion** (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.*

mis-con'duct (mĭs-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* Improper conduct.

mis'con-strue' (mĭs'kŏn-strōō'; mĭs-kŏn'-strōō), *v. t.* To understand wrongly; to misinterpret. — **mis'con-struc'tion** (mĭs'-kŏn-strŭk'shŭn), *n.*

mis'cre-ant (mĭs'krĕ-ānt), *n.* Villain; wretch. — **mis'cre-ant**, *adj.*

mis-deed' (mĭs-dēd'), *n.* A wrong deed; sin.

mis/de-mean/or, mis/de-mean/our (mĭs'-dē-mēn'ēr), *n.* A wrongful act; in law, a crime less than a felony.

mis'di-rect' (mĭs'dī-rĕkt'; -dī-), *v. t.* To direct incorrectly.

mi'ser (mĭ'zēr), *n.* A person who hoards money; a grasping covetous person. — **mi'ser-ly**, *adj.*

mis'er-a-ble (mĭz'ēr-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Wretched. 2 Causing great discomfort. 3 Paltry; poor. — **Ant.** Comfortable. — **mis'er-a-bly** (-blī), *adv.*

mis'er-y (mĭz'ēr-ī), *n.* 1 Wretchedness; distress caused by want or suffering. 2 A cause of such wretchedness. — **Ant.** Felicity, blessedness.

mis-fit' (mĭs-flt'), *n.* 1 An imperfect fit. 2 Something that fits badly. — **mis-fit'**, *v. t. & i.*

mis-for'tune (-fŏr'tŭn), *n.* Ill fortune; bad luck; also, an unfortunate incident; mishap; disaster. — **Ant.** Happiness; prosperity.

mis-giv'ing (-gĭv'ing), *n.* A fear that something evil is going to happen. — **Syn.** Foreboding, presentiment, apprehension.

mis-gov'ern (-gŭv'ĕrn), *v. t.* To govern badly. — **mis-gov'ern-ment**, *n.*

mis-guid'ance (-gĭd'āns), *n.* Wrong leadership. — **mis-guide'**, *v. t.*

mis-hap' (mĭs-hāp'; mĭs'hāp), *n.* Bad luck; an unfortunate accident.

mis'in-form' (mĭs'In-fŏrm'), *v. t. & i.* To give incorrect information (to). — **mis'in-for-ma'tion** (mĭs'In-fŏr-mā'shŭn), *n.*

mis'in-ter'pret (mĭs'In-tŭr-prĕt; -prĭt), *v. t. & i.* To understand or explain wrongly.

mis-judge' (mĭs-jŭj'), *v. t.* To judge incorrectly or unjustly.

mis-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* To lose. — **Syn.** Misplace.

mis-lead' (-lēd'), *v. t.* To lead astray; also, to deceive. — **mis-lead'ing**, *adj.*

mis-like' (-lĭk'), *v. t. & n.* Dislike.

mis-man'age (-mān'jī), *v. t. & i.* To manage badly. — **mis-man'age-ment**, *n.*

mis-name' (-nām'), *v. t.* To call by the wrong name.

mis-no'mer (mĭs-nŏ'mēr), *n.* A wrong name.

mis-place' (mĭs-plās'), *v. t.* To put in a wrong place; to mislay.

mis'pro-nounce' (mĭs'prŏ-nŭns'), *v. t. & i.* To pronounce incorrectly. — **mis'pronun'ci-a'tion** (-prŏ-nŭn'sī-ā'shŭn; -nŭn'-shī-), *n.*

mis-quote' (mĭs-kwŏt'), *v. t.* To quote incorrectly.

mis-read' (-rĕd'), *v. t.* To read incorrectly; to misinterpret.

mis'rep-re-sent' (mĭs'rĕp-rĕ-zĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To represent incorrectly, falsely, or unfairly. — **mis'rep-re-sen-ta'tion** (-zĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.*

mis-rule' (mĭs-rŭol'), *v. t.* To misgovern. — **mis-rule'**, *n.*

miss (mĭs), *n.* 1 [*cap.*] A title of courtesy for an unmarried girl or woman. 2 A young unmarried girl or woman.

miss (mĭs), *v. t.* 1 To fail to hit, meet, find, get, see, hear, etc. 2 To avoid. 3 To neglect to do, attend, etc. 4 To feel the absence of; to want. — *v. i.* To fail; not to succeed. — *n.* Failure to hit, reach, find, achieve, attend, etc.

mis'sal (mĭs'sāl; -l), *n.* Book containing the ritual of the Mass for every day of the year.

mis-shape' (mĭs-shāp'), *v. t.* To distort; deform.

mis'sile (mĭs'sīl; -l), *n.* An object, as a bullet, arrow, etc., designed to be hurled so as to strike a distant object.

miss'ing (mĭs'ing), *adj.* Lost; lacking.

mis'sion (mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1 A group of envoys to a foreign country; also, the duty or task of such a group. 2 A body of missionaries; also, a place where they live and work. 3 The errand of a messenger or agent; commission.

mis'sion-ar'y (mĭsh'ŭn-ēr'y; *esp. Brit.*, -ēr-ī), *n.* A person sent out to convert the heathen or unbelievers. — *adj.* Of or relating to church missions.

mis'sive (mĭs'siv), *n.* A letter.

mis-spell' (mĭs-spĕl'), *v. t. & i.* To spell incorrectly.

mis-state' (mĭs-stāt'), *v. t.* To state wrongly. — **mis-stato'ment**, *n.*

mis-step' (-stĕp'), *n.* A false step; a slip.

mist (mĭst), *n.* 1 Moisture suspended in the air. 2 A haze; a film.

mis-take' (mĭs-tāk'), *n.* An error; blunder. — **mis-take'**, *v. t. & i.* — **mis-tak'en** (-tāk'ĕn), *adj.* — **mis-tak'en-ly**, *adv.*

Mis'ter (mĭs'tēr), *n.* A title of courtesy prefixed to a man's name or the name of his office.

mis'tle-toe (mĭs'īl-tō; mĭz'-), *n.* A plant growing on certain trees and bearing thick green leaves and waxy white berries.

mis-took' (mĭs-tŏok'), *past tense of MIS-TAKE.*

mis-treat' (mĭs-trĕt'), *v. t.* To treat badly; abuse.

mis'tress (mĭs'trĕs; -trĭs), *n.* 1 A woman who is head of a family, a school, etc. 2 A woman paramour. 3 A sweetheart. 4 A woman teacher. 5 [*cap.*] A title of courtesy for a woman, now replaced by *Mrs.* for a married woman and *Miss* for an unmarried woman.

mis-tri'al (mĭs-trī'āl), *n.* In law, a trial which is of no effect because of some error.

mis-trust' (-trŭst'), *n. & v. t. & i.* Dis-

trust. — **Ant.** Trust. — **mis-trust'ful**, *adj.*
mist'y (mĭs'tŭ), *adj.* Blurred by or as by mist; indistinct; hazy.
mis-un-der-stand' (mĭs'ŭn-dĕr-stānd'), *v. t. & i.* To fail to understand; to take in a wrong sense. — **mis-un-der-stand'ing**, *n.*
mis-use' (mĭs'ŭz'), *v. t.* To use improperly; also, to maltreat. — **mis-use'** (mĭs'ŭs'), *n.*
mite (mĭt), *n.* 1 A small spiderlike animal often infesting animals and plants. 2 A small coin. 3 *Colloq.* A tiny piece.
mit'er, mit're (mĭ'tĕr), *n.* 1 A headdress worn by bishops and abbots. 2 In carpentry, a joint or corner made by fitting together edges of adjoining pieces.
mit'l-gate (mĭt'l-gāt), *v. t. & i.* To make or become less severe, harsh, etc. — **Ant.** Intensify. — **mit'l-gat'ion** (-gāt'shŭn), *n.*
mit'ten (mĭt'n), *n.* A covering for the hand without separate divisions for fingers.
mix (mĭks), *v. t. & i.* 1 To stir together; mingle. 2 To associate. 3 To form by mingling; compound. — **Syn.** Blend, merge, fuse. — **mix'er**, *n.*
mix'ture (mĭks'tŭr), *n.* 1 Act of mixing. 2 Something mixed. 3 A cloth made of yarns of different colors.
miz'zen (mĭz'n), *adj.* Nearest the stern; — of a mast in a 2- or 3-masted vessel.
moan (mōn), *n.* A low prolonged sound showing pain or grief. — **moan**, *v. i.*
moat (mōt), *n.* A water-filled trench around a castle.
mob (mōb), *n.* 1 The masses of people. 2 A disorderly excited crowd. — *v. t.* To crowd around and attack (a person).
mo'bile (mō'bĭl; -bēl), *adj.* 1 Moving easily and readily. 2 Changing quickly in expression, as a person's features. — **Ant.** Immobile. — **mo-bil'i-ty** (mō'bĭl'ĭ-tŭ), *n.*
mo'bi-lize (mō'bĭ-līz), *v. t.* To assemble and prepare for service, esp. in war. — **mo'bi-li-zat'ion** (mō'bĭ-lī-zāt'shŭn; mōb'l; -lī-zāt'), *n.*
mo'ca-sin (mōk'ā-sĭn), *n.* 1 A soft heel-less shoe worn by Indians. 2 A venomous snake.
mock (mōk), *v. t.* 1 To deride. 2 To disregard; defy. 3 To mimic. — *adj.* Sham. — **mock'er**, *n.* — **mock'er-y**, *n.*
mode (mōd), *n.* 1 Manner of doing something; method. 2 A prevailing style or custom.
mod'el (mōd'l), *n.* 1 A copy; likeness. 2 Style of structure; design. 3 A pattern or example to be followed in making something. 4 A person who poses for an artist. 5 A mannequin. — *v. t. & i.* To mold. — **mod'el**, *adj.*
mod'er-ate (mōd'ĕr-ĭt), *adj.* Kept within due bounds; not extreme; neither very good nor very bad. — **Ant.** Immoderate. — *n.* A person who holds moderate views, esp. in politics. — **mod'er-ate-ly**, *adv.*
mod'er-ate (mōd'ĕr-āt), *v. t. & i.* To make or become moderate. — **mod'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*
mod'er-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* Presiding officer in certain assemblies.

mod'ern (mōd'ĕrn), *adj.* Of the present, or of recent, time; hence, new-fashioned.
mod'ern-ize (mōd'ĕr-nīz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become modern.
mod'est (mōd'ĕst; -ĭst), *adj.* 1 Not forward or boastful. 2 Moderate; unpretentious. 3 Chaste. — **Ant.** Ambitious; immodest. — **mod'est-ly**, *adv.* — **mod'es-ty** (mōd'ĕs-tŭ; -ĭs-tŭ), *n.*
mod'i-cum (mōd'ĭ-kŭm), *n.* A small quantity.
mod'i-fy (mōd'ĭ-fĭ), *v. t.* 1 To change; alter. 2 In grammar, to limit or restrict the meaning of; to qualify. — **mod'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*
mod'ish (mōd'ĭsh), *adj.* Fashionable.
mo-diste (mō-dĕst'), *n.* Dressmaker.
mod'u-late (mōd'ŭ-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To vary the tone (of), as in speaking or singing. — **mod'u-la'tion** (-lāt'shŭn), *n.*
mo'hair (mō'hār), *n.* Originally, a fine fabric made from Angora goat wool; now, a lustrous fabric imitating this.
Mo-ham-med-an (mō-hām'ĕ-dān; -ĭ-dān), *n.* Of or relating to the religion founded by Mohammed. — *n.* A believer in this religion (**Mo-ham-med-an-ism** [-ĭz'm]).
moi'e-ty (mōi'ĕ-tŭ), *n.* 1 A half. 2 About a half; a part.
moist (moist), *adj.* Damp.
mois'ten (mois'n), *v. t.* To dampen.
mois'ture (mois'tŭr), *n.* Dampness.
mo'lar (mō'lār), *adj.* Adapted for grinding; specif., designating one of the broad teeth in the back of the jaw. — *n.* A molar tooth.
mo-las'ses (mō-lās'ĕz; -ĭz), *n.* The thick brown sirup that drains from sugar as it is being manufactured.
mold, mould (mōld), *n.* A light furry growth on damp or decaying matter. — **mold'y, mould'y**, *adj.*
mold, mould (mōld), *n.* Humus.
mold, mould (mōld), *n.* 1 A hollow in which anything is shaped. 2 Something shaped in such a hollow. 3 Particular nature or kind. — *v. t.* 1 To knead into shape. 2 To form in or as in a mold. — **mold'er, mould'er**, *n.*
mold'er, mould'er (mōl'dĕr), *v. i.* To crumble into small pieces.
mold'ing, mould'ing (mōl'dĭng), *n.* 1 Act or process of shaping in a mold. 2 Anything cast in a mold. 3 A strip of material used as a decoration, as about a wall.
mole (mōl), *n.* A small spot or protuberance on the skin.
mole (mōl), *n.* A small burrowing animal with soft fur; also, this fur.
mole (mōl), *n.* A massive breakwater or jetty.
mol'e-cule (mōl'ĕ-kŭl; mō'lĕ-), *n.* The smallest particle of matter that is the same chemically as the whole mass. — **mo-lec-u-lar** (mō-lĕk'ŭ-lĕr), *adj.*
mo-lest' (mō-lĕst'), *v. t.* To injure or disturb by interfering; to annoy and harm. — **Syn.** Trouble, inconvenience. — **mo'les-tat'ion** (mō'lĕs-tāt'shŭn; mōl'ĕs-), *n.*

foot; out, oil; cūbe, finite, ūrn, ūp, oīrouz, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

mol'li-fy (mōl'i-fī), *v. t.* To pacify; calm. — *Ant.* Exasperate.

mol'lusk, mol'lusc (mōl'ŭsk), *n.* An animal of a group containing the snails, clams, oysters, etc., having characteristically a soft body protected by a hard shell.

mol'ly-cod'dle (mōl'i-kōd'li), *n.* A pampered man or boy. — **mol'ly-cod'dle**, *v. t.*

molt, moult (mōlt), *v. i.* To shed hair, feathers, skin, etc., that will be replaced by new growth.

mol'ten (mōl'tēn; -t'n), *archaic past part.* of MELT; hence, *adj.*, melted, as by intense heat.

mo'ment (mō'mēnt), *n.* 1 An instant. 2 Importance. 3 A definite period or point of time. — *Syn.* Consequence, significance, import, weight.

mo'men-tar'y (mō'mēn-tēr'i; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-i), *adj.* Short-lived; transitory. — *Ant.* Agelong. — **mo'men-tar'i-ly** (-tēr-i-lī; *emphatic also* -tār'i-lī), *adv.*

mo-men'tous (mō-mēn'tūs), *adj.* Very important.

mo-men'tum (-tūm), *n.* The force which a moving body has because of its weight and motion.

mon'arch (mōn'ēr-k), *n.* A sovereign. — **mo-nar'chi-cal** (mō-nār'kī-kāl), *adj.*

mon'arch-ist (mōn'ēr-kīst), *n.* A believer in monarchical government.

mon'arch-y (mōn'ēr-kī), *n.* A state governed by a monarch.

mon'as-ter'y (mōn'ās-tēr'i; *esp. Brit.*, -tr-i), *n.* A building in which a community of monks dwells.

mo-nas'tic (mō-nās'tīk), *adj.* Of or relating to monks.

mo-nas'ti-cism (mō-nās'tī-sīz'm), *n.* Monastic life, system, or condition.

Mon'day (mūn'dī), *n.* The second day of the week, following Sunday.

mon'e-tar'y (mōn'ē-tēr'i; mūn'-; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-i), *adj.* 1 Relating to coinage or currency. 2 Of or relating to money.

mon'ey (mūn'i), *n.* 1 Metal coined and issued as a medium of exchange. 2 Wealth reckoned in monetary terms. 3 Anything used as a means of exchange. — **mon'ey-mak'er** (-māk'ēr), *n.*

mon'ger (mūng'gēr), *n.* Trader; dealer.

Mon-go-li-an (mōng-gō'li-ān), *n.* A member of an Asiatic race having typically a yellowish skin, a broad face, black hair, and narrow slanting eyes. — **Mon-go-li-an**, *adj.*

mon'grel (mūng'grēl; mōng'-), *adj.* Of mixed breed. — **mon'grel**, *n.*

mo-ni'tion (mō-nīsh'ūn), *n.* A warning.

mon'i-tor (mōn'i-tēr), *n.* 1 In a school, a pupil selected for certain duties, as keeping order. 2 A type of war vessel.

monk (mūngk), *n.* A member of a religious community of men living in a monastery. — **monk'ish**, *adj.*

mon'key (mūng'kī), *n.* A tree-climbing animal of the highest order of animals. — *v. i.* To meddle (with).

monks'hood' (mūngks'hōōd'), *n.* A poisonous plant, one of the aconites.

mon'o-cle (mōn'ō-k'l), *n.* An eyeglass for one eye.

mo-nog'a-my (mō-nōg'ā-mī), *n.* Marriage with but one person at a time. — **mo-nog'-a-mous** (-mūs), *adj.*

mon'o-gram (mōn'ō-grām), *n.* A character composed of two or more letters, as of a person's initials, interwoven or combined.

mon'o-logue (mōn'ō-lōg), *n.* Soliloquy.

mo-nop'o-ly (mō-nōp'ō-lī), *n.* Exclusive possession or control of something, as trade in some article; also, the commodity thus controlled. — **mo-nop'o-list** (-līst), *n.* — **mo-nop'o-lis'tic** (-līs'tīk), *adj.* — **mo-nop'o-lize** (-līz), *v. t.*

mon'o-syl-la-ble (mōn'ō-sīl'ā-b'l), *n.* A word of one syllable. — **mon'o-syl-la-b'le** (-sī-lāb'l), *adj.*

mon'o-tone (mōn'ō-tōn), *n.* Utterance in an unchanging key or pitch; sameness of tone.

mo-not'o-ny (mō-nōt'ō-nī), *n.* 1 Sameness of tone or sound. 2 Wearisome sameness; lack of variety. — **mo-not'o-nous** (-nūs), *adj.*

mon'sei-gneur' (mōn'sā-nyūr'; *Fr.* mōn'sē-nyūr'), *n.* My lord; — a title [*cap.*] given in France to high dignitaries.

mon-sieur' (mē-syūr'), *n.* Mister; sir; — title [*cap.*] in France corresponding to English *Mr.*

mon-soon' (mōn-sōōn'), *n.* 1 A periodic wind of the Indian Ocean and southern Asia. 2 The rainy season accompanying the southwest monsoon in India.

mon'ster (mōn'stēr), *n.* 1 An abnormally developed plant or animal. 2 Any huge animal. 3 Any unnaturally ugly, wicked, or cruel person. — **mon-stros'i-ty** (mōn-strōs'i-tī), *n.* — **mon'strous** (mōn'strūs), *adj.*

month (mūnth), *n.* One of the twelve parts into which the year is divided. — **month'-ly**, *adj. & n.*

mon'u-ment (mōn'ū-mēnt), *n.* Something that serves as a memorial.

mon'u-men'tal (-mēn'tāl; -t'l), *adj.* 1 Of, relating to, or suitable for a monument. 2 Like a monument; great and lasting. — *Syn.* Tremendous, stupendous; massive.

mood (mōōd), **mode** (mōd), *n.* Grammatical difference in form taken by a verb to show how its action or state is thought of, whether as a fact, a wish, etc.

mood (mōōd), *n.* State or temper of mind.

mood'y (mōōd'i), *adj.* Subject to moods, *esp.* to fits of depression. — **mood'i-ly**, *adv.* — **mood'i-ness**, *n.*

moon (mōōn), *n.* A heavenly body that revolves around the earth. — *v. i.* To idle or gaze about in an abstracted manner. — **moon'beam'** (-bēm'), *n.* — **moon'-light'** (-līt'), *n.* — **moon'lit'** (-līt'), *adj.* — **moon'shine'** (-shīn'), *n.*

moon'-struck' (mōōn'strūk'), *adj.* Mentally deranged.

moor (mōōr), *n.* An area of waste land, often covered with heather. — **moor'land'** (-lānd'), *n.*

moor (mōōr), *v. t. & i.* Of a vessel, to anchor or tie up.
moor (mōōr), *n.* 1 A native of Morocco. 2 A Moslem of one of the native North African races; esp., a Saracen invader of Spain. — **Moore'sh**, *adj.*
moor'ings (mōōr'ingz), *n. pl.* Place or position of a moored vessel.
moose (mōōs), *n.* A large animal of the deer family.
moot (mōōt), *adj.* Subject to argument or discussion; debatable.
mop (mōp), *n.* A bundle of rags, yarn, etc., fastened to a handle and used for washing floors, etc. — *v. t.* To rub or wipe with a mop.
mope (mōp), *v. i.* To be dull and spiritless.
moral (mōr'al), *adj.* 1 Concerned with questions of right and wrong. 2 Righteous; virtuous. 3 Affecting standards of conduct. — *n.* 1 *pl.* Moral conduct. 2 The practical meaning or lesson of a story. 3 A maxim. — **moral-ly**, *adv.*
mo-ral' (mō-rāl'; -rāl'), *n.* Mental or moral condition, esp. as affected by zeal, hope, etc.
mo-ral'i-ty (mō-rāl'i-ti), *n.* Moral character; virtue.
moral-ize (mōr'al-iz), *v. i.* To make moral reflections. — **moral-ist** (-ist), *n.*
mo-rass' (mō-rās'), *n.* Swamp.
mor'bid (mōr'bīd), *adj.* Diseased; sickly. — **mor-bid'i-ty** (mōr-bīd'i-ti), *n.*
more (mōr), *adj., adv., & n.* Greater.
more-o-ver (mōr-ō-vēr), *adv.* Further.
morgue (mōrg), *n.* A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed for identification.
mor'l-bund (mōr'l-būnd), *adj.* In a dying condition.
morn (mōrn), *n.* Morning.
morn'ing (mōr'nīng), *n.* The early part of the day.
mo-rose' (mō-rōs'), *adj.* Sullen; gloomy.
mor'phine (mōr'fēn; -fīn), **mor'phi-a** (mōr'fī-ā), *n.* A narcotic drug obtained from opium.
mor'row (mōr'ō), *n.* Tomorrow.
mor'sel (mōr'sēl; -s'l), *n.* 1 A small quantity. 2 A tasty dish.
mor'tal (mōr'tāl; -t'l), *adj.* 1 Destined to die. 2 Causing death. 3 Deadly. 4 Human. — **Ant.** Immortal. — **mor-tal'i-ty** (mōr-tāl'i-ti), *n.* — **mor'tal-ly**, *adv.*
mor'tar (mōr'tēr), *n.* 1 A vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle. 2 A short-barreled cannon used to hurl projectiles at high angles.
mor'tar (mōr'tēr), *n.* A building material made of lime and cement mixed with sand, water, etc.
mort'gage (mōr'gīj), *n.* A transfer of property as security for payment of a debt, with an agreement that the transfer is void when the debt is paid. — **mort'ga-gee'** (mōr'gī-jē'), *n.* — **mort'ga-gor'** (mōr'gī-jōr'; mōr'gī-jēr), *n.*
mor'tice (mōr'tīs). Variant of **MORTISE**.

mor-ti'cian (mōr-tīsh'ān), *n.* Undertaker.
mor'ti-fy (mōr'tī-fī), *v. t.* 1 To abase; humble, as by rigid religious discipline. 2 To humiliate. — *v. i.* To gangrene. — **mor'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*
mor'tise, mor'tice (mōr'tīs), *n.* A hole cut in a piece of wood into which another piece (**tenon**) fits to form a joint.
mor'tu-ar'y (mōr'tū-ēr'i; esp. *Brit.*, -ēr-i), *n.* A morgue.
mo-sa'ic (mō-zā'ik), *n.* A surface decoration made by setting small pieces of colored glass, stone, etc., into some other material.
Mos'lem (mōz'lēm; -lēm; mōs'-), *n.* A Mohammedan.
mosque (mōsk), *n.* A Mohammedan place of public religious worship.
mos-qu'i'to (mōs-kē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -**TOES** (-tōz). A two-winged insect, the female of which sucks the blood of man and animals.
moss (mōs), *n.* A plant with small leafy stems, growing in clumps on earth, bark, etc. — **moss'y**, *adj.*
most (mōst), *adj., adv. & n.* Greatest.
most'ly (mōst'li), *adv.* Mainly.
mot (mō), *n.* A witty saying.
mote (mōt), *n.* A speck, as of dust.
moth (mōth), *n.* 1 An insect whose larva feeds on woolens, furs, etc. 2 An insect related to the butterflies, but having a stouter body and smaller wings.
moth'er (mūth'ēr), *n.* 1 A female parent. 2 Source or origin. 3 Title given to a woman who is head of a religious house. — **moth'er-hood**, *n.* — **moth'er-land'**, *n.* — **moth'er-less**, *adj.* — **moth'er-ly**, *adj.*
moth'er-of-pearl', *n.* The hard inside layer of oysters, mussels, etc., used in making buttons, etc.
mo-tif' (mō-tēf'), *n.* Main feature of a work of art, music, literature, etc.
mo'tile (mō'til), *adj.* *Biol.* Capable of spontaneous movement.
mo'tion (mō'shūn), *n.* 1 Act or process of moving; movement. 2 A formal proposal made to a deliberative body. 3 *pl.* Gestures. — *v. i. & t.* To gesture (to). — **mo'tion-less**, *adj.*
mo'tion pic'ture. A series of pictures thrown on a screen so rapidly that they produce a continuous picture in which persons and objects seem to move.
mo'tive (mō'tiv), *n.* 1 Any idea, need, etc., that impels to action. 2 = **MOTIF**. — *adj.* Relating to motion or the causing of motion. — **mo'tive-less**, *adj.*
mot'ley (mōt'li), *adj.* 1 Having various colors. 2 Made up of various parts. — *Syn.* Heterogeneous, miscellaneous, assorted.
mo'tor (mō'tēr), *n.* 1 That which imparts motion; an agency producing power, as a dynamo, an internal-combustion engine, etc. 2 An automobile. — **mo'tor-boat'** (-bōt'), *n.* — **mo'tor-bus'** (-būs'), *n.* — **mo'tor-car'** (-kār'), *n.* — **mo'tor-cy'-cle** (-sī'k'l), *n.* — **mo'tor-ist** (-ist), *n.*
mot'tle (mōt'l), *v. t.* To spot; blotch.

foot; out, oil; cube, finite, urn, ūp, oirōūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

- mof'to** (mŏt'ō), *n.* 1 A word or phrase written or engraved on something to indicate its character or use. 2 A maxim.
- mould** (mōld), **mould'er**, **mould'ing**, **mould'y**. Variants of **MOLD**, etc.
- moult** (mōlt). Variant of **MOLT**.
- mound** (maund), *n.* 1 An artificial hill or elevation. 2 A natural small knoll.
- mount** (maunt), *n.* A mountain.
- mount** (maunt), *v. i.* 1 To ascend; rise. 2 To get up on something, as a platform or a horse. — **Ant.** Drop; dismount. — *v. t.* 1 To ascend; climb. 2 To seat oneself on (a horse, etc.). 3 To place (a statue, etc.) on something elevated. 4 To place or fix upon something especially fitted for holding the object mentioned. 5 To prepare and set up for view. 6 To place (cannon, etc.) in position. — *n.* That on which a person or thing is mounted, as a horse for a person.
- moun'tain** (maunt'tīn; -tēn), *n.* Any elevated land mass higher than a hill. — **moun'tain-er'** (maunt'tī-nēr'), *n.* — **moun'tain-ous** (maunt'tī-nūs), *adj.*
- moun'te-bank** (maunt'tē-bānk), *n.* A boastful pretender; quack; charlatan.
- mourn** (mōrn), *v. i. & t.* To express or feel grief or sorrow (for); to lament. — **mourn'er**, *n.* — **mourn'ful**, *adj.* — **mourn'fully**, *adv.*
- mouse** (mous), *n.*; *pl.* **MICE** (mīs). A small rodent infesting houses. — **mouse'-trap'** (mous'trāp'), *n.*
- mouth** (mauth), *n.* 1 The opening through which an animal receives food or utters sound. 2 An opening like or likened to a mouth (def. 1). 3 A grimace. — **mouth'ful** (-fōl), *n.*
- mouth** (mauth), *v. t.* To utter in an unnaturally sonorous manner; to declaim.
- mouth'piece** (mauth'pēs'), *n.* 1 The part of certain musical instruments to which the mouth is applied. 2 Spokesman.
- move** (mōv), *v. t.* 1 To change the place or position of; to shift; also, to advance. 2 To set in motion. 3 To influence. 4 To arouse the pity of. 5 To propose; esp., to present as a motion. — *v. i.* 1 To operate. 2 To progress. 3 To take action. 4 To make an application or appeal. 5 To change one's residence. — *n.* A movement. — **mov'a-ble**, **move'a-ble** (mōv'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **mov'ə** (mōv'ēr), *n.*
- move'ment** (mōv'mēnt), *n.* 1 Act of moving. 2 Evacuation of the bowels. 3 A series of acts working toward some desired aim. 4 Arrangement of operating wheels, as in a watch. 5 Rhythm. 6 A section of a long musical composition.
- mow** (mou), *n.* A heap of hay, etc., as one stored in a barn; also, the storage place.
- mow** (mō), *v. t.* 1 To cut, as grass, with a scythe, lawnmower, etc. 2 To cut grass or grain from; as, to mow the lawn. — **mow'er** (mō-ēr), *n.*
- much** (mūch), *adv.* Great quantity, extent, or duration. — *n.* A great quantity. — *adv.* Greatly.
- mu'ci-lage** (mū'sī-līj), *n.* A gluey substance used in sticking things together. — **mu'ci-lag'i-nous** (-lāj'ī-nūs), *adj.*
- muck** (mūk), *n.* 1 Manure used as fertilizer. 2 Peat used as fertilizer. 3 Filth; dirt.
- mu'cus** (mū'kūs), *n.* A slimy slippery substance secreted by membranes lining certain cavities of the body and protecting these membranes. — **mu'cous** (-kūs), *adj.*
- mud** (mūd), *n.* Soft wet earth; mire. — **mud'dy**, *adj.*
- mud'dle** (mūd'ḡl), *v. t.* 1 To confuse; bewilder. 2 To fuddle. 3 To bungle. — **Ant.** Enlighten. — **mud'dle**, *n.*
- muff** (mūf), *n.* 1 A soft thick covering to protect the hands from cold. 2 In games, a failure to hold a ball in trying to catch it. — **muff**, *v. t. & i.*
- muf'fin** (mūf'īn), *n.* A small soft biscuit baked in a cup-shaped pan.
- muf'fle** (mūf'ḡl), *v. t.* 1 To wrap up so as to conceal or protect. 2 To deaden the sound of. — **muf'fler** (-lēr), *n.*
- muf'ti** (mūf'tī), *n.* Civilian clothes, as distinguished from army or navy uniform.
- mug** (mūg), *n.* A round earthenware or metal drinking cup.
- mug'gy** (mūg'ḡ), *adj.* Warm, damp, and close; — of weather.
- mu-lat'to** (mū-lāt'ō), *n.* Offspring of a Negro and a white person.
- mul'berry** (mūl'bēr'ī; -bēr-ī), *n.* A tree grown chiefly for its leaves, which are used as food for silkworms; also, its edible berry-like fruit.
- mulch** (mūlch), *n.* Straw, leaves, etc., spread on the ground to protect the roots of plants. — **mulch**, *v. t.*
- mulct** (mūlkt), *n.* A fine or penalty. — *v. t.* To fine.
- mule** (mūl), *n.* 1 Offspring of a male ass and a mare. 2 A stubborn person. — **mule-teer'** (mū'lē-tēr'), *n.*
- mule** (mūl), *n.* A slipper without side-pieces.
- mull** (mūl), *v. i.* To ponder; cogitate.
- mul'lein** (mūl'īn), *n.* A tall herb with coarse woolly leaves and flowers in spikes.
- mul'let** (mūl'ēt; -lēt), *n.* 1 Also **gray mullet**. A valuable marine food fish. 2 Also **red mullet**. A food fish of tropical waters.
- mul'ti-far'i-ous** (mūl'tī-fār'ī-ūs), *adj.* Of various kinds.
- mul'ti-form** (mūl'tī-fōrm), *adj.* Having many forms or shapes.
- mul'ti-ple** (mūl'tī-plē), *adj.* Containing more than one. — *n.* In mathematics, the product of one number multiplied by another.
- mul'ti-pli-ca'tion** (mūl'tī-plī-kā'shūn), *n.* 1 Increase. 2 In mathematics, a short method of finding out what would be the result of adding a figure the number of times indicated by another figure.
- mul'ti-ple'i-ty** (mūl'tī-plīs'ī-tī), *n.* A great number or variety.
- mul'ti-ply** (mūl'tī-plī), *v. t.* 1 To in-

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

crease in number. 2 In mathematics, to find the product of by a process of multiplication. — *v. i.* 1 To increase. 2 To perform the process of multiplication. — **mul'ti-pli'er** (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ'ēr), *n.*
mul'ti-tude (mŭl'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Crowd; host. — **mul'ti-tu'di-nous** (-tū'dĭ-nūs), *adj.*
mum (mŭm), *adj.* Silent.
mum'ble (mŭm'b'l), *n.* A low indistinct utterance. — **mum'ble**, *v. i.*
mum'mer (mŭm'ēr), *n.* 1 A buffoon. 2 An actor. — **mum'mer-y**, *n.*
mum'my (mŭm'ŭ), *n.* A body embalmed and preserved after the manner of the ancient Egyptians. — **mum'mi-fy** (mŭm'fĭ), *v. t. & i.*
mumps (mŭmps), *n.* A disease marked by fever and swelling of the cheeks and jaw.
munch (mŭnch), *v. t. & i.* To chew with a crunching sound.
mun'dane (mŭn'dān), *adj.* Worldly; earthly. — **Ant.** Eternal.
mu-nic'i-pal (mŭ-nĭs'ĭ-pāl), *adj.* Of or relating to government of a town, city, etc.
mu-nic'i-pal'i-ty (-pāl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A town, city, etc., having powers of local self-government.
mu-nif'i-cent (mŭ-nĭf'ĭ-sĕnt; -s'nt), *adj.* Liberal in giving; generous. — **mu-nif'i-cence** (-sĕns; -s'ns), *n.*
mu-ni'tions (mŭ-nĭsh'ŭnz), *n. pl.* Ammunition; also, military supplies.
mu'ral (mŭ'rāl), *adj.* Of or relating to, or on, a wall. — *n.* A mural painting.
mur'der (mŭr'dēr), *n.* The intentional and unlawful killing of a person. — **mur'der**, *v. t. & i.* — **mur'der-er**, *n.* — **mur'der-ess**, *n. fem.* — **mur'der-ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*
murk (mŭrk), *n.* Darkness; gloom. — **murk'y**, *adj.*
mur'mur (mŭr'mēr), *n.* A low confused indistinct sound. — **mur'mur**, *v. i. & t.*
mur'rain (mŭr'ĭn), *n.* A plague.
mus'cle (mŭs'ĭ), *n.* 1 An organ of the body whose special function is to produce motion; also, the tissue of such an organ. 2 Strength; brawniness. — **mus'cu-lar** (mŭs'kŭ-lēr), *adj.*
mute (mŭz), *v. i. & t.* To meditate.
Muse (mŭz), *n.* In Greek mythology, one of the nine goddesses in charge of music, poetry, and the arts and sciences.
mu-se'um (mŭ-zē'ŭm), *n.* A building in which are preserved and exhibited objects of interest and works of art.
mush (mŭsh), *n.* Indian meal boiled in water.
mush'room (mŭsh'rōm), *n.* A fast-growing fungus with an umbrella-shaped cap. — *v. i.* 1 To grow rapidly. 2 To spread on striking an object, as a bullet.
mu'sic (mŭ'zĭk), *n.* 1 The art of combining tones in such a way that they are pleasing, expressive, or intelligible. 2 Compositions made according to the rules of this art; also, tones arranged into such a composition. 3 Sounds that have rhythm, melody, etc.; anything that gives the effect of music. — **mu'si-cal** (-zĭ-kāl), *adj.* — **mu-si'cian** (mŭ-zĭsh'ān), *n.*

musk (mŭsk), *n.* A substance obtained from a small deer of central Asia, used as a basis for many perfumes. — **musk'y**, *adj.*
mus'ket (mŭs'kĕt; -kĭt), *n.* An infantry firearm. — **mus'ket-er** (mŭs'kĕ-tēr), *n.*
mus'ket-ry (-rĭ), *n.* The fire of muskets.
musk'rat (mŭsk'rāt), *n.* A water rat of United States and Canada with dark-brown fur; also, this fur.
mus'lin (mŭz'ĭn), *n.* A sheer cotton cloth; also, U. S., any of various coarser and heavier cotton goods.
muss (mŭs), *n.* Disorder; confusion. — *v. t.* Disarrange; rumple. — **muss'y**, *adj.*
mus'sel (mŭs'ĭ), *n.* 1 A salt-water mollusk, much used in Europe as food. 2 A fresh-water mollusk of central U. S., with a shell used in making buttons.
Mus'sul-man (mŭs'ŭl-mān), *n.; pl. -MANS* (-mānz). A Mohammedan.
must (mŭst), *auxiliary v.* Used before the infinitive without *to*, denoting am (or is, are, etc.) obliged, required, etc.
mus-tache', **mous-tache'** (mŭs-tāsh'; mŭs'tāsh; esp. Brit., mōs-tāsh'), *n.* The hair growing on a man's upper lip.
mus'tard (mŭs'tērd), *n.* A pungent European herb cultivated for its seeds; also, a yellow powder made from these seeds.
mus'ter (mŭs'tēr), *v. t.* 1 To assemble (troops) for roll call. 2 To collect and display. — *n.* 1 An assembling of troops, as for roll call. 2 Any assemblage of persons or things.
mus'ty (mŭs'tĭ), *adj.* Moldy; stale.
mu'ta-ble (mŭ'tā-b'l), *adj.* Changeable; fickle. — **Ant.** Immutable. — **mu'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
mu-ta'tion (mŭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1 Change. 2 In biology, sudden variation, the offspring differing from its parents in some marked characteristic.
mute (mŭt), *adj.* Silent. — *n.* A person who does not speak. — *v. t.* To muffle or deaden the sound of, as of a musical instrument. — **mute'ly**, *adv.*
mu'ti-late (mŭ'tĭ-lāt), *v. t.* To maim; cripple. — **mu'ti-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*
mu'ti-ny (mŭ'tĭ-nĭ), *n.* Forcible resistance to rightful authority, esp. military or naval authority. — **mu'ti-neer'** (-nēr'), *n.* — **mu'ti-nous** (-nūs), *adj.*
mut'ter (mŭt'tēr), *v. i. & t.* To utter (words) indistinctly, as in grumbling. — **mut'ter**, *n.*
mut'ton (mŭt'tŭn), *n.* The flesh of a sheep used for food.
mu'tu-al (mŭ'tŭ-āl), *adj.* 1 Given and received back and forth between two or more persons. 2 Having the same relation toward another person as that person has toward oneself. 3 Joint; common. — **mu'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*
muzz'le (mŭz'ĭ), *n.* 1 The nose and jaws of an animal. 2 A covering for the muzzle (def. 1) to prevent the animal from vicious biting. 3 The mouth of a gun. — *v. t.* 1 To put a muzzle (def. 2) on. 2 To gag (a person); prevent from speaking.

my (mī), *pron.* Possessive case of *I*.
myr'i-ad (mīr'ī-ād), *n.* An indefinitely large number.
myr'mi-don (mūr'mī-dōn; -dūn), *n.* A subordinate who executes orders without protest or pity; minion.
myrrh (mūr), *n.* A fragrant gum, used in ancient times for incense and perfumes.
myr'tle (mūr't'l), *n.* An evergreen shrub of southern Europe with fragrant flowers and black berries.
my-self' (mī-sēlf'), *pron.*; *pl.* OUR-SELVES' (our-sēlvz'). 1 An emphatic form of *I*. 2 My true and natural self.
mys'ter-y (mīs'tēr-ī), *n.* 1 Something that has not been, or cannot be, explained. 2 A profound secret. — **mys-te'ri-ous** (mīs-tēr'ī-ūs), *adj.* — **mys-te'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*
mys'tic (mīs'tīk), *adj.* 1 Mysterious; ob-

scure. 2 Magical. — *n.* A person who seeks direct knowledge of God through insight, inspiration, etc.
mys'ti-cal (mīs'tī-kāl), *adj.* 1 Spiritual; symbolical. 2 Relating to communion with God in contemplation, visions, etc.
mys'ti-cism (mīs'tī-sīz'm), *n.* The belief of mystics.
mys'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To make difficult to understand; also, to puzzle; bewilder. — **Ant.** Enlighten. — **mys'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*
myth (mīth; *Brit. also* mīth), *n.* A legend, esp. one connected with religion. — **myth'i-cal** (mīth'ī-kāl), *adj.*
my-thol'o-gy (mī-thōl'ō-jī), *n.* The collection of myths describing the gods of a people, their relationships, deeds, etc. — **myth'o-log'i-cal** (mīth'ō-lōj'ī-kāl), *adj.* — **my-thol'o-gist** (mī-thōl'ō-jīst), *n.*

N

nab (năb), *v. t.* *Slang.* To seize; esp., to arrest.
na'bob (nā'bōb), *n.* A person of great wealth.
na'dir (nā'dēr; *also, Brit., -dēr*), *n.* 1 The point of the heavens directly beneath one. 2 The lowest point.
nag (năg), *n.* A horse.
nag (năg), *v. t. & i.* To annoy; pester.
na'ad (nā'ād; nī'ād), *n.* In ancient mythology, a nymph of lakes, rivers, and springs.
nail (nāl), *n.* 1 The horny scale on the fingers and toes of man, the apes, etc. 2 A slender pointed piece of metal used for driving into or through wood. — *v. t.* To fasten or secure with or as with nails.
nain'sook (nān'sōok; nān'-), *n.* A thin cotton fabric.
na-ive', **na-ive'** (nā-ēv'), *adj.* Artless; unaffected. — **Syn.** Unsophisticated, natural, simple. — **na-ive'té'** (nā-ēv'tā'), *n.*
na'ked (nā'kēd; -kīd), *adj.* 1 Nude; bare. 2 Not in its sheath, case, etc.; as, a naked sword. 3 Not having the usual or natural covering. 4 Plain; obvious. — **na'ked-ness**, *n.*
name (nām), *n.* 1 The title by which any person or thing is known. 2 Fame; reputation. — *v. t.* 1 To entitle; call. 2 To mention. 3 To nominate; appoint. 4 To call by name; to identify. 5 To state; cite. — **name'less**, *adj.*
name'ly (nām'lī), *adv.* That is to say.
name'sake' (-sāk'), *n.* A person named after, or having the same name as, another person.
nan-keen' (nān-kēn'), *n.* Also **nan-kin'**. 1 A firm, brownish-yellow cotton cloth originally imported from China. 2 *pl.* Trousers made of this material.
nap (năp), *n.* A short sleep. — **nap**, *v. i.*
nap (năp), *n.* A downy surface on some fabrics.

nape (nāp; *colloq. năp*), *n.* The back of the neck.
naph'tha (năf'thā), *n.* 1 Petroleum. 2 Any of several liquids derived chiefly from petroleum and used in dry cleaning, making varnish, etc.
naph'tha-lene (năf'thā-lēn), *n.* A substance obtained from coal tar as brilliant white platelike crystals of tarry odor, used in making dyes and explosives, and as a defense against moths.
nap'kin (năp'kīn), *n.* A small cloth, such as is used at table for wiping the lips and fingers; also, a diaper, or infant's breechcloth.
nar-cis'sus (năr-sīs'ūs), *n.* Any of a genus of herbs of the amaryllis family.
nar-cot'ic (năr-kōt'īk), *n.* A drug inducing sleep. — **nar-cot'ic**, *adj.*
nard (nărd), *n.* A fragrant ointment of the ancients.
na'res (nā'rēz), *n. pl.* The nostrils.
nar-rate' (nă-rāt'), *v. t. & i.* To tell, as a story; to relate. — **nar-ra'tion** (nă-rā'shūn), *n.* — **nar-ra'tive** (năr'ā-tīv), *n.* — **nar-ra'tor** (nă-rā'tēr), *n.*
nar'row (năr'ō), *adj.* 1 Not wide or broad. 2 Limited; restricted. 3 Close; near; as, a narrow escape. 4 Not liberal; bigoted. — **Ant.** Broad. — *v. t. & i.* To lessen in breadth, range, etc. — *n.* A narrow passage; a strait. — **nar'row-ly**, *adv.* — **nar'row-ness**, *n.*
nar'row-mind'ed (năr'ō-mīn'dēd; -dīd), *adj.* Not liberal or broad-minded; bigoted.
na'sal (nă'zāl; -z'l), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to the nose. 2 Uttered through the nose.
nas'cent (năs'ēnt; -nt; năs'ēnt; -s'nt), *adj.* Coming into existence; beginning to grow or develop.
nas-tur'tium (năs-tūr'shūm), *n.* A climbing herb with spurred red and yellow flowers.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; āce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

nas'ty (nās'tī), *adj.* 1 Filthy. 2 Obscene. 3 Disgusting. 4 Ill-natured.

na'tal (nā'tāl; -t'l), *adj.* Relating to or dating from one's birth.

na'tion (nā'shūn), *n.* 1 A people connected by ties of blood, language, religion, and culture, and by a sense of mutual interest. 2 The people in a country united under a single independent government. — **na'tion-al** (nāsh'ūn-āl; -l), *adj.* — **na'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

na'tion-al-ism (nāsh'ūn-āl-iz'm; -l-iz'm), *n.* Devotion to national interests, unity, and independence. — **na'tion-al-ist** (-ist), *adj. & n.* — **na'tion-al-is'tic** (-is'tik), *adj.*

na'tion-al-i-ty (nāsh'ūn-āl-i-tī), *n.* 1 National character or existence. 2 The fact of belonging to one particular nation or state by birth, allegiance, etc.

na'tion-al-ize (nāsh'ūn-āl-iz), *v. t.* To establish national ownership, control, and management of. — **na'tion-al-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'-), *n.*

na'tive (nā'tiv), *adj.* 1 Inborn; natural. 2 Born in a particular place or country. 3 Grown, produced, etc., in a particular place; indigenous. — **Ant.** Alien, foreign. — *n.* 1 A person who belongs to a particular country by birth. 2 A native animal, plant, etc. — **na'tive-born**, *adj.*

na-tiv'i-ty (nā-tiv'i-tī), *n.* 1 Time, place, or manner of a person's birth. 2 [*cap.*] The birth of Jesus.

nat'ty (nāt'tī), *adj.* *Collog.* Trimly neat and tidy. — **Syn.** Spruce, dashing, dapper, stylish, fashionable, smart.

nat'u-ral (nāt'ū-rāl), *adj.* 1 Inborn; native. 2 Human; kindly. 3 Of or relating to nature. 4 Not artificial. 5 Simple and sincere; also, lifelike. — **Syn.** Regular, normal, typical; ingenuous, naïve, unsophisticated, unaffected. — **Ant.** Unnatural; artificial. — **nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.*

nat'u-ral-ism (-iz'm), *n.* 1 Action, inclination, or thought based on natural desires and instincts alone. 2 Any doctrine that denies a supernatural explanation of the origin, development, or end of the universe and holds that scientific laws account for everything in nature. 3 In art and literature, a type of realism that emphasizes photographic exactness in portraying what actually exists.

nat'u-ral-ist (-ist), *n.* A student of animals or plants. — **nat'u-ral-is'tic** (-is'tik), *adj.*

nat'u-ral-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To confer the rights and privileges of a native citizen on. — **nat'u-ral-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'-), *n.*

na'ture (nā'tūr), *n.* 1 Distinguishing quality or qualities. 2 Kind; sort. 3 Disposition; temperament. 4 The physical universe. 5 One's natural instincts or desires. 6 Natural scenery or environment.

naught (nōt), *n.* 1 Zero. 2 Variant of NOUGHT.

naugh'ty (nō'tī), *adj.* Disobedient.

nau'se-a (nō'shē-ā; -sē-ā; -shā), *n.* Sickness of the stomach, with a desire to vomit. — **nau'se-ate** (nō'shē-āt; -sē-), *v. t. & i.* — **nau'seous** (nō'shūs; -shē-ūs), *adj.*

nau'ti-cal (nō'tī-kāl), *adj.* Of or relating to seamen, navigation, or ships.

nau'ti-lus (nō'tī-lūs), *n.* A snaillike mollusk with a spiral shell divided into chambers.

na'val (nā'vāl), *adj.* Of, relating to, or possessing, a navy.

nave (nāv), *n.* The central part of a church running lengthwise.

na'vel (nā'vēl), *n.* A depression in the middle of the abdomen.

nav'i-ga-ble (nāv'ī-gā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Capable of being navigated; as, a navigable river. 2 Dirigible, as a balloon. — **nav'i-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), *n.*

nav'i-gate (nāv'ī-gāt), *v. i.* 1 To sail or manage a vessel on water. 2 To steer or direct in sailing, flying, etc. — **nav'i-ga-tion** (-gā'shūn), *n.* — **nav'i-ga'tor** (-gā-tēr), *n.*

na'vy (nā'vī), *n.* 1 The war vessels belonging to a nation. 2 [*cap.*] A nation's organization for naval warfare.

nay (nā), *n.* 1 A denial. 2 A negative vote.

Na'zi (nā'tsē; nāt'sē), *n.* A member of the National Socialist party of Germany; a German Fascist.

neap (nēp), *adj.* Designating certain tides (neap tides), the least in the lunar month. — *n.* A neap tide.

near (nēr), *adv.* 1 Close by, in space or time. 2 Nearly. — *adj.* 1 Closely related. 2 Intimate. 3 Not far away. 4 Stingy. 5 Not real but very like; as, near silk. — **Ant.** Far. — *prep.* Close to. — *v. i.* To draw near. — **near'-by**, *adj. & adv.* — **near'ly**, *adv.* — **near'ness**, *n.*

near'sight'ed (nēr'sīt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Seeing distinctly at short distances only; shortsighted. — **near'sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

neat (nēt), *adj.* 1 Tidy. 2 Skillful. — **Ant.** Filthy. — **neat'ly**, *adv.* — **neat'ness**, *n.*

neath (nēth; nēth), *prep.* *Poetic.* Contraction of BENEATH; — often written *neath*.

neb'u-la (nēb'ū-lā), *n.* A faintly bright cloudlike mass appearing in the sky on a clear night. — **neb'u-lar** (-lēr), *adj.* — **neb'u-lous** (-lūs), *adj.*

nec'es-sar'y (nēs'ē-sēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -sēr-ī), *adj.* Positively needed; essential. — *n.* A necessary thing. — **nec'es-sar'i-ly** (nēs'ē-sēr'ī-lī; *emphatic also* nēs'ē-sār'ī-lī), *adv.*

ne-ces'si-tate (nē-sēs'ī-tāt), *v. t.* To make necessary; hence, to compel.

ne-ces'si-ty (nē-sēs'ī-tī), *n.* 1 Very great need. 2 A necessary thing. 3 Poverty. 4 Conditions that cannot be changed. — **ne-ces'si-tous** (-tūs), *adj.*

neck (nēk), *n.* 1 The part of the body connecting the head and the trunk. 2 The part of a garment covering, or near to, the neck (def. 1). 3 Something like or lik-

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oircūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

ened to a neck (def. 1) in shape or position.
—neck'band' (nĕk'bānd'), *n.* — **neck'-cloth'** (-klōth'), *n.* — **neck'wear'** (-wār'), *n.*
neck'er-chief (nĕk'ēr-chīf), *n.* A kerchief for the neck.
neck'lace (nĕk'lis), *n.* A string of beads, jewels, etc., worn around the neck.
neck'tie' (-tī'), *n.* A scarf passing round the neck and tied in front.
nec'ro-man'cy (nĕk'rō-mān'sī), *n.* Magic.
—nec'ro-man'cer (-sēr), *n.*
ne-cro'sis (nĕ-kro'sis), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-sēz). Death of a tissue of the body and the resulting change, as from loss of blood supply, burning, etc.
nec'tar (nĕk'tēr), *n.* In Greek mythology, a drink served to the gods.
nec'tar-ine' (nĕk'tēr-ēn'; nĕk'tēr-īn, -ēn), *n.* A variety of peach with a very smooth skin.
nee (nā), *adj. fem.* Born; — used with the maiden name of a married woman.
need (nēd), *n.* 1 Lack; want; hence, poverty. 2 Something necessary or desired. — *v. t.* To be in want of. — *v. i.* 1 To be necessary. 2 To be in need. — **need'-ful**, *adj.* — **need'y**, *adj.*
nee'dle (nē'dl), *n.* 1 A slender pointed steel implement used in sewing. 2 A slender rod used in knitting, etc. 3 Any needlelike object, as the leaf of a pine tree, etc. 4 A slender bar of magnetized steel used in a compass. — **nee'dle-wom'an** (-wōm'ān), *n.* — **nee'dle-work'** (-wŭrk'), *n.*
nee'dle-point' (nē'dl-point'), *adj.* Naming a type of lace (**needle-point lace**) made with a needle on a temporary paper or parchment background.
needle point. 1 Needle-point lace. 2 Embroidery on a coarse cloth having regular meshes.
need'less (nēd'lēs; -līs), *adj.* Unnecessary. — **need'less-ly**, *adv.* — **need'less-ness**, *n.*
ne'er (nār; nār). *Poetic.* Contraction of NEVER.
ne'er'-do-well' (nār'dō-wĕl'), **ne'er'-do-weel'**, *n. & adj.* (One) hopelessly incompetent.
ne-far'i-ous (nĕ-fār'ī-ūs), *adj.* Very wicked.
ne-ga'tion (nĕ-gā'shŭn), *n.* 1 A negative answer, statement, etc. 2 Nullity or non-existence. — **ne-gate'** (nĕ-gāt'; nĕ-gāt), *v. t.*
neg'a-tive (nĕg'ā-tīv), *adj.* 1 Expressing negation. 2 Not positive. 3 Designating or relating to the kind of electricity which occurs in silk when silk is used to rub glass. 4 In photography, having lights and shadows opposite to what they were in the original subject. — *Syn.* Neutral, indifferent. — *Ant.* Affirmative, positive. — *n.* 1 A negative word, etc. 2 A negative vote, reply, etc. 3 In electricity, the plate to which the current flows from the external circuit, as in a battery. 4 In photography, a negative image. — *v. t.* To refuse to accept or approve.
neg-lect' (nĕg-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To disregard; slight. — *Ant.* Cherish. — *n.* Act or fact

of neglecting; condition of being neglected.
—neg-lect'ful (-fŏl; -f'l), *adj.*
neg'li-gee' (nĕg'li-zhā'; nĕg'li-zhā'), *n.* A loose gown worn by women.
neg'li-gent (nĕg'li-jĕnt), *adj.* Careless; neglectful. — **neg'li-gence** (-jĕns), *n.* — **neg'li-gent-ly**, *adv.*
neg'li-gi-ble (-jĕ-b'l), *adj.* Not important enough to deserve attention.
ne-go'ti-ate (nĕ-gō'shĭ-āt), *v. i.* To talk over a matter with a view to coming to terms about it. — *v. t.* 1 To sell, pass, etc., in the course of business. 2 To arrange by means of a discussion of terms. — **ne-go'ti-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **ne-go'ti-a-tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **ne-go'ti-a'tor** (-ā-tēr), *n.*
Ne'gro (nĕ'grō), *n.* A person belonging to the black race. — **Ne'gress** (-grĕs; -grīs), *n. fem.*
neigh (nā), *n.* The loud prolonged cry of a horse. — **neigh**, *v. i.*
neigh'bor, neigh'bour (nā'bēr), *n.* 1 A person living near another. 2 A fellow being. — **neigh'bor-hood, neigh'bour-hood**, *n.*
neigh'bor-ing, neigh'bour-ing, *adj.* Living or being near; adjoining or adjacent.
neigh'bor-ly, neigh'bour-ly, *adj.* Befitting neighbors; mutually friendly. — **li-ness**, *n.*
nei'ther (nĕ'thēr; nī'-), *adj., pron., & conj.* Not either.
nem'e-sis (nĕm'ĕ-sīs), *n.* 1 An avenging power. 2 An act of vengeance or retribution.
ne'on (nĕ'ŏn), *n.* A gaseous element, giving a reddish glow in a vacuum tube and used in display signs, etc.
ne'o-phyte (nĕ'ō-fīt), *n.* 1 A new convert to the Christian faith. 2 A novice; beginner.
neph'ew (nĕf'ū; *esp. Brit.*, nĕv'ū), *n.* A son of one's brother or sister.
nep'o-tism (nĕp'ō-tīz'm), *n.* Favoritism shown to nephews and other relatives, as by appointment to business or political positions.
Nep'tune (nĕp'tūn), *n.* 1 The Roman god of the sea. 2 The third largest of the planets.
nep-tu'ni-um (nĕp-tū'nī-ŭm), *n. Chem.* A short-lived radioactive element artificially produced from a kind of uranium.
Ne're-id (nĕr'ĕ-īd), *n.* A water nymph.
nerve (nŭrv), *n.* 1 One of the cordlike bands of tissue which connect the brain and spinal cord with every part of the body. 2 Vigor; energy. 3 Power of endurance; pluck. 4 *pl.* Nervousness. — *v. t.* To give vigor, strength, and courage to. — **nerve'less**, *adj.*
nerv'ous (nŭr'vŭs), *adj.* 1 Made up of nerves. 2 Forcible; strong. 3 Excitable; easily annoyed. 4 Fearful; timid. — **nerv'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **nerv'ous-ness**, *n.*
nest (nĕst), *n.* 1 The bed or shelter prepared by a bird or fowl for its eggs and its young. 2 The place where the eggs of in-

sects, turtles, etc., are laid and hatched.

3 Any snug retreat. — *v. i.* To build or occupy a nest.

nestle (nĕs'tl), *v. i. & t.* To cuddle up; snuggle.

nestling (nĕst'ling; nĕs'ling), *n.* A bird too young to leave its nest.

Nestor (nĕs'tôr; -tēr), *n.* A wise old counselor of the Greeks in the Trojan War.

net (nĕt), *n.* **1** A fabric woven into meshes and used to catch birds, fish, etc. **2** A snare; trap. — *v. t.* **1** To cover with or as with a net. **2** To snare; trap, as with a net.

net (nĕt), *adj.* Free from charges, deductions, etc. — *n.* A net amount, profit, etc. — *v. t.* To produce or gain as net profit, etc.

nether (nĕth'ēr), *adj.* Lower in position; under.

nettle (nĕt'tl), *n.* A plant with prickles or stinging hairs. — *v. t.* To vex; irritate. —

Syn. Provoke, exasperate, aggravate.

network (nĕt'wûrk'), *n.* **1** A net. **2** Any system of lines or channels that cross in the manner of the threads in a net. **3** A chain of radio stations.

neuralgia (nû-răljă; -jĭ-ă), *n.* Acute pain which follows the course of a nerve.

neurasthenia (nû-răs-thĕ'nĭ-ă), *n.* Nervous disorder. — **neurasthenic** (-thĕn'ĭk; -thĕ'nĭk), *adj. & n.*

neuritis (nû-rĭ'tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of the nerves.

neuron (nû'rŏn), **neurone** (-rŏn), *n.* A nerve cell with all of its processes.

neurosis (nû-rŏ'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sĕz). Any nervous disorder which interferes with a bodily function but has no evident injurious effect on the organ involved.

neurotic (nû-rŏt'ĭk), *adj.* Of or affecting the nerves; nervous. — *n.* A nervous person.

neuter (nû'tĕr), *adj.* **1** Having no sex.

2 In grammar, neither masculine nor feminine. — *n.* **1** In grammar, a word or form of the neuter gender. **2** In biology, one of the imperfectly developed females of certain insects, as ants and honeybees, that do the work of the community. **3** A castrated animal.

neutral (nû'trăĭl), *adj.* **1** Not favoring either side in a quarrel, war, etc. **2** Of or belonging to a country not favoring either side in a war, etc. **3** Having no decided characteristics, opinions, etc. **4** Gray or quiet in tone. — *n.* **1** A neutral person, nation, vessel, etc. **2** In machinery, the position of the gears in which the motor imparts no motion. — **neutrality** (nû-trăĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

neutralize (nû'trăĭl-ĭz), *v. t.* To render neutral; esp., to counteract. — **neutralization** (-ĭ-ză'shŭn; -ĭ-ză'-), *n.*

never (nĕv'ēr), *adv.* At no time; not ever.

never more (-mŏr'), *adv.* Never again.

nevertheless (-thĕ-lĕs'), *adv.* In spite of that; however.

new (nû), *adj.* **1** Not old; recent; modern.

2 Strange; unfamiliar. **3** Different from the former. **4** Beginning as a repetition of a series. **5** Not of ancient lineage, rank, etc. — *Syn.* Novel, original, fresh.

— *Ant.* Old. — *adv.* Anew; recently. —

newcomer (nû'kŭm'ēr), *n.* — **newly**, *adv.*

newel (nû'el), *n.* The upright post about which the steps of a circular staircase wind; hence, the post at the foot of a stairway, or one at a landing.

news (nûz), *n.* **1** A report of a recent event. **2** Matter of interest to newspaper readers. — **newsy** (nûz'ĭ), *adj.*

newsboy (nûz'boi'), *n.* A boy who distributes or sells newspapers.

news paper (nûz'pă'pēr; nûs'-), *n.* A paper printed and distributed at regular intervals to convey news, etc.

newsprint (nûz'prĭnt'), *n.* Cheap machine-finished paper, esp. from wood pulp, used for newspapers, etc.

newsreel (-rĕl'), *n.* A reel of motion pictures portraying current events.

newsstand (-stănd'), *n.* A place, esp. an open-air stall, for the sale of newspapers, magazines, etc.

newt (nû), *n.* A small salamander living chiefly in the water; an eft.

next (nĕkst), *adj.* **1** Nearest. **2** The first after this; as, *next* Easter. — *adv.* **1** In the nearest place, time, etc. **2** At the first time after this.

nibble (nĭb'bl), *v. t. & i.* To bite lightly or gently; to eat in small bits. — *n.* A small or cautious bite.

niblick (nĭb'lik), *n.* *Golf.* An iron-headed club used esp. for getting the ball out of traps.

nice (nĭs), *adj.* **1** Fastidious; discriminating. **2** Delicate; hence, minutely accurate. **3** Well-behaved; well-bred. **4** Pleasing; agreeable. — **nice**, *adv.*

nice, *adv.* **1** A dainty or elegant thing. **2** A fine detail. **3** Exactness; accuracy.

niche (nĭch), *n.* **1** A recess in a wall, as for a statue, etc. **2** The place, work, or use for which a person or thing is exactly fitted.

nick (nĭk), *n.* **1** A notch; slit. **2** A broken chip in the edge, as of a piece of china. **3** The exactly right moment. **4** A notch on the body of printing type. — *v. t.* **1** To chip; to make a nick in. **2** To cut short. **3** To strike or seize at the exactly right moment.

nickel (nĭk'el; -'l), *n.* **1** A hard silver-white metallic element. **2** *U.S.* A coin valued at five cents.

nick name (nĭk'năm'), *n.* A name, often descriptive and applied in sport, given to a person, place, or thing in place of its real name. — **nick name**, *v. t.*

nicotine (nĭk'ŏ-tĕn; -tĭn), *n.* A poisonous oily liquid found in tobacco.

niece (nĕs), *n.* A daughter of one's brother or sister.

niggard (nĭg'ĕrd), *n.* A stingy person; a

miser. — **nig'gard-li-ness**, *n.* — **nig'gard-ly**, *adv.*
nig'ger (nig'ēr), *n.* 1 *Colloq.* A Negro; — usually derogatory. 2 Loosely, a member of any very dark-skinned race.
nigh (nī), *adj. & adv.* Near; close. — *Ant.* Far.
night (nīt), *n.* 1 The period between dusk and dawn. 2 Nightfall. 3 The darkness of night. — **night'ly**, *adv.* — **night'time'** (-tīm'), *n.*
night'cap' (nīt'kăp'), *n.* 1 A cap worn in bed. 2 A drink of spirits taken just before going to bed.
night'dress' (-drēs'), *n.* A nightgown.
night'fall' (-fôl'), *n.* Dusk.
night'gown' (-goun'), *n.* A loose light garment worn in bed.
night'hawk' (-hăk'), *n.* 1 An insect-eating bird related to and resembling the whippoorwill. 2 A person who habitually stays up late at night.
night'in-gale' (nīt'īn-gāl; nīt'īng-), *n.* A thrushlike British bird that sings at night during the breeding season.
night'mare' (nīt'mār'), *n.* A condition during sleep when a person is uneasy or has frightful dreams.
night'shade' (-shād'), *n.* A prickly weed bearing small berries which in some species are poisonous.
night'shirt' (-shūrt'), *n.* A nightgown for a man or a boy.
nil (nīl), *n.* Nothing.
nim'ble (nīm'b'l), *adj.* 1 Agile. 2 Quick-witted. — **nim'bly** (-blī), *adv.*
nim'bus (nīm'būs), *n.*; *pl.* NIMBI (-bī) or NIMBUSES (-būs-ēz; -īz). 1 In art, a disk or other figure suggesting radiant light around the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns, on medals, pictures, etc. 2 The rain cloud, uniformly gray and extending over the entire sky. In general, any cloud from which rain is falling. — *Syn.* Halo, aureole.
nin'com-poop (nīn'kôm-pōōp), *n.* A fool; simpleton.
nine (nīn), *n.* 1 The number greater by a unit than eight. 2 Something having as an essential feature nine units or members. — **nine**, *adj.* — **ninth** (nīnth), *adj. & n.*
nine'pins' (nīn'pīnz'), *n.* A variety of bowling game played with nine wooden pins.
nine'teen' (nīn'tēn'), *n.* The number greater by a unit than eighteen. — **nine'teen'**, *adj.* — **nine'teenth'** (-tēnth'), *adj. & n.*
nine'ty (nīn'tī), *n.* The sum of nine tens. — **nine'ti-eth** (-tī-ēth; -īth), *n. & adj.* — **nine'ty**, *adj.*
nin'ny (nīn'ī), *n.* A fool.
nip (nīp), *v. t.* 1 To pinch; clamp; peck; bite. 2 To be numb (ears, etc.) as by severe cold. 3 To check; stop. 4 To seize; snatch. — *n.* 1 A pinch, bite, peck, etc. 2 Sudden sharp cold; also, a check to vegetation resulting from cold. 3 A small drink — **nip'py**, *adj.*

nip'per (nīp'ēr), *n.* 1 One that nips. 2 *pl.* Pincers. 3 Claw of a crab, lobster, etc.
nip'ple (nīp'pl), *n.* A teat.
Nip'pon-ese' (nīp'ō-nēz'; -nēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* Japanese. — **Nip'pon-ese'**, *adj.*
nir'va'na (nīr-vā'nā), *n.* The final freeing of a soul from all that enslaves it; specif., *Buddhism*, the supreme happiness that comes when all passion, hatred, and delusion die out and the soul is released from the necessity of further purification.
nit (nīt), *n.* The egg of a louse or other parasitic insect; also, the young insect.
ni'ter, ni'tre (nī'tēr), *n.* Saltpeter. — **ni'trous** (-trūs), *adj.*
ni'trate (nī'trāt), *n.* A chemical substance used in medicine, in fertilizers, in making explosives, etc.
ni'tric ac'id (nī'trīk), *n.* A chemical widely used in making dyes, celluloid, explosives, etc.
ni'tro-gen (nī'trō-jēn), *n.* A gaseous element constituting 78.03 per cent of the atmosphere by volume. — **ni-trog'e-nous** (nī-trōj'ē-nūs), *adj.*
ni'tro-glyc'er-in, ni'tro-glyc'er-ine (nī'trō-glīs'ēr-īn), *n.* A heavy, oily, explosive liquid.
nit'wit' (nīt'wīt'), *n.* *Slang.* A stupid person.
nix (nīks), *n.* Also **nix'le** (nīk'sl). In German legend, a water sprite.
nix (nīks), *n.* Nothing.
no (nō), *adv.* 1 Not so. 2 Not any. — *n.* 1 A refusal; denial. 2 A negative vote. — *adj.* Not any.
no-bil'i-ty (nō-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* 1 Nobleness, as of character. 2 Noble rank. 3 Nobles considered as forming a class or group.
no'ble (nō'b'l), *adj.* 1 Eminent; famous. 2 Of high birth, rank, or station. 3 Excellent. 4 Stately; imposing. — *Syn.* Virtuous, righteous, moral, ethical; majestic, grand. — *Ant.* Base; atrocious; ignoble; cheap. — *n.* A person of noble rank; a peer. — **no'ble-ness**, *n.* — **no'bly** (-blī), *adv.*
no'ble-man (-măn), *n.* A peer.
no'bod-y (nō'bōd-ī; -būd-ī), *pron.* No person. — *n.* A person of no importance.
noc-tur'nal (nōk-tūr'nāl; -n'l), *adj.* 1 Of, relating to, or occurring in, the night. 2 Moving about at night, as some birds.
noc'turne (nōk'tūrn; nōk-tūrn'), *n.* 1 *Music.* A composition dealing with or referring to night; esp., a dreamy, pensive instrumental composition. 2 *Painting.* A night scene.
nod (nōd), *n.* A quick downward motion of the head as a sign of assent, greeting, etc. — **nod**, *v. i. & t.*
nod'dy (nōd'ī), *n.* 1 A simpleton. 2 A tropical tern.
node (nōd), *n.* A knot, knob, or swelling, as at the joint of a plant stem.
nod'ule (nōd'ul), *n.* A small lump or swelling.
nog'gin (nōg'īn), *n.* A small mug; also, a small quantity of drink, usually a gill.

noise (noiz), *n.* 1 Loud confused shouting. 2 Sound of any kind, esp. when not musical. — **noiseless**, *adj.* — **noiselessly**, *adv.* — **noisily**, *adv.* — **noisy**, *adj.*
noisome (noi'sum), *adj.* Offensive, esp. to the smell; disgusting. — **Ant.** Balmy.
no'mad (nō'mād; *esp. Brit.*, nōm'ād), *n.* One of a race that has no fixed location, but wanders from place to place. — **no'mad**, *adj.* — **no-mad'ic** (nō-mād'ik), *adj.*
no'men-cla'ture (nō'mēn-kla'tūr; nō-mēn'-klā-tūr), *n.* The system of names used in any science or art.
nom'i-nal (nōm'i-nāl; -n'l), *adj.* 1 Being something in name only; as, *nominal* chief. 2 So insignificant as to be hardly worth mentioning; as, a *nominal* price. — **nom'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*
nom'i-nate (nōm'i-nāt), *v. t.* To name as candidate. — **Syn.** Designate, elect, appoint. — **nom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* — **nom'i-nee'** (-nē'), *n.*
nom'i-na-tive (nōm'i-nā-tiv; -nā'tiv), *adj.* In grammar, designating or relating to the case of a noun or pronoun denoting the subject of a finite verb, a predicate noun, etc. — *n.* The nominative case, or a word in that case.
non- (nōn-). A prefix meaning *not*, equivalent to *un-* and *in-* but less emphatic, being merely negative, while *un-* and *in-* often imply an opposite thing or quality.
non'age (nōn'āj; -ij), *n.* Legal minority.
nonce (nōns), *n.* A particular, esp. the present, occasion.
non'cha-lant (nōn'shā-lānt; -lānt), *adj.* Lacking in enthusiasm or interest; also, casual and imperturbable. — **non'chalance** (-lāns; -lāns), *n.* — **non'cha-lant-ly**, *adv.*
non-com'bat-ant (nōn-kōm'bā-tānt; -kūm'-), *n.* A person in military or naval service whose duties do not include fighting; also, any civilian.
non-com-mis'sioned (nōn'kō-mīsh'ūnd), *adj.* Not holding a commission; as, a **non-commissioned officer**, a subordinate officer, as a sergeant or corporal, appointed from among the soldiers by a commanding officer.
non-com-mit'tal (nōn'kō-mīt'tāl; -'l), *adj.* Characterized by forbearance or refusal to commit oneself; indicating neither consent nor dissent.
non-con-duc'tor (nōn'kōn-dūkt'ēr), *n.* A substance that is a very poor conductor of heat, electricity, sound, or the like; an insulator.
non-con-form'ist (nōn'kōn-fōr'mīst), *n.* A person who does not conform to an established church; esp. [often *cap.*], one who does not conform to the established church of England.
non-de-script (nōn'dē-skript), *adj.* Not belonging to any special class or kind.
none (nūn), *pron.* 1 Not any. 2 No one. — *adv.* Not at all.
non-en'ti-ty (nōn-ēn'tī-tī), *n.* A person or thing of no account.

non'es-sen'tial (nōn'ē-sēn'shāl; -ī-sēn'-shāl), *adj.* Not essential.
non'ex-ist'ence (nōn'ēg-zīst'ēns; nōn'īg-), *n.* Absence of existence; nonentity. — **non'ex-ist'ent** (-tēnt), *adj.*
non'met'al (nōn'mēt'l), *n.* *Chem.* An element not a metal; any of several elements, as carbon, phosphorus, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur, bromine, etc., which do not form basic oxides or basic hydroxides. — **non-me-tal'lic** (nōn'mē-tāl'ik), *adj.*
non'pa-reil' (nōn'pā-rēl'), *adj.* Having no equal; peerless.
non-par'ti-san (nōn-pār'tī-zān), *adj.* Not influenced by political party spirit or interests.
non'plus (nōn'plūs), *v. t.* To puzzle; perplex.
non-res'i-dent (nōn-rēz'ī-dēnt), *adj.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place. — *n.* A nonresident person. — **non-res'i-dence** (-dēns), *n.*
non'sense (nōn'sēns; *esp. Brit.*, -sēns, -s'ns), *n.* Foolish or meaningless words and actions. — **non-sen'si-cal** (nōn-sēn'sī-kāl), *adj.*
non'stop' (nōn'stōp'), *adj. & adv.* Without a stop.
non-un'ion (nōn-ūn'yūn), *adj.* Not belonging to a trade-union; as, *nonunion* carpenters; not conforming to the requirements of a trade-union; as, a *nonunion* organization; not favoring trade-unions or their members; as, *nonunion* employers.
noo'dles (nōō'd'lz), *n. pl.* A food like macaroni, but in strips and often made with egg.
nook (nōok), *n.* A sheltered corner, recess, or the like.
noon (nōon), *n.* The middle of the day; twelve o'clock in the daytime. — **noon-day'** (-dā'), *n.* — **noon'tide'** (-tīd'), *n.* — **noon'time'** (-tīm'), *n.*
noose (nōos), *n.* A loop with a running knot, as in a lasso, which binds tighter the tighter the rope is drawn.
nor (nōr), *conj.* Or not; and not; no more.
norm (nōrm), *n.* A standard; model. — **Syn.** Average, mean, par.
nor'mal (nōr'māl), *adj.* 1 Regular; standard; natural. 2 Of average intelligence; mentally sound. — **Ant.** Abnormal. — **nor'mal-ly**, *adv.*
north (nōrth; *colloquially*, nōr *in compounds, as in* northwest, etc.), *n.* 1 The point of the compass on the left of a person facing the rising sun; the direction opposite south. 2 Any country or region north of another. 3 [*cap.*] The part of the United States lying north of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio river. — **north**, *adj. & adv.* — **north-east'**, *n., adj., & adv.* — **north-east'er-ly**, *adj. & adv.* — **north-east'ern**, *adj.* — **north-east'ward**, *adv., adj., & n.* — **north'er-ly** (nōr'thēr-lī), *adj. & adv.* — **north'ward** (nōrth'wērd; *naut.* nōr'thērd), *adv., adj., & n.* — **north-west'**, *n., adj., & adv.* — **north-west'**

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. boN; yet; z=zh in azure.

er-ly, *adj. & adv.* — **north-west-ern**, *adj.*
north'er (nôr'thēr), *n.* A north wind.
north'ern (nôr'thēr), *adj.* 1 Of, relating to, living in, or coming from, the north. 2 [*cap.*] Relating to the North. — **north'-ern-most** (-mōst), *adj.*
north'ern-er (nôr'thēr-nēr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the north, esp. [*cap.*], U.S., of the North.
North Star. The star of the Northern Hemisphere toward which the axis of the earth points; the polestar.
nose (nōz), *n.* 1 The part of the face containing the nostrils; also, a similar part in animals; muzzle. 2 Sense of smell. 3 Something like or likened to a nose (def. 1). — *v. t.* 1 To smell. 2 To make (one's way) by advancing the nose or front end. — *v. i.* To pry into other people's business.
nose-gay' (nōz'gā'), *n.* A bouquet.
nos-tal'gi-a (nōs-tāl'jī-ā; -jā), *n.* Homesickness.
nos'tril (nōs'trīl), *n.* The external opening of the nose.
nos'trum (nōs'trūm), *n.* A quack medicine.
nos'y (nōz'ī), *adj.* *Colloq.* Inquisitive. — *Syn.* Curious, prying.
not (nōt), *adv.* An adverbial particle expressing negation.
no'ta-ble (nō'tā-b'l), *adj.* Noteworthy; distinguished. — **no'ta-bly** (-blī), *adv.*
no'ta-ry (nō'tā-rī), *n.* Usually **notary public.** A public official who certifies deeds, etc., to make them legally effective.
no-ta'tion (nō-tā'shūn), *n.* 1 A note. 2 Method of representing numbers, quantities, etc., by symbols. 3 Any system of signs, symbols, etc., used to express the facts and quantities of an art or science.
notch (nōch), *n.* 1 A V-shaped hollow in an edge, surface, etc. 2 A narrow pass between two mountains. — **notch**, *v. t.*
note (nōt), *n.* 1 A musical sound. 2 A cry, call, or sound. 3 Reputation; fame. 4 A memorandum. 5 A short comment, explanation, or the like. 6 Heed; notice. 7 A written communication; also, a written promise to pay. 8 In music, a character which by its form and position shows the pitch of the tone and the length of time the tone is to be held. — *v. t.* 1 To observe; heed. 2 To make special mention of. 3 To make a memorandum of. — **note-book'** (-bōōk'), *n.*
not'ed (nōt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Famous.
note'wor'thy (nōt'wūr'thī), *adj.* Worthy of note; remarkable.
noth'ing (nūth'īng), *n.* 1 Not anything. 2 A person or thing of no value or importance. 3 In arithmetic, a cipher; zero.
noth'ing-ness (-nēs; -nīs), *n.* 1 Condition of being nothing. 2 Lack of significance. 3 Unconsciousness.
no'tice (nō'tīs), *n.* 1 Announcement. 2 Notification, as of the termination of an agreement. 3 Attention; note. 4 A sign giving information or warning. — *v. t.* 1 To mention. 2 To pay attention to. —

Syn. Remark, observe, perceive, discern, see. — **no'tice-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **no'tice-a-bly** (-blī), *adv.*
no'ti-fy (nō'tī-fī), *v. t.* To inform by a notice. — **no'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*
no'tion (nō'shūn), *n.* 1 An idea. 2 A theory or belief. 3 A whim; caprice. 4 Any of various small useful articles.
no'tion-al (nō'shūn-āl; -l), *adj.* 1 Consisting of, or conveying, notions or ideas. 2 Existing in idea only; imaginary; unreal. 3 U.S. Given to foolish or visionary fancies or moods; whimsical.
no-to'ri-ous (nō-tō'rī-ūs), *adj.* Well-known, esp. in a bad sense. — **no-to-rī'e-ty** (nō-tō-rī'ē-tī), *n.* — **no-to-rī-ous-ly**, *adv.*
not'with-stand'ing (nōt'wīth-stān'dīng; -wīth-), *prep.* In spite of. — *adv.* Nevertheless. — *conj.* Although.
nought (nōt), *n.* 1 Nothing; nothingness. 2 A zero; naught.
noun (noun), *n.* In grammar, a word that names a person or thing.
nour'ish (nūr'īsh), *v. t.* To feed; support.
nour'ish-ment (-mēnt), *n.* 1 A feeding or nourishing. 2 That which nourishes; food; nutriment.
nov'el (nōv'ēl; -l), *adj.* New; hence, unusual; strange. — *n.* A long story in prose about imaginary people and events. — **nov'el-ette'** (nōv'ēl-ēt'), *n.* — **nov'el-ist** (nōv'ēl-īst; -l-īst), *n.*
nov'el-ty (nōv'ēl-tī), *n.* 1 Newness; strangeness. 2 Something new or different.
No-ven'ber (nō-vēm'bēr), *n.* The eleventh month of the year, having thirty days.
nov'ice (nōv'īs), *n.* A beginner. — **no-vi'ti-ate** (nō-vīsh'ī-āt), *n.*
now (nou), *adv.* At the present time — *conj.* Since, at, or by, this time. — *n.* The present time.
now'a-days' (nou'ā-dāz'), *adv.* At the present time.
no'where (nō'hwār), *adv.* Not anywhere.
no'wise (nō'wīz), *adv.* In no manner.
nox'ious (nōk'shūs), *adj.* Harmful. — *Syn.* Pernicious, detrimental. — *Ant.* Wholesome, sanitary.
noz'zle (nōz'z'l), *n.* A spout attached to the end of anything, usually as an outlet.
nu-ance' (nū-āns'; nū-āns), *n.* A shade of difference; a delicate variation, as in color, tone, meaning, etc.
nub'bin (nūb'īn), *n.* U.S. 1 A small or imperfect ear of Indian corn. 2 Any small projecting bit.
nu'cle-ar (nū'klē-ēr), *adj.* Of, constituting, or resembling, a nucleus.
nu'cle-us (nū'klē-ūs), *n.* 1 A central mass or part about which matter gathers or is collected; a core. 2 In biology, a tiny organ necessary to the growth of most plants and animals. 3 In physics and chemistry, the central portion of an atom.
nude (nūd), *adj.* Unclothed; naked. — *Syn.* Bare, bald. — *Ant.* Clothed. — **nu'di-ty** (nū'dī-tī), *n.*
nudge (nūj), *v. t.* To jog gently, as with

the elbow, in order to call attention. — **nudge**, *n.*
nud'ism (nūd'iz'm), *n.* The cult or practice of living in a nude state. — **nud'ist** (-ist), *n. & adj.*
nug'get (nūg'et; -it), *n.* A lump of precious metal, as gold.
nui'sance (nū'sāns; -s'ns), *n.* An annoying or troublesome person or thing.
null (nūl), *adj.* Of no binding force; void; invalid. — **null'i-ty** (nūl'i-ti), *n.*
null'i-fy (nūl'i-fi), *v. t.* 1 To make legally null and void. 2 To make of no value. — **null'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shūn), *n.*
numb (nūm), *adj.* Without feeling; benumbed. — **numb**, *v. t.* — **numb'ly** (nūm'li), *adv.* — **numb'ness** (-nēs; -nīs), *n.*
num'ber (nūm'bēr), *n.* 1 The total of individuals or units taken together. 2 Symbol representing such a total. 3 One in a series of things. 4 In grammar, one of the two classes into which nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and verbs are divided, according as they denote reference to one unit (**singular number**) or more than one unit (**plural number**). — *v. t.* 1 To count. 2 To mark by a number. 3 To reckon as one of a group. 4 To fix the number of. 5 To amount to. — **num'ber-less**, *adj.*
num'er-al (nū'mēr-āl), *n.* 1 A word that expresses a number. 2 A symbol used to express a number. — **num'er-al**, *adj.*
num'er-a'tor (nū'mēr-ā'tēr), *n.* The part of a fraction above the line.
num'er'i-cal (nū-mēr'i-kāl), *adj.* Having to do with numbers; expressed by numbers.
num'er-ous (nū'mēr-ūs), *adj.* Many.
num'is-mat'ics (nū'mīz-māt'iks; -mīs-), *n.* The science which collects, studies, and explains facts about coins and medals. — **num'is-ma-tist** (nū-mīz'mā-tist; -mīs'-), *n.*
num'skull' (nūm'skūl'), *n.* A dunce; dolt.
nun (nūn), *n.* A member of a religious order of women who live in a convent. — **nun'like'** (nūn'līk'), *adj.* — **nun'ner-y** (nūn'ēr-i), *n.*
nun'ci-o (nūn'shī-ō), *n.* Papal representative at a foreign court or capital.
nup'tial (nūp'shāl), *adj.* Relating to a marriage or a wedding. — *n. pl.* A wedding.
nurse (nūrs), *n.* 1 Also **nurse'maid'** (-mād'). A girl or woman employed to take care of children. 2 A woman trained

to care for sick people. — *v. t.* 1 To act as nurse for, as for children or an invalid. 2 To cherish; foster. — *v. i.* To suckle.
nurs'er-y (nūr'sēr-i), *n.* 1 A room for children. 2 A place where young trees and plants are grown. — **nurs'er-y-man** (-mān), *n.*
nurs'ling, nurse'ling (nūrs'ling), *n.* A child that is nursed; hence, one carefully tended.
nur'ture (nūr'tūr), *n.* 1 Breeding; upbringing. 2 Food; nourishment. — *v. t.* 1 To feed; foster. 2 To bring up; train.
nut (nūt), *n.* 1 A dry fruit or seed with a hard shell and a hard inner kernel; also, the inner kernel. 2 A metal block with a hole through it, the hole having a screw thread enabling the block to be screwed on a bolt or the like. — **nut'crack'er** (-krāk'ēr), *n.* — **nut'shell'** (-shēl'), *n.*
nut'hatch' (nūt'hāch'), *n.* A small bluish-gray bird with reddish-brown or white breast, which creeps on tree trunks in search of small nuts, hard seeds, and insects.
nut'meg (nūt'mēg), *n.* The nutlike seed of a tropical tree, ground or grated for use as a spice.
nu'tri-ent (nū'trī-ēnt), *adj.* Nourishing.
nu'tri-ment (nū'trī-mēnt), *n.* Nourishment.
nu'tri-tion (nū-trīsh'ūn), *n.* 1 Act of nourishing. 2 Nourishment; food. — **nu'tri-tion-al** (-āl; -'l), *adj.* — **nu'tri-tious** (-trīsh'ūs), *adj.* — **nu'tri-tive** (nū'trī-tiv), *adj.*
nut'ty (nūt'ti), *adj.* 1 Abounding in or producing nuts. 2 Having a flavor like that of nuts; hence, pleasant.
nuz'zle (nūz'z'l), *v. i. & t.* 1 To root around with the nose, as a hog does in the mud; to thrust, poke, or snuff with the nose. 2 To nestle; snuggle.
ny'lon (nī'lōn), *n.* A synthetic material derivable from coal, air, and water, which is adapted for fashioning into filaments of extreme toughness, strength, and elasticity, used in knitting hosiery, in brush bristles, parachute cloth, etc.
nymph (nīmfi), *n.* 1 In Greek and Roman mythology, one of the lesser goddesses, represented as maidens living in trees, streams, etc. 2 An immature insect at a stage of growth at which it resembles the adult, and is active, but has no wings.

O

oaf (ōf), *n.* A dolt; blockhead.
oak (ōk), *n.* A hardwood tree related to the beech and chestnut, with a rounded thin-shelled nut (*acorn*); also, its wood. — **oak'en** (ōk'ēn), *adj.*
oa'kum (ō'kūm), *n.* Loose fiber picked from old hemp ropes, used for calking ships.

oar (ōr), *n.* A long slender broad-bladed wooden implement for propelling or steering a boat. — **oars'man** (ōrz'mān), *n.*
oar'lock' (ōr'lōk'), *n.* A notch or a device on the side of a boat, in which an oar rests in rowing.
o-a'sis (ō-ā'sīs; ō-ā-sīs), *n.; pl.* OASES (-sēz). A fertile spot in a desert.

foot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

- oat** (ōt), *n.* The grain of a certain cereal grass; also, the grass. — **oat'en** (ōt'n), *adj.*
- oath** (ōth), *n.* 1 A solemn appeal to God to bear witness to the truth of a statement, the sacredness of a promise, etc. 2 A profane use, as of the name of God.
- oat'meal'** (ōt'mēl'), *n.* Meal made of oats, or porridge made from such meal.
- ob'du-rate** (ōb'dū-rāt; ōb-dū'rāt), *adj.* Stubborn. — **Syn.** Inflexible, adamant. — **ob'du-ra-cy** (-rā-sī), *n.*
- o-be'di-ent** (ō-bē'dī-ēnt), *adj.* Obeying; submissive to control or command. — **Syn.** Docile, tractable. — **Ant.** Disobedient. — **o-be'di-ence** (-ēns), *n.* — **o-be'di-ent-ly**, *adv.*
- o-bei'sance** (ō-bā'sōns; -s'ns; ō-bē'-), *n.* A bow, as to show respect.
- ob'e-lisk** (ōb'ē-līsk), *n.* A tall four-sided pillar, ending in a pyramid.
- o-bese'** (ō-bēs'), *adj.* Very fat. — **Ant.** Scrawny. — **o-bes'i-ty** (ō-bēs'i-tī; ō-bēs'-), *n.*
- o-bey'** (ō-bā'), *v. t.* To carry out the orders of; also, to execute, as an order.
- o-bit'u-ar'y** (ō-bī'ū-ēr'i; *esp. Brit.*, -ēr-i), *n.* A notice of a person's death, as in a newspaper.
- ob-ject'** (ōb-jēkt'), *v. t.* To oppose (some action or proposal). — *v. i.* To state one's opposition; also, to disapprove. — **Syn.** Protest, remonstrate. — **Ant.** Acquiesce. — **ob-jec'tion** (-jēk'shūn), *n.* — **ob-jec'tion-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **ob-jec'tor** (ōb-jēk'tēr), *n.*
- object** (ōb'jēkt; -jēkt), *n.* 1 Something that may be felt or seen. 2 Something that arouses certain feelings, as of pity, loathing, etc. 3 Aim; purpose. 4 In grammar, a word in the objective case.
- ob-jec'tive** (ōb-jēk'tīv), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to an objective or end. 2 Not subjective; hence, detached; unprejudiced. 3 In grammar, designating the case (**objective case**) that is governed by a verb or preposition. — **Ant.** Subjective.
- ob-late** (ōb-lāt; ōb-lāt'), *adj.* 1 Devoted; dedicated, as to some religious work. 2 Flattened or depressed at the poles; as, the earth is an *oblate* spheroid.
- ob-la'tion** (ōb-lā'shūn), *n.* A religious offering to God.
- ob-li-gate** (ōb-lī-gāt), *v. t.* To bring or place under a duty or constraint; to bind, as by law or by a sense of duty.
- ob-li-ga'tion** (ōb-lī-gā'shūn), *n.* 1 Act of binding oneself to do something. 2 The promise, contract, etc., by which one is bound; also, the duty promised or contracted for. 3 State of being indebted for a favor, etc. — **ob-lig'a-to-ry** (ōb-līg'ā-tō-rī, -tēr-i; ōb-lī-gā-tō-rī, -gā'tō-rī), *adj.*
- o-blige'** (ō-blīj'), *v. t.* 1 To put under obligation to do or forbear something. 2 To bind by some favor rendered; hence, to do a favor for. — **Ant.** Disoblige. — **o-blīg'ing** (ō-blīj'ing), *adj.*
- ob-lique'** (ōb-lēk'; *Mil.* -līk'), *adj.* Slanting; inclined. — **ob-lique'ly**, *adv.* — **ob-līq'ui-ty** (ōb-līk'wī-tī), *n.*
- ob-lit'er-ate** (ōb-līt'ēr-āt), *v. t.* To erase or efface entirely. — **ob-lit'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*
- ob-liv'i-on** (ōb-līv'i-ŭn), *n.* Forgetfulness; also, fact or condition of being forgotten.
- ob-liv'i-ous** (-ūs), *adj.* 1 Forgetful; also, causing forgetfulness. 2 Unobservant; unaware.
- ob'long** (ōb'lōng), *adj.* Longer in one direction than another, with parallel sides; rectangular. — **ob'long**, *n.*
- ob-lo-quy** (ōb'lō-kwī), *n.* 1 Defamatory language; calumny. 2 Disgrace; bad repute. — **Syn.** Abuse; dishonor, shame, infamy.
- ob-nox'ious** (ōb-nōk'shūs), *adj.* Offensive. — **Syn.** Distasteful, repugnant. — **Ant.** Grateful.
- oboe** (ō'bō; ō'boi), *n.* In music, a woodwind instrument, a slender tube flaring at one end and provided with holes and keys.
- ob-scene'** (ōb-sēn'), *adj.* 1 Foul; disgusting. 2 Lewd. — **Syn.** Gross, vulgar, ribald, coarse. — **Ant.** Decent. — **ob-scen'i-ty** (-sēn'i-tī; -sē'nī-), *n.*
- ob-scure'** (ōb-skūr'), *adj.* 1 Dark; gloomy. 2 Not easily understood; vague. 3 Inconspicuous. — **Ant.** Distinct, obvious; celebrated. — *v. t.* To make obscure, or dark, vague, indistinct, etc. — **ob-scure'ly**, *adv.* — **ob-scu'ri-ty** (-skūr'i-tī), *n.*
- ob-se-ques** (ōb'sē-kwīz), *n. pl.* Funeral ceremonies.
- ob-se'qui-ous** (ōb-sē'kwī-ūs), *adj.* Slavishly attentive; fawning. — **ob-se'qui-ous-ness**, *n.*
- ob-serv'a-ble** (ōb-zūr'vā-b'l), *adj.* That may be observed; noticeable.
- ob-serv'ance** (ōb-zūr'vāns), *n.* 1 Careful heed paid to a rule, custom, etc. 2 A religious ceremony or rite. 3 Observation.
- ob-serv'ant** (-vānt), *adj.* 1 Attentive; mindful. 2 Careful; heedful.
- ob-ser-va'tion** (ōb-zēr-vā'shūn; -sēr-), *n.* 1 Act of observing or noticing. 2 A comment; remark. 3 The noting of data, facts, etc., as for scientific study. 4 The fact of being observed.
- ob-serv'a-to-ry** (ōb-zūr'vā-tō'rī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-i, -trī), *n.* A building equipped with instruments for making observations of the stars, etc.
- ob-serve'** (ōb-zūrv'), *v. t.* 1 To conform one's action or practice to. 2 To celebrate as a custom or rite. 3 To pay attention to; watch. 4 To remark; comment. — **Ant.** Violate. — **ob-serv'er** (-zūr'vēr), *n.*
- ob-sess'** (ōb-sēs'), *v. t.* To beset; haunt; harass.
- ob-ses'sion** (ōb-sēs'hūn), *n.* Abnormal preoccupation with an idea or a feeling; also, the idea or feeling that obsesses a person.
- ob-sid'i-an** (ōb-sīd'i-ān), *n.* A dark natural glass formed by cooling of molten lava.
- ob-so-les-cent** (ōb'sō-lēs'ēnt; -'nt), *adj.* Going out of use; becoming obsolete. — **ob-so-les-cence** (-ēns; -'ns), *n.*

ob'so-lete (ôb'sô-lēt), *adj.* No longer in use; out of date. — *Syn.* Old, antiquated, ancient. — *Ant.* Current.
ob'sta-cle (ôb'stâ-k'l; -stî-k'l), *n.* An obstruction; hindrance.
ob-stet'rics (ôb-stët'rîks), *n.* Art or science of assisting women in childbirth. — **ob-stet'ric** (-rîk), **ob-stet'ri-cal** (-rî-kâl), *adj.* — **ob'ste-tri'cian** (ôb'stê-trîsh'ân), *n.*
ob'sti-nate (ôb'stî-nît), *adj.* Stubborn. — *Ant.* Pliant, pliable. — **ob'sti-na-cy** (-nâ-sî), *n.* — **ob'sti-nate-ly**, *adv.*
ob-strep'er-ous (ôb-strêp'êr-ûs), *adj.* Hard to control; unruly; noisy.
ob-struct' (ôb-strûkt'), *v. t.* 1 To block up; to clog. 2 To hinder; hold back. 3 To cut off the sight of (some object).
ob-struc'tion (ôb-strûk'shûn), *n.* 1 An obstructing. 2 Something that obstructs, or blocks up, clogs, etc.; an obstacle. — *Ant.* Assistance. — **ob-struc'tive** (-tîv), *adj.*
ob-tain' (ôb-tân'), *v. t.* To get possession of; to acquire. — *Syn.* Procure, secure, gain, win, earn. — *v. i.* To be prevalent or general. — **ob-tain'a-ble** (-â-b'l), *adj.*
ob-trude' (ôb-trôd'), *v. t.* To thrust forward without warrant or request. — *v. i.* To thrust oneself forward; to intrude. — **ob-tru'sion** (-trôo'zhûn), *n.* — **ob-tru'sive** (-trôo'sîv), *adj.*
ob-tuse' (ôb-tûs'), *adj.* 1 Not sharp or acute; blunt; of an angle, greater than a right angle and less than 180 degrees. 2 Stupid, slow to understand; dull. — *Ant.* Acute.
ob-verse' (ôb-vûrs'; ôb-vûrs), *adj.* 1 Facing the observer or opponent; — the opposite of *reverse*. 2 Having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf. 3 Being a counterpart, or complement. — **ob-verse-ly**, *adv.*
ob'verse (ôb'vûrs), *n.* 1 As the opposite of *reverse*: a The side of a coin, medal, etc., bearing the principal design or lettering. b The front or principal surface of anything. 2 A counterpart.
ob'vi-ate (ôb'vî-ât), *v. t.* To meet or anticipate and dispose of; to make unnecessary. — *Syn.* Prevent, avert.
ob'vi-ous (ôb'vî-ûs), *adj.* Easily found, seen, or understood. — *Syn.* Evident, manifest, patent, distinct, plain, clear. — *Ant.* Obscure; abstruse. — **ob'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*
oc-ca'sion (ô-kâ'zhûn), *n.* 1 A favorable opportunity. 2 Cause, direct or indirect. 3 The time of an event. 4 A special event.
oc-ca'sion-al (-âl; -'l), *adj.* Happening now and then. — *Syn.* Infrequent, uncommon, scarce, rare, sporadic. — *Ant.* Customary. — **oc-ca'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*
oc'ci-dent (ôk'sî-dênt), *n.* 1 The west. 2 [*cap.*] Europe, as distinguished from the Orient; also, the Western Hemisphere. — **oc'ci-den'tal** (-dên'tâl; -t'l), **Oc'ci-den'tal**, *adj.*
oc-clude' (ô-klôod'), *v. t.* 1 To close; obstruct. 2 To shut in or out, as by closing

a passage. 3 *Chem.* To absorb; — said esp. of the absorbing of gases by certain substances; as, iron *occludes* hydrogen. — **oc-clu'sion** (ô-klôo'zhûn), *n.*
oc-cult' (ô-kûlt'; ôk'ûlt), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to arts and practices involving the use of magic. 2 Beyond the understanding; mysterious.
oc'cu-pan-cy (ôk'û-pân-sî), *n.* Act of taking and holding possession; occupation.
oc'cu-pant (-pânt), *n.* A person who occupies.
oc'cu-pa'tion (ôk'û-pā'shûn), *n.* 1 Act or process of occupying; occupancy. 2 Vocation; business. — **oc'cu-pa'tion-al** (-âl; -'l), *adj.*
oc'cu-py (ôk'û-pî), *v. t.* 1 To take possession of, as a place by settlement or seizure. 2 To take up the space or time of. 3 To be in possession of; to hold; to dwell in. 4 To employ; keep engaged. — **oc'-cu-pl'er** (-pî'êr), *n.*
oc-cur' (ô-kûr'), *v. i.* 1 To be met with; hence, to happen. 2 To come to mind; to suggest itself.
oc-cur'ence (ô-kûr'êns), *n.* Happening; incident; event.
o'cean (ô'shân), *n.* 1 The body of salt water that covers nearly three fourths of the earth. 2 One of the large bodies of water into which this body is divided. — **o'ce-an'ic** (ô'shê-ân'îk), *adj.*
o'ce-lot (ô'sê-lôt; ôs'ê-), *n.* A large American forest cat ranging southward from Texas, tawny yellow or gray with black markings.
o'cher, o'chre (ô'kêr), *n.* An earthy iron ore, usually red or yellow, used as a pigment, etc.
o'clock' (ô-klôk'), *Of the clock.*
oc'ta-gon (ôk'tâ-gôn; -gûn), *n.* A plane polygon having eight angles and eight sides. — **oc-tag'o-nal** (ôk-tâg'ô-nâl; -n'l), *adj.*
oc'tave (ôk'tāv; -tîv), *n.* In music, an interval of eight degrees, or a tone or note at this interval, or the series of tones or notes within this interval.
oc-ta'vo (ôk-tā'vô; -tā'-), *n.* A book of sheets folded each into eight leaves; hence, a size of book so made.
Oc-to'ber (ôk-tô'bêr), *n.* The tenth month of the year, having 31 days.
oc'to-ge-nar'i-an (ôk'tô-jê-nâr'î-ân), *adj.* Eighty or between eighty and eighty-nine years old; of or relating to such age. — *n.* An octogenarian person.
oc'to-pus (ôk'tô-pûs), *n.* A sea creature with eight long arms furnished with two rows of suckers by which it grasps and holds its prey.
oc'u-lar (ôk'û-lêr), *adj.* 1 Relating to the eyes or eyesight. 2 Visual; as, *ocular* proof.
oc'u-list (ôk'û-lîst), *n.* A doctor who specializes in diseases of the eye; also, one who specializes in the fitting of eyeglasses.
odd (ôd), *adj.* 1 Not paired with another; without a mate. 2 Not exactly divisible by two; not even. 3 Some more than the

foot; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menti; chair; go; sing; then, thûn; natûre, verdûre; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

number mentioned; as, fifty *odd* years ago.
4 Occasional; as, *odd* jobs. **5** Unusual; strange. — *oddly*, *adv.*
odd'i-ty (ôd'ī-tī), *n.* **1** Queerness; strangeness. **2** Something odd or strange.
odds (ôdz), *n. pl. & sing.* **1** A difference in favor of one thing over another; an advantage. **2** Quarrel; dispute.
ode (ôd), *n.* A type of lyric poem distinguished by nobility of feeling and solemnity of style.
o'di-ous (ô'dī-ūs; *esp. Brit., ôd'yūs*), *adj.* Arousing hatred or repugnance; disgusting.
o'di-um (ô'dī-ūm), *n.* **1** Hatred. **2** Disgrace; opprobrium.
o'dor, o'dour (ô'dēr), *n.* **1** Scent; fragrance. **2** Favor; repute. — **o'dor-if'er-ous** (-īf'ēr-ūs), *adj.* — **o'dor-ous** (-ūs), *adj.*
oe-soph'a-gus (ē-sôf'ā-gūs). Variant of ESOPHAGUS.
of (ôv; ôv), *prep.* **1** From. **2** Indicating the material, parts, etc., used; as, a house of brick. **3** Indicating one of a class of things; as, the State of Utah. **4** Indicating a quality of a thing; as, a man of ability.
off (ôf), *adv.* **1** From; away; to or at a distance. **2** So as to be unattached or removed. **3** So as to cancel. **4** Away from one's regular work. — *prep.* **1** Indicating a place from which something is removed. **2** Not now occupied with. **3** Below the standard of. **4** To seaward of. — *adj.* **1** Being removed, disconnected, or the like. **2** Diverging from standard; hence, inferior. **3** Slight; faint. **4** Provided for. — *interj.* Begone!
off'al (ôf'âl), *n.* The inedible parts of a butchered animal.
of-fend' (ô-fënd'), *v. i.* **1** To sin. **2** To cause anger or dislike. — *v. t.* To annoy. — *Syn.* Outrage, affront, insult. — **of-fend'er** (ô-fënd'ēr), *n.*
of-fense', of-fence' (ô-fens'), *n.* **1** Injury; damage. **2** Something disgusting. **3** A cause of sin. **4** Attack; assault. **5** Displeasure. **6** Sin; wrongdoing.
of-fen'sive (ô-fen'siv), *adj.* **1** Attacking or suitable for attack. **2** Disgusting. **3** Insulting. — *n.* An attack. — **of-fen'sive-ness**, *n.*
offer (ôf'ēr), *v. t.* **1** To sacrifice. **2** To tender; proffer. **3** To suggest. **4** To try to make, do, inflict, etc. — *n.* A proffer, proposal, bid, or the like. — **offer-ing**, *n.*
off'hand' (ôf'hând'), *adv.* Without previous thought or preparation. — **off'hand'** (ôf'hând'), *adj.*
of'fice (ôf'īs), *n.* **1** Something done for another person; a service. **2** A duty, job, or position; *esp.*, a public position. **3** A ceremony; rite. **4** A place where certain kinds of business are carried on. — **of'fice-hold'er** (-hōl'dēr), *n.*
of'fi-cer (ôf'ī-sēr), *n.* **1** One who holds an office. **2** In military and naval use, one who holds a position of command; *esp.*, a commissioned officer. **3** A policeman.
of-fi'cial (ô-fīsh'āl), *adj.* **1** Relating to an office or officers. **2** Authorized; authori-

tative. — *n.* A person holding an office.
 — **of-fi'cial-dom** (-dūm), *n.* — **of-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.*
of-fi'ci-ate (ô-fīsh'ī-āt), *v. i.* To perform a religious service; to preside in performing any duty, ceremony, etc.
of-fi'cious (ô-fīsh'ūs), *adj.* Taking over duties, authority, etc., without being asked or needed; meddlesome.
off'ing (ôf'īng), *n.* That part of the deep sea that is visible from shore; hence, somewhat remote distance.
off'set' (ôf'sët'), *n.* A sharp bend, as in a pipe, by which one part is turned aside out of line.
off'set' (ôf'sët'; ôf'sët'), *v. t.* **1** To set off (one thing) over against something; to counterbalance. **2** To form an offset in (a pipe, wall, etc.).
off'shoot' (ôf'shōt'), *n.* A branch or side shoot projecting from a main line or stem.
off'shore' (ôf'shōr'), *adj.* **1** Going from the shore toward the sea. **2** Located away from the shore. — (ôf'shōr'), *adv.* Out from the shore.
off'spring' (ôf'sprīng'), *n.* Issue; progeny; a child or children.
oft (ôft), *adv.* Often.
of'ten (ôf'tēn; -'n; *sometimes* ôf'tēn), *adv.* Many times; frequently.
of'ten-times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* Often.
o'gle (ô'glē), *v. i. & t.* To cast coquettish glances at. — **o'gle**, *n.*
o'gre (ô'gēr), *n.* In fairy tales, a monster who eats people; hence, an ugly or cruel man.
ohm (ôm), *n.* The unit of electrical resistance.
oil (oil), *n.* **1** A fatty or greasy liquid substance obtained from plants, animals, or minerals, and used for fuel, lighting, food, medicines, and manufacturing. **2** Artists' colors made with oil; also, a painting in such colors. — *v. t.* To smear, rub, or lubricate with oil. — **oil**, *adj.* — **oil'y**, *adj.*
oil'cloth' (oil'klôth'), *n.* Cloth coated with oil and used for clothes, floor coverings, etc.
oil'skin' (-skīn'), *n.* Cloth made waterproof by being oiled; also, clothing made of this cloth.
oint'ment (oint'mēnt), *n.* A salve; unguent.
O.K., OK (ô'kā'). Also **o'kay'**. *Colloq.* Correct; all right.
O.K. (ô'kā'), *v. t.*; **o.k.'d** (ô'kād'); **o.k.'ing** (ô'kā'īng). To endorse "O.K." on; to approve.
o'kra (ô'krā; ôk'rā), *n.* A tall annual plant of the mallow family cultivated for its edible green pods, used as the basis of soups and stews; also, the pods of this plant.
old (ôld), *adj.* **1** Not young, new, or recent. **2** Of a certain (specified) age. **3** Ancient. **4** Former. **5** Of or relating to elderly people. — *Ant.* Young; new. — *n.* Old or former time. — **old'en** (ôl'dēn; -d'n), *adj.* — **old'-fash'ioned** (ôld'fāsh'ūnd), *adj.* — **old'ish**, *adj.*

āle, chāctic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

old'-world' (ôld'wûrld'), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to the old, or ancient, world or condition of things. 2 [written Old World.] Belonging to, or living in, the Eastern Hemisphere.

o'le-an'der (ô'lê-ân'dêr; ô'lê-ân'dêr), *n.* A poisonous evergreen shrub of the dogbane family, with fragrant red or white flowers.

o'le-o (ô'lê-ô), *n.* Short for OLEOMARGARINE.

o'le-o-mar'ga-rine (ô'lê-ô-mâr'jâ-rên; -mâr'gâ-rên), *n.* Margarine.

ol-fac'to-ry (ôl-fâk'tô-rî), *adj.* Of or relating to the sense of smell.

ol'i-garch'y (ôl'î-gâr'kî), *n.* Government in which the power is in the hands of a few; also, a state having such a government, or the group holding power in such a state. — **ol'i-garch** (-gâr'k), *n.* — **ol'i-gar'chic** (-gâr'kîk), **ol'i-gar'chî-cal**, *adj.*

ol'ive (ôl'iv), *n.* A southern European tree cultivated for its fruit, eaten both ripe and unripe and yielding an important oil (olive oil).

o-me'ga (ô-mê'gâ; ô'mê-gâ; ô-mêg'â), *n.* The last letter of the Greek alphabet; hence, the end of anything.

om'e-let, om'e-lette (ô'm'ê-lêt; ô'm'lêt; -lît), *n.* Eggs beaten up with milk or water, and fried.

o'men (ô'mên; -mên), *n.* An event or sign supposed to forecast the future.

om'i-nous (ô'm'î-nûs), *adj.* Foretelling evil. — **om'i-nous-ly**, *adv.*

o-mit' (ô-mît'), *v. t.* To leave out; to neglect or skip over. — **o-mis'sion** (ô-mîsh'ûn), *n.*

om'ni-bus (ô'm'ni-bûs; -bûs), *n.* A large passenger vehicle; a bus. — *adj.* Providing for many things at once; as, an omnibus bill.

om-nip'o-tent (ô'm-nîp'ô-tênt), *adj.* All-powerful. — **om-nip'o-tence** (-têns), *n.*

om'ni-pres'ent (ô'm'ni-prêz'ênt; -'nt), *adj.* Present everywhere at once. — **om'ni-pres'ence** (-êns; -'ns), *n.*

om-nis'cient (ô'm-nîsh'ênt; *esp. Brit., -nîsh'ênt*), *adj.* Knowing all things. — **om-nis'cience** (-êns), *n.*

om-niv'o-rous (ô'm-nîv'ô-rûs), *adj.* Eating everything, *esp.* both animal and vegetable food.

on (ôn), *prep.* 1 Above and touching. 2 In or at a certain place, time, direction, etc. 3 Down from above. 4 In reference to. 5 By means of. — *adv.* 1 In or into a position, condition, etc. 2 Toward something. 3 Forward. 4 Into action or progress. — *adj.* In action or progress.

once (wûns), *adv.* 1 One time only. 2 On any occasion. 3 Formerly.

on'com'ing (ôn'kûm'îng), *adj.* Approaching.

one (wûn), *adj.* 1 Being a single person or thing. 2 United. 3 Indicating a particular person or thing. 4 Indicating an indefinite thing. — *n.* 1 A single unit, or its symbol. 2 A single person or thing.

— *pron.* 1 A particular person or thing.

2 Anybody. — **one'-celled'** (-sêld'), *adj.*

— **one'-leg'ged** (-lêg'êd; -Id; -lêgd'), *adj.*

— **one'ness** (wûn'nês; -nîs), *n.*

on'er-ous (ôn'êr-ûs), *adj.* Burdensome. — *Syn.* Oppressive, exacting.

one-self' (wûn-sêlf'), *pron.* An emphatic form of ONE.

one'-sid'ed (wûn'sîd'êd; -Id), *adj.* Having, or occurring on, only one side; also, having one side larger than the other; hence, unequal; as, a one-sided contest.

one'-way' (wûn'wâ'), *adj.* Moving, or permitting of motion or traffic, in one direction.

on'lon (ûn'yûn), *n.* A plant of the lily family, with edible bulb.

on'look'er (ôn'lôok'êr), *n.* Spectator.

on'ly (ôn'li), *adj.* 1 Alone; sole. 2 Pre-eminent. — *adv.* Exclusively; solely. — *conj.* Except that.

on'rush' (ôn'rûsh'), *n.* A rushing onward.

on'set' (ôn'sê't'), *n.* An attack.

on'slaught' (ôn'slô't'), *n.* A furious attack.

o'nus (ô'nûs), *n.* Burden; obligation.

on'ward (ôn'wêrd), *adv. & adj.* Forward.

on'wards (ôn'wêrdz), *adv.* Onward.

on'yx (ôn'îks; ô'nîks), *n.* Chalcedony with parallel layers in different shades of color.

ooze (ôoz), *v. i.* To flow or leak out slowly and gradually. — *n.* That which oozes, as out of a can.

ooze (ôoz), *n.* 1 Soft mud or slime. 2 A soft deposit on the ocean bottom. — **oo'zy** (ôo'zî), *adj.*

o'pal (ô'pâl), *n.* A stone, sometimes classed as a gem, having delicate changeable colors.

o'pal-es'cent (ô'pâl-ês'ênt; -'nt), *adj.* Also **o'pal-ine** (ô'pâl-în; -'în). Iridescent.

o-paque' (ô-pâk'), *adj.* 1 Not reflecting or giving out light. 2 Not letting light through.

ope (ôp), *v. t. & i.* Open.

o'pen (ô'pên), *adj.* 1 Not shut. 2 Free to be entered or used. 3 Not secret or hidden; also, frank. 4 Spread out; extended. 5 Not decided; uncertain. 6 Ready to listen to appeals, ideas, etc. 7 Generous. — *Ant.* Closed; clandestine; close. — *v. t.* 1 To move (a gate, lid, etc.) from a shut position. 2 To expand.

3 To make holes in or through. 4 To reveal. 5 To render clear for entering or leaving. 6 To begin. — *v. i.* 1 To become open, as a door. 2 To spread out or apart. 3 To be revealed to view. 4 To afford entrance. 5 To begin. — *n.* Open space; the outdoors; open sea, country, air, etc. — **o'pen-er**, *n.* — **o'pen-ly**, *adv.* — **o'pen-ness**, *n.*

open door. In modern diplomacy, equal and unrestricted opportunity for all in trade and business relations. — **o'pen-door'**, *adj.*

o'pen-hand'ed (ô'pên-hân'dêd; -dîd), *adj.* Generous.

o'pen-hearth' (-hârth'), *adj.* Designating

- or relating to a process (**open-hearth process**) of making steel in a furnace that reflects the flame from the roof on the material.
- o'pen-ing** (ō'pēn-ing; ōp'nīng), *n.* 1 Act of one that opens; also, an open place; a hole, gap, clearing, etc. 2 A beginning; also, an opportunity.
- open shop.** A shop in which both union and nonunion men are employed without discrimination.
- o'pen-work'** (ō'pēn-wŭrk'), *n.* Any work so made as to show openings through its substance.
- op'er-a** (ōp'ēr-ā), *n.* A musical drama. — **op'er-at'ic** (-āt'ik), *adj.*
- opera glass or glasses.** A small telescope, usually binocular, adapted for use at an opera or play.
- op'er-ate** (ōp'ēr-āt), *v. i.* 1 To perform work. 2 To produce an effect. 3 To perform an operation. — *v. t.* To put or keep in operation. — **op'er-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.*
- op'er-a'tion** (ōp'ēr-ā'shŭn), *n.* 1 Act or process of operating. 2 Exertion of power, influence, or the like. 3 Method of functioning. 4 Any movement of troops, vessels, etc. 5 *Surgery.* Something done to the living body, usually with instruments, to restore health.
- op'er-a'tive** (ōp'ēr-ā'tiv; -ā'tiv), *adj.* 1 Able to act or operate. 2 Engaged in or performing work. 3 Of or relating to labor, as of workers or machines. — *n.* Any workman.
- op'er-et'ta** (ōp'ēr-ēt'ā), *n.* A light musical-dramatic work with slight plot, gay music, and spoken dialogue.
- oph-thal'mic** (ōf-thāl'mik), *adj.* Of or in the region of the eye.
- oph-thal-mol'o-gy** (ōf-thāl-mōl'ō-jī), *n.* The science that treats of the structure, functions, and diseases of the eye. — **oph-thal-mol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*
- o'pi-ate** (ō'pī-āt; -īt), *n.* Any medicine containing or derived from opium; a narcotic.
- o'pine'** (ō'pīn'), *v. t. & i.* *Humorous.* To think; suppose.
- o-pin'ion** (ō'pīn'yŭn), *n.* 1 A belief or judgment. 2 A statement made by an expert after careful study.
- o-pin'ion-at'ed** (-āt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Obstinate.
- o'pi-um** (ō'pī-ŭm), *n.* A narcotic drug obtained from a certain kind of poppy.
- o-pos'sum** (ō'pōs'ŭm), *n.* A small American tree-dwelling animal with dark-grayish fur.
- op-po'nent** (ō'pō'nēnt), *n.* Adversary; foe.
- op'por-tune** (ōp'ōr-tŭn'; ōp'ōr-tŭn), *adj.* Suitable; timely. — *Ant.* Inopportune.
- op'por-tun'ism** (ōp'ōr-tŭn'iz'm), *n.* A taking advantage, as in politics, of opportunities or circumstances, with little regard for principles or ultimate consequences. — **op'por-tun'ist** (-īst), *n.*
- op'por-tu-ni-ty** (ōp'ōr-tū'nī-tī), *n.* A favorable combination of circumstances (for doing something); a good chance.
- op-pose'** (ō'pōz'), *v. t.* 1 To set (one person or thing) over against another. 2 To resist; contend against. — **op'po-si'tion** (ōp'ō-zīsh'ŭn), *n.*
- op'po-site** (ōp'ō-zīt), *adj.* 1 Facing. 2 Moving in different directions. 3 Different; also, hostile; opposed.
- op-press'** (ō-prēs'), *v. t.* 1 To burden. 2 To crush by abuse of power or authority. — *Syn.* Depress; wrong, persecute. — **op-pres'sor** (ō-prēs'ēr), *n.*
- op-pres'sion** (ō-prēsh'ŭn), *n.* 1 Unjust exercise of power or authority. 2 Depression; lassitude. — **op-pres'sive** (ō-prēs'iv), *adj.*
- op-pro'bri-ous** (ō-prō'brī-ŭs), *adj.* Abusive; scurrilous.
- op-pro'bri-um** (-ŭm), *n.* Disgrace; infamy.
- op'tic** (ōp'tik), *adj.* Of or relating to vision or the eye; as, the optic nerve.
- op'ti-cal** (ōp'tī-kāl), *adj.* 1 Relating to optics. 2 Relating to vision.
- op'ti-cian** (ōp-tīsh'ān), *n.* A maker of or dealer in optical glasses or instruments.
- op'tics** (ōp'tiks), *n.* Science dealing with the nature and properties of light and the phenomena of vision.
- op'ti-mism** (ōp'tī-mīz'm), *n.* 1 The belief that the good in life overbalances the pain and evil. 2 An inclination to anticipate the best possible outcome of actions or events. — **op'ti-mist** (-mīst), *n.* — **op'ti-mis'tic** (-mīs'tik), *adj.*
- op'tion** (ōp'shŭn), *n.* 1 Choice; selection; also, the power or right to choose. 2 The thing chosen or offered for choice. 3 In business, a right to buy or sell something at a certain price during a designated period. — **op'tion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.*
- op-tom'e-trist** (ōp-tōm'ē-trīst), *n.* One skilled in the scientific examination of the eyes for the purpose of prescribing glasses, etc., to correct defects.
- op'u-lent** (ōp'ū-lēnt), *adj.* Wealthy; rich. — *Ant.* Destitute; indigent. — **op'u-lence** (-lēns), *n.*
- or** (ōr), *conj.* A connecting word between two words or groups of words offering a choice.
- or'a-cle** (ōr'ā-k'l; -ī-k'l), *n.* A person or thing supposed to give divinely inspired answers to questions or requests; hence, any wise expression or answer. — **o-rac'u-lar** (ō-rāk'ū-lēr), *adj.*
- o'ral** (ō'rāl), *adj.* 1 Spoken. 2 Of or relating to the mouth. — *Ant.* Written.
- or'ange** (ōr'ēn; -īn), *n.* 1 The juicy edible fruit of an evergreen tree with fragrant white flowers. 2 A reddish-yellow color.
- or'ange-ade'** (-ād'), *n.* A drink made of orange juice, sugar, and water.
- o-rang'u-tan'** (ō-rāng'ōo-tān'), *n.* A reddish-brown manlike ape of Borneo and Sumatra.
- o-ra'tion** (ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* A long and dignified discourse.
- or'a-tor** (ōr'ā-tēr), *n.* A public speaker.
- or'a-to'ri-o** (ōr'ā-tō'rī-ō), *n.* A dramatic poem set to music.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

or'a-to'ry (ôr'â-tô'rî; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-î), *n.* The art of speaking effectively in public. — **Syn.** Eloquence, elocution. — **or'a-tor'i-cal** (-tôr'î-kāl), *adj.*

orb (ôrb), *n.* A ball; globe; sphere; *esp.*, a heavenly body, as the sun or moon. — **or-bic'u-lar** (ôr-bîk'û-lēr), *adj.*

or'bit (ôr'bît), *n.* The path taken by a heavenly body which revolves around another heavenly body. — **or'bit-al**, *adj.*

or'chard (ôr'chêrd), *n.* A place where fruit trees are grown; also, the trees themselves. — **or'chard-ist** (ôr'chêr-dîst), *n.*

or'ches-tra (ôr'kês-trâ; -kîs-), *n.* 1 A group of players on various musical instruments adapted for rendering symphonies, etc. 2 In a theater, the front part of the main floor. — **or-ches'tral** (ôr-kês'trāl), *adj.*

or'ches-trate (ôr'kês-trât; -kîs-), *v. t. & i.* To compose or arrange (music) for an orchestra. — **or'ches-tra'tion** (-trâ'shûn), *n.*

or'chid (ôr'kîd), *n.* Any of a large family of plants having showy flowers with three petals, of which the middle one is enlarged in a sort of lip; also, the flower of this plant.

or-dain' (ôr-dân'), *v. t.* 1 To decree; *esp.*, of the Deity, fate, etc., to destine. 2 To introduce into the office of the Christian ministry.

or-deal' (ôr-dêl'; ôr'dêl; ôr-dê'āl), *n.* Any severe trial or experience.

or'der (ôr'dêr), *n.* 1 A group of people united in some way; also, the badge used by some such groups. 2 A system or regular arrangement. 3 Customary method of procedure. 4 Public peace and quiet. 5 A command. 6 In architecture, a type of column or pillar. 7 A division of related plants or animals, ranking above a family. 8 A written direction to pay money to someone, or to buy or sell something. 9 The office or position of a person in the Christian ministry. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To regulate; rule. 2 To command. 3 To give an order (for).

or'der-ly (ôr'dêr-lî), *adj.* 1 In order; regular. 2 Peaceable. — **Syn.** Methodical, systematic. — **Ant.** Disorderly; chaotic. — *n.* 1 A soldier who attends a superior officer. 2 An attendant in a hospital.

or'di-nal (ôr'dî-nāl; -n'î), *adj.* Indicating order or succession; as, the ordinal numbers first, second, etc. — *n.* An ordinal number.

or'di-nance (ôr'dî-nāns), *n.* An order, decree, or law, *esp.* a local law.

or'di-nar'y (ôr'dî-nēr'î; *esp. Brit.*, -nēr-î, -d'n-rî), *adj.* 1 Usual; customary. 2 Neither good nor bad; average. — **Syn.** Common, familiar, popular. — **Ant.** Extraordinary. — **or'di-nar'i-ly** (-nēr'î-lî, -nēr-î-lî; *emphatic also* -nār'î-lî), *adv.*

or'di-na'tion (ôr'dî-nā'shûn), *n.* Ceremony by which a person is ordained in the Christian ministry.

ord'nance (ôrd'nāns), *n.* Cannon; artillery.

or'dure (ôr'dûr), *n.* Dung; excrement.

ore (ôr), *n.* Any material containing valuable metallic constituents for which it is mined and worked.

o're-ad (ô'rê-ād), *n.* In Greek mythology, a mountain nymph.

or'gan (ôr'gân), *n.* 1 A musical instrument having sets of pipes sounded by compressed air and played from one or more keyboards. 2 In a person, animal, or plant, a part or arrangement of parts serving a certain purpose. 3 Any means by which some important thing is done; *esp.*, a means of communication, as a newspaper.

or'gan-dy, or'gan-die (ôr'gân-dî; *Brit. also* ôr-gân'dî), *n.* Fine, sheer muslin with a stiff finish.

or-gan'ic (ôr-gân'îk), *adj.* 1 Relating to the internal organs of the body. 2 Organized; as, an organic whole. 3 Relating to or coming from a living thing. — **or-gan'i-cal-ly** (-î-kāl-î), *adv.*

or'gan-ism (ôr'gân-îz'm), *n.* A living person, animal, or plant.

or'gan-ist (-îst), *n.* One who plays an organ.

or'gan-i-za'tion (ôr'gân-î-zā'shûn; -î-zā'-), *n.* 1 An organizing or being organized. 2 Any group of persons united for some purpose.

or'gan-ize (ôr'gân-îz), *v. t.* 1 To give an organic structure to. 2 To unite (various organs or parts) so that each organ or part has its special function in the whole. — **Syn.** Institute, found, establish; systematize, methodize, arrange. — **Ant.** Disorganize. — **or'gan-iz'er** (-îz'ēr), *n.*

or'gy (ôr'jî), *n.* Drunken merrymaking.

o'ri-el (ô'rî-ēl), *n.* A window built out from a wall, and usually supported on brackets.

O'ri-ent (ô'rî-ēnt; -ēnt), *n.* The East; Asia or, sometimes, eastern Asia.

O'ri-en'tal (ô'rî-ēn'tāl; -t'î), *adj.* Relating to the Orient. — *n.* A member of one of the native races of the Orient.

o'ri-en-ta'tion (ô'rî-ēn-tā'shûn), *n.* Determination of one's position with relation to environment or to some particular person, thing, principle, etc.

or'i-fice (ôr'î-fîs), *n.* An opening; a mouth.

or'i-gin (ôr'î-jîn), *n.* Beginning, source, or cause of a thing; hence, a person's ancestry.

o-rig'i-nal (ô-rîj'î-nāl; -n'î), *adj.* 1 First; primitive; earliest. 2 Not copied from anything else; new. 3 Inventive. — *n.* A thing from which all similar things are copies. — **o-rig'i-nal'i-ty** (-nāl'î-tî), *n.* — **o-rig'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

o-rig'i-nate (ô-rîj'î-nāt), *v. t. & i.* To produce as new; to have origin; to begin. — **o-rig'i-na'tor** (-nā'tēr), *n.*

o'ri-ole (ô'rî-ôl), *n.* An American songbird about the size of a thrush, with brilliant plumage.

or'i-son (ôr'î-zûn; -z'n), *n.* A prayer.

or'na-ment (ôr'nā-mēnt), *n.* A decoration. — (-mēnt), *v. t.* To adorn or decorate. — **or'na-men'tal** (-mēn'tāl; -t'î), *adj.* — **or'na-men-ta'tion** (-mēn-tā'shûn), *n.*

foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, ūp, circūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

- or-nate'** (ôr-nāt'), *adj.* Decorated; adorned. — *Ant.* Chaste; austere.
- or-ni-thol'o-gy** (ôr-nī-thôl'ô-jī), *n.* The study of birds. — **or-ni-tho-log'i-cal** (-thô-lôj'ī-kāl), *adj.* — **or-ni-thol'o-gist** (-thôl'ô-jīst), *n.*
- or'phan** (ôr'fân), *n.* A child whose parents are dead; less often, a child one of whose parents is dead. — **or'phan, v. t.**
- or'phan-age** (-ij), *n.* An institution for the care of orphans.
- or'tho-dox** (ôr'thō-dôks), *adj.* 1 Sound and correct in opinion or doctrine, esp. religious doctrine. 2 Approved; conventional. — **or'tho-dox'y** (-dôk'sī), *n.*
- Orthodox Church.** A Christian church particularly strong in eastern Europe.
- or-thog'ra-phy** (ôr-thôg'râ-fī), *n.* Correct or standard spelling. — **or'tho-graph'ic** (ôr'thō-grâf'īk), *adj.*
- os'cil-late** (ôs'ī-lāt), *v. i.* To swing backward and forward like a pendulum; to vibrate; hence, to vary; fluctuate. — **os'cil-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* — **os'cil-la'tor** (-lā-tēr), *n.*
- o'sier** (ô'zhēr), *n.* A willow tree with pliable twigs used in making baskets, furniture, etc.; also, a twig from such a tree.
- os'prey** (ôs'prī), *n.* A large fish-eating hawk.
- os'si-fy** (ôs'ī-fī), *v. i. & t.* To change into or form bone. — **os'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*
- os-ten'si-ble** (ôs-tên'sī-b'l), *adj.* Shown outwardly; professed; apparent. — **os-ten-si-bly** (-blī), *adv.*
- os'ten-ta'tion** (ôs'tên-tā'shūn), *n.* Unnecessary show; display. — **os'ten-ta'tious** (-shūs), *adj.* — **os'ten-ta'tiously**, *adv.*
- ost'ler** (ôs'lēr), *n.* A man who works around a stable.
- os'tra-cize** (ôs'trâ-sīz), *v. t.* To banish from society; to exclude from social fellowship. — **os'tra-cism** (-sīz'm), *n.*
- os'trich** (ôs'trīch; sometimes -trī), *n.* A very large swift-footed flightless bird of Africa and Arabia.
- oth'er** (ūth'ēr), *adj.* 1 Not the ones just mentioned or thought of; hence, different; also, additional. 2 Alternate.
- oth'er-wise** (-wīz'), *adv.* 1 In a different manner. 2 In different circumstances. — *adj.* Different.
- ot'ter** (ôt'tēr), *n.* A fish-eating animal with dark-brown fur; also, its fur.
- ot'to-man** (ôt'tō-mân), *n.* An upholstered seat or couch; also, a footstool.
- ought** (ôht), *auxiliary v.* 1 To be bound by duty or by conscience. 2 To be necessary or expedient. 3 To require.
- ounce** (ouns), *n.* A weight, sixteenth part of a pound avoirdupois, twelfth part of a pound troy.
- our** (our), *pron.* Possessive pl. form of *I*; possessive case of *we*. — *adj.* Of or belonging to us; done, felt, etc., by us.
- ours** (ourz), *pron.* Form of *our* used with no noun following.
- our-selves'** (our-selvz'), *pron. pl.* Emphatic or reflexive form of *we* or *us*.
- oust** (oust), *v. t.* To eject; expel. — *Syn.* Evict, dismiss.
- out** (out), *adv.* 1 In a direction away from. 2 From or beyond control. 3 To the point of exhaustion or completion. — *adj.* 1 Moving, drawn, or placed out. 2 Absent; not in. 3 No longer in existence, use, etc. 4 Wrong in a count or estimate. 5 No longer confined, concealed, etc. 6 No longer in office or in power; in baseball, no longer at bat. — *v. t.* To put out; eject. — *v. i.* To become public.
- out-and-out'**, *adj.* Thoroughgoing; complete. — *Syn.* Outright, unmitigated.
- out-bal'ance** (out-bāl'âns), *v. t.* To outweigh.
- out-bid'** (out-bīd'), *v. t. & i.* To bid more than (another).
- out-board'** (out'bôrd'), *adj.* *Naut.* Situated outside a vessel's bulwarks; as, an outboard motor, a small internal-combustion engine, with propeller attached, which can be attached to the stern of a small boat.
- out-board', adv.** Outside of the lines of a vessel's bulwarks; facing outward from the midline; — opposite of *inboard*.
- out-break'** (out'brāk'), *n.* A bursting forth; eruption, revolt, etc.
- out-build'ing** (out'bīl'dīng), *n.* A building separate from and smaller than the main one.
- out-burst'** (out'būrst'), *n.* A sudden violent expression of strong feeling.
- out-cast'** (-kâst'), *n.* A person cast out, as from home, society, or country.
- out-class'** (out-klâsh'), *v. t.* To excel.
- out-come'** (out'kūm'), *n.* Result. — *Syn.* Effect, consequence.
- out-crop'** (out'krôp'), *n.* *Geol. & Mining.* 1 The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground. 2 That part of a stratum which thus appears.
- out-cry'** (-krī'), *n.* Clamor.
- out-dis'tance** (out-dīs'tâns), *v. t.* To outstrip.
- out-do'** (-dōō'), *v. t.* To surpass in doing; excel.
- out-door'** (out'dôr'), *adj.* Used, done, etc., outside of houses and buildings.
- out-doors'** (out'dôrz'), *adv.* In or to the open; outside of a house or building. — (out'dôrz'), *n.* The outdoor world.
- out'er** (out'ēr), *adj.* Outside; exterior. — *Ant.* Inner.
- out'er-most** (-mōst; -müst), *adj.* Farthest outward.
- out'field'** (out'fēld'), *n.* In baseball, the part of the playing field beyond the diamond. — **out'field'er**, *n.*
- out'fit** (out'fīt), *n.* Equipment, as for a journey or for a particular occupation. — (out'fīt'), *v. t.* To equip.
- out-flank'** (out-flāngk'), *v. t.* *Mil.* To go or extend beyond the flank or flanks of (an enemy force).
- out'go'** (out'gō'), *n.* Outlay; expense.

āle, chāotic, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; fēe, āll, chārīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

- out'go'ing** (out'gō'ing), *adj.* Going out; outward bound; also, retiring; departing.
- out-grow'** (out-grō'), *v. t.* 1 To grow larger than. 2 To grow too large for.
- out'growth'** (out'grōth'), *n.* An offshoot.
- out'house'** (out'hous'), *n.* Outbuilding.
- out'ing** (out'ing), *n.* A short trip or excursion.
- out-land'ish** (out-lān'dīsh), *adj.* Strange and queer.
- out-last'** (out-lāst'), *v. t.* To last longer than.
- out-law'** (out'lā'), *n.* 1 A person who is deprived of the protection of the law. 2 A criminal. — *v. t.* 1 To deprive of the protection of law. 2 To make unlawful; as, to out-law war. — **out-law'ry** (-rī), *n.*
- out'lay'** (out'lā'), *n.* Act of spending; also, a sum spent or to be spent.
- out'let** (out'lēt; -līt), *n.* An exit; vent.
- out'line'** (out'līn'), *n.* 1 Contour. 2 A drawing giving only the contours of a thing. 3 A brief summary, as of a plan, a speech, etc. — *v. t.* To prepare an outline of; to indicate by an outline.
- out-live'** (out-līv'), *v. t.* To live longer than. — *Syn.* Outlast, survive.
- out'look'** (out'lōōk'), *n.* 1 A lookout. 2 A view. 3 Prospect for the future. 4 A particular way of considering a matter.
- out'ly'ing** (out'lī'ing), *adj.* Distant from the central or main body; remote.
- out'ma-nēu'ver**, **out'ma-noeu'ver** (out-mā-nōō'vēr), *v. t.* To surpass, or get an advantage of, in maneuvering.
- out-mod'ed** (out-mōd'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Left behind by change of fashion; no longer accepted or approved.
- out-num'ber** (out-nūm'bēr), *v. t.* To exceed in number.
- out'-of-date'**, *adj.* No longer in fashion or in use.
- out'-of-door'**, *adj.* Also **out'-of-doors'**. Outdoor.
- out'-of-the-way'**, *adj.* Out of the beaten path; secluded.
- out'post'** (out'pōst'), *n.* 1 In warfare, a guard stationed ahead of troops that have been halted; also, the position of such a guard. 2 A frontier settlement.
- out'pour'** (out'pōr'), *n.* Outburst.
- out'put'** (-pōōt'), *n.* The amount produced in a given period; mine or factory production, yield of grain, etc.
- out'rage** (out'rāj), *n.* A violent or shameful wrong. — *v. t.* To subject to violent injury or abuse; also, to ravish.
- out-ra'geous** (out-rāj'ūs), *adj.* Of the nature of an outrage; extremely offensive; atrocious. — **out-ra'geous-ly**, *adv.*
- out-rank'** (out-rāngk'), *v. t.* To rank higher than.
- out'rid'er** (out'rīd'ēr), *n.* One who rides out, as for foraging; specif., a servant on horseback attending a carriage.
- out'rig'ger** (out'rīg'ēr), *n.* 1 Any spar or projecting beam run out for temporary use, as from a ship's mast. 2 *Naut.* a A projecting support for a rowlock. b A projecting device, as a light spar with a log at the end, fastened at the side or sides of a boat to prevent upsetting. c A boat equipped with an outrigger.
- out'right'** (out'rīt'; out'rīt'), *adv.* Completely; wholly.
- out-run'** (out-rūn'), *v. t.* To run or travel faster than.
- out'set'** (out'sēt'), *n.* Beginning; start.
- out-shine'** (out-shīn'), *v. t.* To shine more brilliantly than; hence, to excel.
- out'side'** (out'sīd'), *n.* 1 The outer side or surface; exterior. 2 The limit, as in number or length of time. — *adj.* 1 External; exterior. 2 Coming from without. — *Ant.* Inside. — *adv.* On or to the outside. — (out'sīd'; out'sīd'), *prep.* On the outside of.
- out'sid'er** (out'sīd'ēr), *n.* One who does not belong to a particular group, etc. — *Syn.* Stranger, foreigner, alien, immigrant.
- out'skirts'** (out'skūrts'), *n. pl.* Outside section or border, as of a town.
- out'spo'ken** (out'spō'kēn), *adj.* Speaking or spoken freely or boldly.
- out-spread'** (out-sprēd'), *v. t. & i.* To spread out; expand. — *adj.* Extended; expanded.
- out-stand'ing** (out-stān'dīng), *adj.* 1 Projecting; conspicuous. 2 Uncollected, as accounts. — *Syn.* Prominent, striking, remarkable, noticeable. — *Ant.* Commonplace.
- out-stretch'** (-strēch'), *v. t.* To stretch out; expand.
- out-strip'** (-strīp'), *v. t.* 1 To go faster than; to leave behind. 2 To excel; surpass.
- out'ward** (out'wērd), *adv.* 1 Publicly; visibly. 2 Toward the outside. — *adj.* 1 Exterior. 2 Outward bound; as, out-ward trains. 3 Visible. — *Ant.* Inward. — **out'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **out'wards** (-wērdz), *adv.*
- out-wear'** (out-wār'), *v. t.* To last longer than; to outlast.
- out-weigh'** (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight or importance.
- out-wit'** (-wīt'), *v. t.* To get the better of by cleverness. — *Syn.* Frustrate, thwart, foil, baffle.
- out'work'** (out'wūrk'), *n.* An outlying part of a fort.
- out'worn'** (out'wōrn'), *adj.* Worn out.
- o'val** (ō'vāl; -v'ī), *adj.* Having the form of a hen's egg. — **o'vate** (-vāt), *adj.*
- o'va-ry** (ō'vā-rī), *n.* 1 The organ of the body in female animals in which eggs are produced. 2 The part of a plant in which seeds are produced. — **o-var'i-an** (ō-vār'i-ān), *adj.*
- o-va'tion** (ō-vā'shūn), *n.* Enthusiastic popular applause.
- ov'en** (ūv'ēn), *n.* A chamber for baking, heating, or drying, as in a stove.
- ov'en-bird'** (ūv'ēn-būrd'), *n.* A large American warbler that builds its dome-shaped nest on the ground.
- o'ver** (ō'vēr), *adv.* 1 Above. 2 Across.

foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circū, menti; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

3 Away from the perpendicular. **4** So as to face oppositely. **5** Across the brim; as, running *over*. **6** In excess of a certain amount; beyond a limit. **7** From beginning to end. **8** Again. — *prep.* **1** Above, in position or authority. **2** More than. **3** Here and there on the surface of. **4** Across. **5** Throughout. **6** On account of. — *Ant.* Beneath. — *adj.* **1** Superior; also, surplus. **2** Ended. — *n.* *Mil.* A shot that falls beyond the target.

o'ver-act' (ō'vēr-ākt'), *v. t.* To exaggerate in acting.

o'ver-alls' (ō'vēr-ōlz'), *n. pl.* Loose trousers worn over others as a protection from soiling.

o'ver-awe' (ō'vēr-ō'), *v. t.* To restrain by awe or fear.

o'ver-balance' (-bāl'āns), *v. t.* **1** To outweigh. **2** To cause to lose balance.

o'ver-bear'ing (-bār'ing), *adj.* Arrogant; domineering. — *Ant.* Subservient.

o'ver-board' (ō'vēr-bōrd'), *adv.* Over the side of a ship into the water.

o'ver-bur'den (-būr'd'n), *v. t.* To load to excess.

o'ver-cast' (ō'vēr-kāst'), *adj.* Clouded over.

o'ver-charge' (-chārj'), *v. t.* **1** To overburden. **2** To charge too high a price. — **o'ver-charge'** (ō'vēr-chārj'), *n.*

o'ver-cloud' (-kloud'), *v. t. & i.* To overspread with clouds.

o'ver-coat' (ō'vēr-kōt'), *n.* A coat worn over a suit, esp. in cold weather.

o'ver-come' (-kūm'), *v. t.* To conquer; hence, to render helpless or exhausted.

o'ver-crowd' (-kroud'), *v. t.* To crowd beyond the limit of safety and comfort.

o'ver-do' (-dō'), *v. t.* **1** To exaggerate. **2** To cook too much. **3** To exert to excess. — *v. i.* To do too much. — **o'ver-done'** (-dūn'), *adj.*

o'ver-dose' (ō'vēr-dōs'), *n.* Too great a dose.

o'ver-draw' (-drō'), *v. t.* In banking, to draw, as by check, more money than the drawer has in his account. — **o'ver-draft'**, **o'ver-draught'** (ō'vēr-draft'), *n.*

o'ver-dress' (-drēs'), *v. t.* To dress or adorn to excess.

o'ver-due' (ō'vēr-dū'), *adj.* Delayed beyond the proper time for paying, arriving, etc.

o'ver-eat' (-ēt'), *v. i.* To eat to excess.

o'ver-es'ti-mate (ō'vēr-ēs'tī-māt), *n.* Too high an estimate. — **o'ver-es'ti-mate** (-māt), *v. t. & i.*

o'ver-flow' (ō'vēr-flō'), *v. t. & i.* **1** To flood. **2** To flow over the bounds (of). — (ō'vēr-flō'), *n.* **1** That which flows over. **2** An outlet for surplus fluid.

o'ver-grow' (ō'vēr-grō'), *v. t.* **1** To cover with growth or herbage. **2** To outgrow, as one's clothes. — *v. i.* To grow beyond bounds or limits. — **o'ver-grown'** (-grōn'), *adj.*

o'ver-hand' (ō'vēr-hānd'), *adj.* Grasping with the palm downward, or inward to-

ward the body; playing, or played, with the hand in this position; as, an *overhand* stroke in tennis.

o'ver-hang' (ō'vēr-hāng'), *v. t. & i.* To project (over); to jut out (over). — (ō'vēr-hāng'), *n.* A projection, as the roof of a building, or part of the bow or stern of a ship.

o'ver-haul' (ō'vēr-hōl'), *v. t.* **1** To examine, as to find places that need repair. **2** To overtake in a chase.

o'ver-head' (ō'vēr-hēd'), *adj.* **1** Placed or operating above the head. **2** In business, borne by the business as a whole and not by any particular department. — *n.* Overhead costs.

o'ver-hear' (ō'vēr-hēr'), *v. t.* To hear secretly or unintentionally.

o'ver-land' (ō'vēr-lānd'; ō'vēr-lānd'), *adv.* By, upon, or across, land. — (ō'vēr-lānd'), *adj.* Going overland.

o'ver-lap' (ō'vēr-lāp'), *v. t. & i.* To extend over and beyond.

o'ver-lay' (ō'vēr-lā'), *v. t.* **1** To lay or spread over or across. **2** To weigh down.

o'ver-load' (ō'vēr-lōd'), *v. t.* To load or fill to excess.

o'ver-look' (-lōk'), *v. t.* **1** To view from a higher position. **2** To inspect; survey. **3** To look beyond (something) without seeing it; to miss. — *Syn.* Slight, forget, ignore, disregard, neglect, omit.

o'ver-lord' (ō'vēr-lōrd'), *n.* A person who is lord over another person or persons.

o'ver-mas'ter (-mās'tēr), *v. t.* To overpower; subdue.

o'ver-match' (-māch'), *v. t.* To be more than a match for; to vanquish.

o'ver-much' (ō'vēr-mūch'), *adj. & adv.* Too much. — *n.* An excess.

o'ver-night' (ō'vēr-nīt'), *adj.* **1** Lasting during the night. **2** Remaining one night. **3** For use on short trips; as, an *overnight* bag.

o'ver-pass' (ō'vēr-pās'), *n.* A road, bridge, or the like, passing over a railroad, canal, etc.

o'ver-pay' (ō'vēr-pā'), *v. t.*; see *PAY*. To pay too much to or for.

o'ver-pow'er (-pou'ēr), *v. t.* **1** To vanquish; subdue. **2** To affect intensely.

o'ver-pro-duc'tion (ō'vēr-prō-dūk'shūn), *n.* Production of more than can be sold profitably.

o'ver-rate' (ō'vēr-rāt'), *v. t.* To value or prize too highly.

o'ver-reach' (-rēch'), *v. t.* **1** To reach beyond; esp., to miss by reaching too far. **2** To defeat (one's purposes) by too great an effort. **3** To outwit; cheat.

o'ver-ride' (-rīd'), *v. t.* **1** To ride over; to trample. **2** To set aside; annul.

o'ver-rule' (-rōol'), *v. t.* **1** To decide against. **2** To reverse a previous decision of. **3** To overcome.

o'ver-run' (-rūn'), *v. t.* **1** To run over; to overspread, esp. so as to injure or damage. **2** To run further than.

o'ver-sea' (ō'vēr-sē'), **o'ver-seas'** (-sēz'),

- adv. & adj.* Over, across, or beyond, the sea.
- o'ver-see'** (ō'vēr-sē'), *v. t.* To supervise. — **o'ver-se'er** (ō'vēr-sē'ēr), *n.*
- o'ver-shad'ow** (ō'vēr-shād'ō), *v. t.* To darken, as by a shadow.
- o'ver-shoe'** (ō'vēr-shōō'), *n.* A shoe, as of rubber, worn over another for protection.
- o'ver-shoot'** (ō'vēr-shōōt'), *v. t.* To shoot over or beyond (a target, etc.).
- o'ver-sight'** (ō'vēr-sīt'), *n.* 1 Supervision. 2 An omission or error resulting from haste or carelessness.
- o'ver-size'** (-sīz'), *n.* A size larger than normal.
- o'ver-sleep'** (ō'vēr-slēp'), *v. i.*; see SLEEP. To sleep beyond the normal or desired time for waking.
- o'ver-spread'** (ō'vēr-sprēd'), *v. t.* To spread over or above.
- o'ver-state'** (-stāt'), *v. t.* To state in too strong terms; to exaggerate.
- o'ver-step'** (-stēp'), *v. t. & i.* To transgress.
- o'ver-stock'** (ō'vēr-stōk'), *v. t.* To stock too much of. — **o'ver-stock'** (ō'vēr-stōk'), *n.*
- o'ver-strain'** (ō'vēr-strān'), *v. t. & i.* To strain to excess. — (ō'vēr-strān'), *n.* Excessive strain.
- o'ver-stuff'** (-stūf'), *v. t.* 1 To stuff to excess. 2 To cover completely and deeply with upholstery; as, *overstuffed* furniture.
- o'ver-sup-ply'** (-sū-plī'), *v. t.*; see SUPPLY. To supply in excess. — *n.* An excessive supply.
- o'vert** (ō'vūrt), *adj.* Open; not secret.
- o'ver-take'** (ō'vēr-tāk'), *v. t.* To catch up with.
- o'ver-tax'** (-tāks'), *v. t.* 1 To tax to excess. 2 To burden or strain to excess.
- o'ver-throw'** (ō'vēr-thrō'), *v. t.* 1 To upset. 2 To defeat. — (ō'vēr-thrō'), *n.* Defeat; ruin.
- o'ver-time'** (ō'vēr-tīm'), *n.* Time beyond a set limit; esp., extra working time.
- o'ver-tone'** (-tōn'), *n.* One of the higher tones in a complex musical tone.
- o'ver-top'** (ō'vēr-tōp'), *v. t.* 1 To tower above. 2 To surpass.
- o'ver-ture** (ō'vēr-tūr), *n.* 1 An offer. 2 An orchestral composition introducing an opera, etc. — *Syn.* Approach, advance, bid.
- o'ver-turn'** (ō'vēr-tūrn'), *v. t.* 1 To upset. 2 To overthrow. — *v. i.* To capsize.
- o'ver-ween'ing** (-wēn'ing), *adj.* Arrogant; too confident.
- o'ver-weigh'** (ō'vēr-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to overbalance; hence, to weigh down; to oppress.
- o'ver-weight'** (ō'vēr-wāt'), *n.* Excessive weight or burden.
- o'ver-whelm'** (ō'vēr-hwēlm'), *v. t.* To overpower. — **o'ver-whelm'ing**, *adj.* — **o'ver-whelm'ing-ly**, *adv.*
- o'ver-work'** (-wūrk'), *v. t. & i.* To work too much or too long. — **o'ver-work'** (ō'vēr-wūrk'; ō'vēr-wūrk'), *n.*
- o'ver-wrought'** (ō'vēr-rōt'), *adj.* Unduly excited.
- o'void** (ō'void), *adj.* Egg-shaped; oval.
- o'vule** (ō'vūl), *n.* The small body in the ovary of a plant which, after its fertilization, becomes a seed.
- o'vum** (ō'vūm), *n.*; *pl.* o'va (-vā). A female germ cell.
- owe** (ō), *v. t.* 1 To be under obligation to pay, give, etc. 2 To be indebted for.
- owl** (oul), *n.* A hawklike bird, active at night, with large head and eyes and strong talons. — **owl'ish**, *adj.* — **owl'ish-ly**, *adv.*
- owl'et** (oul'ēt; -It), *n.* A young or small owl.
- own** (ōn), *adj.* Belonging to oneself.
- own** (ōn), *v. t.* 1 To possess. 2 To acknowledge; admit. — *Ant.* Disown; repudiate. — **own'er**, *n.* — **own'er-ship**, *n.*
- ox** (ōks), *n.*; *pl.* ox'EN (ōks'ēn; -s'n). The adult male of domestic cattle, gelded and used for beef or as a draft animal.
- Ox'ford** (ōks'fōrd), *n.* Also **Oxford shoe or tie**. A low shoe laced or tied over the instep.
- ox'i-da'tion** (ōks'ī-dā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of oxidizing, or condition of being oxidized.
- ox'ide** (ōks'īd; -sīd), *n.* A compound of oxygen with another element or a radical.
- ox'i-dize** (ōks'ī-dīz), *v. t.* To combine with oxygen; as, iron rusts because it is oxidized by exposure to the air.
- ox'y-a-cet'y-lene** (ōks'ī-ā-sēt'ī-lēn), *adj.* Of, relating to, or consisting of, a mixture of oxygen and acetylene.
- oxyacetylene blowpipe or torch**. A blowpipe burning oxygen and acetylene, used for welding and for cutting through metal.
- ox'y-gen** (ōks'ī-jēn), *n.* A gaseous element found in the air, essential to life.
- oys'ter** (ois'tēr), *n.* An edible mollusk with an irregular two-valved shell, living on stony bottoms in shallow sea water.
- o'zone** (ō'zōn; ō-zōn'), *n.* 1 *Chem.* A faintly blue form of oxygen, produced by the silent discharge of electricity in air or oxygen, and otherwise. It has a peculiar odor like that of weak chlorine, and is used for sterilizing water, purifying air, bleaching, etc. 2 *Colloq.* Hence, pure and refreshing air.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūis, mentū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=oh in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

P

pab'u-lum (păb'ŭ-lŭm), *n.* Food.
pace (pās), *n.* 1 A step. 2 Length of a step in walking. 3 Gait; also, rate of movement. 4 A horse's gait in which the legs on the same side are moved at the same time. — *v. i.* 1 To move with slow or measured steps. 2 To move at a pace, as a horse. — *v. t.* 1 To measure off by paces. 2 To set the rate of speed for.
pach'y-derm (păk'ŭ-dŭrm), *n.* 1 A thick-skinned hoofed mammal of a group including esp. the elephants and rhinoceroses, also the hippopotamuses, tapirs, horses, pigs. 2 Hence, a person who is insensitive.
pa-cif'ic (pā-sīf'ik), *adj.* Peaceable. — *Ant.* Bellicose.
pac'i-fism (pās'ŭ-flz'm), *n.* Opposition to the use of military force for any purpose. — **pac'i-fist** (-fist), *n.*
pac'i-fy (pās'ŭ-fī), *v. t.* To calm; quiet; appease. — *Ant.* Anger. — **pac'i-fi-ca'tion** (pās'ŭ-flī-kā'shŭn; pā-sīf'ŭ-), *n.*
pack (păk), *n.* 1 A bundle. 2 A group, band, gang, etc. 3 A set of playing cards. — *v. t.* 1 To put in a pack. 2 To crowd together; also, to cram. 3 To load with a pack. 4 To form into a pack. 5 To surround so as to prevent passage of air, steam, etc. — *v. i.* 1 To make up packs, or bundles. 2 To crowd together.
pack (păk), *v. t.* To make up fraudulently so as to secure a certain result.
pack'age (păk'ŭj), *n.* Bundle.
pack'er (păk'ŭr), *n.* One who packs; esp., U. S., a wholesale dealer in provisions who packs his wares for the market.
pack'et (păk'et; -it), *n.* 1 A small parcel. 2 A ship carrying mail and passengers and sailing at fixed times.
pack'sad'dle (păk'săd'ŭl), *n.* A saddle made for supporting the load on a pack animal.
pack'thread' (păk'thrēd'), *n.* Strong thread or twine.
pact (păkt), *n.* Agreement.
pad (păd), *n.* 1 A cushion. 2 A writing tablet. 3 The foot of certain animals, as a fox. 4 The leaf of a water lily. — *v. t.* To stuff; also, to increase in size as if by stuffing.
pad'ding (păd'ŭng), *n.* 1 The act of one who pads. 2 The material with which anything is padded.
pad'dle (păd'ŭl), *n.* 1 An oarlike implement used in propelling and steering canoes. 2 A broad board on the outer rim of a water wheel or a paddle wheel of a boat. — *v. t. & i.* To propel or move by use of a paddle. — **pad'dler** (-lēr), *n.*
paddle wheel. A wheel with blades around its rim, used to propel a boat.
pad'dock (păd'ŭk), *n.* 1 An enclosed pasture adjoining a stable or house. 2 An enclosure near the stables at a racecourse, where horses are groomed, exercised, etc.

pad'lock' (păd'lŏk'), *n.* A lock with a bow-shaped piece that can be snapped in or out of a catch by use of a key. — **pad'lock'**, *v. t.*
pa'dre (pā'drē; *Sp. & Ital.* pā'drā), *n.* A priest; *Mil. Slang*, a chaplain.
pae'an (pē'ăn), *n.* Song of joy, praise, etc.
pa'gan (pā'găn), *n.* A heathen. — **pa'gan-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*
page (pāj), *n.* An attendant, as in a hotel. — *v. t.* To seek out (a person) by calling his name aloud, as attendants do in a hotel.
page (pāj), *n.* One side of a printed or written leaf. — *v. t.* To mark or number the pages of.
pag'eant (pāj'ēnt; *occas.* pā'jēnt), *n.* An elaborate spectacle, as a parade with floats, etc. — **pag'eant-ry** (-rī), *n.*
pa-go'da (pā-gō'dā), *n.* A towerlike, many-storied structure, common in the Orient and often part of a temple.
paid (pād), *past tense & past part.* of PAY.
pail (pāl), *n.* A vessel for carrying liquids. — **pail'ful** (-fŭl), *adj.*
pain (pān), *n.* 1 Punishment; penalty. 2 Morbid physical distress. 3 Mental distress; sorrow. 4 *pl.* Great care; labor. — *v. t.* To afflict with pain. — **pain'ful** (-fŭl; -f'ŭl), *adj.* — **pain'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **pain'less**, *adj.*
pains'tak'ing (pānz'tāk'ŭng), *adj.* Taking pains; showing care. — **pains'tak'ing-ly**, *adv.*
paint (pānt), *v. t.* 1 To represent by use of colors, as on canvas. 2 To apply paint to; to color. 3 To ornament with colors. 4 To describe vividly. — *v. i.* 1 To practice the art of painting. 2 To color the face. — *n.* 1 Work accomplished by painting. 2 A mixture of a pigment, as with oil, which will adhere to a surface when applied; also, the dried film of such pigment on a surface. 3 Rouge. — **paint'brush'** (-brŭsh'), *n.* — **paint'er**, *n.* — **paint'ing**, *n.*
pair (pār), *n.* 1 Two things of a kind, intended to be used together. 2 A single thing composed of two corresponding pieces. 3 A couple; a brace. 4 Mates. — *v. t.* To arrange in pairs. — *v. i.* 1 To form a pair; to match. 2 To couple; mate.
pa-ja'mas (pā-jā'măz; -jām'ăz), **py-ja'mas** (pī-jā'măz; pī-; -jām'ăz), *n. pl.* Loose jacket and trousers worn as a lounging or sleeping costume.
pal'ace (pāl'ŭs; -ăs), *n.* 1 Official residence of a sovereign. 2 A mansion. — **pa-la'tial** (pā-lā'shăl), *adj.*
pal'an-quin', **pal'an-keen'** (pāl'ăn-kēn'), *n.* In India, China, etc., an enclosed litter for one person, borne on the shoulders of men by means of poles.
pal'at-a-ble (pāl'it-ă-b'ŭl), *adj.* Agreeable to the taste. — *Syn.* Appetizing, savory, tasty, toothsome. — *Ant.* Unpalatable; distasteful.

pal'ate (pāl'īt; -āt), *n.* 1 The roof of the mouth. 2 Taste. — **pal'a-tal** (pāl'ā-tāl; -tāl), *adj.*

pa-lat'i-nate (pā-lāt'ī-nāt), *n.* The territory of a palatine.

pal'a-tine (pāl'ā-tīn; -tīn), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to a palace; palatial. 2 Possessing royal rights; as, a count *palatine*; also, of or belonging to such a nobleman; as, a county *palatine*. — *n.* 1 An officer of an imperial palace. 2 In medieval Europe, a vassal lord possessing royal rights in his own territory.

pa-lav'er (pā-lāv'ēr; pā-lā'vēr), *n.* Parley; talk. — **pa-lav'er**, *v. i.*

pale (pāl), *adj.* 1 Wan; ashen; pallid. 2 Lacking in brightness, as certain stars. 3 Light in color or shade. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become pale. — **pale'ness**, *n.*

pale (pāl), *n.* 1 A stake or picket of a fence. 2 An enclosed place; also, a district or territory with clearly marked bounds. 3 Limits; bounds. — *v. t.* To enclose with or as with pales; to fence.

pale'face' (pāl'fās'), *n.* A white man; — supposedly so called by the American Indians.

pa'le-on-tol'o-gy, **pa'lae-on-tol'o-gy** (pā-lē-ōn-tōl'ō-jī; pāl'ē-), *n.* The science treating of the life of past geologic periods, as shown by fossil remains. — **pa'le-on-tol'o-gist**, **pa'lae-on-tol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*

pal'ette (pāl'ēt; -It), *n.* A thin oval board or tablet on which a painter lays and mixes his colors.

pal'frey (pāl'frī), *n.* A saddle horse, esp. one for ladies.

pal'ing (pāl'īng), *n.* 1 The act of building a fence; fencing. 2 Wood for making pales; pales collectively; a fence.

pal'i-sade' (pāl'ī-sād'), *n.* 1 A high fence of stakes, used as a defense. 2 A line of bold cliffs.

pall (pāl), *v. i.* To become satiated or cloyed.

pal'let (pāl'ēt; -It), *n.* A small mean bed.

pal'li-ate (pāl'ī-āt), *v. t.* 1 To ease without curing. 2 To cover with excuses; to extenuate. — **pal'li-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* — **pal'li-a'tive** (-ā'tīv; -ā'tīv), *adj. & n.*

pal'lid (pāl'īd), *adj.* Pale; wan.

pal'lor (pāl'ēr), *n.* Paleness.

palm (pām), *n.* The under part of the hand between the fingers and the wrist. — *v. t.* To conceal in the palm; hence, to get rid of by trickery.

palm (pām), *n.* 1 Any of a family of tropical trees with a tall columnar trunk bearing a crown of huge leaves. 2 A leaf of this tree, a symbol of victory; hence, victory. — **palm'y** (pām'ī), *adj.*

palm'er (pām'ēr), *n.* A person who wore two crossed leaves of palm as a sign he had made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

pal-met'to (pāl-mēt'ō), *n.* Any of several palms with simple fan-shaped leaves.

palm'is-try (pām'īs-trī), *n.* Reading of fortunes by study of the palm of the hand. — **palm'ist** (pām'īst), *n.*

pal'pa-ble (pāl'pā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Capable of being touched or felt; tangible. 2 Obvious; plain. — **Syn.** Perceptible, sensible, appreciable; clear, evident, apparent, manifest, patent, distinct. — **Ant.** Insensible; impalpable. — **pal'pa-bly** (-blī), *adv.*

pal'pi-tate (pāl'pī-tāt), *v. i.* To beat flutteringly; to flutter; throb. — **pal'pi-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.*

pal'sy (pāl'zī), *n.* Paralysis. — **pal'sied** (-zīd), *adj.*

pal'ter (pāl'tēr), *v. i.* 1 To act insincerely; to trifle. 2 To haggle; bargain.

pal'try (pāl'trī), *adj.* Petty; trifling.

pam'pas (pām'pās; attributively -pās; Span. pām'pās), *n. pl.* Vast treeless plains, as in Argentina.

pam'per (pām'pēr), *v. t.* To coddle; humor. — **Syn.** Indulge, spoil, baby. — **Ant.** Chasten.

pam'phlet (pām'flēt; -flīt), *n.* 1 A few printed sheets bound together. 2 A short controversial tract, esp. on a political or religious theme. — **pam'phlet-eer'** (-ēr'), *n.*

pan (pān), *n.* 1 A broad shallow metal or earthenware dish used in cooking. 2 An article like or likened to such a dish. — *v. t.* To cook, wash, or otherwise treat in a pan. — *v. i.* 1 To wash earth, gravel, etc., in a pan in searching for gold. 2 *Collog.* To turn out (well or ill).

pan- (pān-). — A prefix meaning: 1 *All, every*, as in *pantheism*. 2 *The entirety of a diversified group, implying a common bond or union*, as in *Pan-American*.

pan'a-ce'a (pān'ā-sē'ā), *n.* A remedy for all diseases.

pan'a-ma' (pān'ā-mā'; pān'ā-mā'), *n.* A handmade hat made in Ecuador of leaves from a palmlike plant.

pan'cake' (pān'kāk'), *n.* 1 A griddlecake. 2 In aviation, an abrupt landing with little run along the ground.

pan'cre-as (pān'krē-ās; pāng'-), *n.* A large gland discharging into the intestine. — **pan'cre-at'ic** (pāng'krē-āt'īk; pān'-), *adj.*

pan'de-mo'ni-um (pān'dē-mō'nī-ūm), *n.* Wild uproar.

pan'der (pān'dēr), *v. i.* To cater to another person's evil desires. — **pan'der**, *n.*

pane (pān), *n.* 1 A coverlet; counterpane. 2 A sheet of glass in a door, window, etc.

pan'e-gyr'ic (pān'ē-jīr'īk), *n.* A eulogistic oration or writing. — **pan'e-gyr'ist** (pān'ē-jīr'īst; pān'ē-jīr'īst), *n.*

pan'el (pān'ēl; -l), *n.* 1 A section of a wall, door, etc., often sunk below the level of the frame. 2 A flat piece of wood on which a picture is painted. 3 A list of persons appointed for some special duty, as jury duty. — *v. t.* To decorate with panels. — **pan'el-ing**, **pan'el-ling** (pān'ēl-īng), *n.*

pang (pāng), *n.* A sharp, sudden pain.

pan'han'dle (pān'hān'd'l), *n.* The handle of a pan; hence, an arm or projection of land shaped like this.

pan'han'dle, *v. t. & i.* *Slang.* To accost

and beg (from). — **pan'han'dler** (păn'hăn'-dlēr), *n.*
pan'ic (păn'ŭk), *n.* A sudden terrifying fright. — *Syn.* Terror, consternation, dismay, alarm, dread, fear. — **pan'ick-y** (păn'ŭk-ŭ), *adj.* — **pan'ic-strick'en**, *adj.*
pan'nier (păn'yēr; -lēr), *n.* A large wicker basket.
pan'ni-kin (păn'ŭ-kŭn), *n.* A small pan.
pan'o-ply (păn'ō-plŭ), *n.* A full suit of armor.
pan'o-ra'ma (păn'ō-rā'mā; -rām'ā), *n.* A view or picture unrolled before one's eyes; hence, a complete view in every direction. — **pan'o-ram'ic** (-rām'ŭk), *adj.*
pan'sy (păn'zŭ), *n.* A low-growing annual herb allied to the violet; also, its flower.
pant (pănt), *v. i.* 1 To breathe in a labored manner. 2 To yearn. 3 To throb. — *n.* A gasp.
pan'ta-loons' (păn'tā-lōonz'), *n. pl.* Trousers.
pan'the-ism (păn'thē-iz'm), *n.* 1 Any doctrine or belief that the universe taken as a whole is God. 2 The worship of gods of various creeds, cults, or peoples indifferently. — **pan'the-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **pan'the-ist'ic** (-ist'ŭk), *adj.*
pan'the-on (păn'thē-ōn; -ŭn; păn'thē'ōn), *n.* 1 A temple dedicated to all the gods. 2 A building where rest the famous dead of a nation.
pan'ther (păn'thēr), *n.* 1 The leopard. 2 *U. S.* The cougar.
pan'to-mime (păn'tō-mīm), *n.* 1 A play in which the actors use no words; in England, a kind of drama with burlesque dialogue, and music and dancing, a feature of the Christmas season. 2 Silent motion expressing something. — **pan'to-mim'ic** (-mīm'ŭk), *adj.*
pan'try (păn'trŭ), *n.* A small room where food, dishes, etc., are kept.
pants (pănts), *n. pl.* Trousers or drawers.
pap (păp), *n.* Soft food for infants or invalids.
pa'pa (pă'pā; pā-pā'), *n.* Father; — a child's word.
pa'pa-cy (pă'pā-sŭ), *n.* 1 Office or power of the pope. 2 Time during which a pope reigns.
pa'pal (pă'pāl), *adj.* Of or relating to the pope or the papacy.
pa'per (pă'pēr), *n.* 1 A pliable substance used to write or print upon, to wrap things in, to cover walls, etc.; also, a single sheet of this substance. 2 A printed or written document. 3 A newspaper. 4 Wallpaper. — **pa'per**, *adj.* & *v. t.* — **paper hanger**. — **pa'per-y** (pă'pēr-ŭ), *adj.*
pa-pil'la (pă-pŭl'ā), *n.* A small pimplelike projection, as on the tongue. — **pap'il-lar'y** (pă'pŭl-lēr-ŭ, pă-pŭl'ā-rŭ), *adj.*
pa'pist, **Pa'pist** (pă'pŭst), *n.* A Roman Catholic; — used originally by those hostile to the papacy.
pa-poos' (pă-pōos'), *n.* A baby of North American Indian parents.
pa-pri'ka (pă-prē'kā; păp'rŭ-kā), *n.* A mild

red spice made from the fruit of a small tropical bush.
pa-py'rus (pă-pŭ'rŭs), *n.* 1 A tall grass-like water plant of Egypt. 2 Paper made from the pith of this plant.
par (pār), *n.* 1 A stated value of money, stocks, etc. 2 A common level; equality as to value, condition, etc. 3 In golf, the number of strokes required for a hole or round perfectly played. — **par**, *adj.*
par'a-ble (pār'ā-b'l), *n.* A simple story told to illustrate a moral truth.
pa-rab'o-la (pă-răb'ō-lā), *n.* The intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to its side. — **par'a-bol'ic** (pār'ā-bōl'ŭk), *adj.*
par'a-chute (pār'ā-shōot), *n.* A large umbrella-like device used for making descents from airplanes high in the air, etc. — **par'a-chute**, *v. i.* — **par'a-chut'ist** (-shōot'ist), *n.*
pa-rade' (pă-rād'), *n.* 1 Formal display. 2 Any march or procession. 3 A public walk or promenade. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To show off. 2 To march.
par'a-digm (pār'ā-dŭm; *esp. Brit.*, -dīm), *n.* 1 A model or pattern. 2 *Grammar.* A conjugation or declension of a typical word written with the inflectional parts in columns opposite the names of the parts.
par'a-dise (pār'ā-dīs; -dīz), *n.* Place of bliss.
par'a-dox (pār'ā-dōks), *n.* A statement or feeling that seems contrary to good sense but may still be true. — **par'a-dox'ic-al** (-dōk'sŭ-kāl), *adj.*
par'af-fin (pār'ā-fŭn), **par'af-fine** (-fŭn; -fēn), *n.* 1 A waxy substance used for making candles, sealing foods, etc. 2 *Brit.* Also **paraffin(e) oil**. Kerosene.
par'a-gon (pār'ā-gŭn; -gŭn), *n.* A model of perfection; a pattern.
par'a-graph (pār'ā-grāf), *n.* A subdivision of a chapter, speech, etc., telling about one point of a subject, giving the words of one speaker, etc.; also, the sign [¶ or ¶] marking the beginning of such a subdivision. — *v. t.* To divide into paragraphs.
par'al-lel (pār'ā-lēl), *adj.* 1 Lying or moving in the same direction but always the same distance apart. 2 Like; similar in essential parts. — *n.* 1 A parallel line, curve, or surface. 2 Likeness; similarity. 3 A thing or event resembling another. 4 One of the imaginary circles on the earth's surface, parallel to the equator, that mark latitude. — *v. t.* 1 To compare. 2 To correspond to. 3 To extend in a parallel direction with. — **par'al-lel-ism** (lŭz'm), *n.*
par'al-lel'o-gram (pār'ā-lēl'ō-grām), *n.* In geometry, a four-sided figure with opposite sides equal and parallel.
pa-ral'y-sis (pă-răl'ŭ-sŭs), *n.* Loss of feeling or of the power of voluntary motion. — **par'a-lyt'ic** (pār'ā-lŭt'ŭk), *adj.* & *n.* — **par'a-lyze** (pār'ā-līz), *v. t.*
par'a-mount (pār'ā-mount), *adj.* Chief; supreme — *Syn.* Preponderant, predominant, dominant.
par'a-mour (pār'ā-mōor), *n.* A lover;

now, esp., one who loves or is loved illicitly.
par'a-pet (pär'ä-pët; -pît), *n.* 1 In a fort, a protecting rampart. 2 A low wall or railing at the edge of a platform, bridge, etc.
par'a-pher-na'li-a (pär'ä-fēr-nā'li-ä; -nāl'-yā), *n.* 1 Personal belongings. 2 Equipment; apparatus.
par'a-phrase (pär'ä-frāz), *n.* A restatement of the meaning of something in different words. — **par'a-phrase**, *v. t. & i.*
par'a-site (pär'ä-sīt), *n.* 1 A plant or animal living in, on, or with some other plant or animal. 2 A hanger-on; toady. — **par'a-sit'ic** (-sīt'ik), **par'a-sit'i-cal** (-sīt'ik-äl), *adj.*
par'a-sol (pär'ä-söl), *n.* A light portable sunshade.
par'boil (pär'boil'), *v. t.* To boil partly.
par'cel (pär'sël; -s'l), *n.* 1 A package. 2 A piece, as of land. — *v. t.* To divide and distribute by parts.
parch (pärch), *v. t. & i.* To scorch; roast over a fire; shrivel with heat.
parch'ment (pärch'mënt), *n.* Sheepskin, goatskin, etc., prepared so that it can be written on; also, a writing on such material.
pard (pärd), *n.* A leopard.
par'don (pär'd'n), *v. t.* To excuse; forgive; free from penalty. — *Ant.* Punish. — *n.* Forgiveness; esp., an official release from legal punishment. — **par'don-a-ble** (-ä-b'l), *adj.* — **par'don-er** (-ēr), *n.*
pare (pär), *v. t.* 1 To cut or shave off (the skin, rind, etc.) of something. 2 To reduce as if by cutting; as, to *pare* expenses.
par'ent (pär'ënt), *n.* 1 A father or mother; hence, any animal or plant that produces offspring, seed, etc. 2 A source; origin. — **par'ent-age** (pär'ën-tij), *n.* — **pa-ren'tal** (pär'ën'täl; -t'l), *adj.* — **par'ent-hood** (pär'ënt-hööd), *n.*
pa-ren'the-sis (pär'ën'thē-sīs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). 1 A word, phrase, or sentence inserted in the middle or at the end of a sentence to explain or modify the thought. 2 One of the curved marks () used in writing and printing to set off such an inserted word, phrase, etc. — **par'en-thet'ic** (pär'ën-thēt'ik), **par'en-thet'i-cal** (-i-käl), *adj.* — **par'en-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
par-fait' (pär-fā'), *n.* An ice cream made from a sirup thickened with eggs and whipped cream, frozen without stirring.
pa-ri'ah (pär-i'ä; pä'r-i-ä; pär'ä; pär'ä), *n.* An outcast.
par'ing (pär'ing), *n.* 1 Act of one who pares. 2 That which is pared off; as, potato *parings*.
par'ish (pär'ish), *n.* 1 Part of a diocese in charge of a clergyman (called *rector*, *pastor*, etc.); also, the persons living in such a part. 2 In Louisiana, a division of the state. — **pa-rish'lon-er** (pär'ish'ün-ēr), *n.*
par'i-ty (pär'i-ti), *n.* Equality.
park (pärk), *n.* 1 A tract of ground kept as a game preserve or recreation ground. 2 A place where automobiles, etc., are

parked. — *v. t.* 1 To enclose in a park. 2 To stop and keep (an automobile) standing for a time on a public way or in a place reserved for the purpose. — *v. i.* To park an automobile.
park'way (pärk'wä'), *n.* A broad thoroughfare beautified with trees and turf.
par'lance (pär'lāns), *n.* Speech; manner of speaking.
par'ley (pär'li), *n.* Talk; discussion; conference. — **par'ley**, *v. i.*
par'li-a-ment (pär'li-mënt; *esp. non-British*, pär'lyä-mënt), *n.* 1 A formal conference; council. 2 [*cap.*] An assembly that constitutes the lawmaking body in certain countries, as Great Britain. — **par'li-a-men'ta-ry** (-mën'tä-rī), *adj.*
par'li-a-men-tar'i-an (pär'li-mën-tär'i-än), *n.* 1 [*cap.*] In English history, an adherent of Parliament in its opposition to King Charles I. 2 A person versed in parliamentary procedure.
par'lor, par'lour (pär'lör), *n.* 1 A room for receiving guests, etc. 2 A room or suite of rooms fitted for use in any business offering personal service.
pa-ro'chi-al (pär-rō'ki-äl), *adj.* Of or belonging to a parish; hence, limited; narrow.
par'o-dy (pär'ö-dī), *n.* A composition (poem, song, etc.) that mimics another composition in an amusing way. — **par'o-dy**, *v. t.*
pa-role' (pär-röl'), *n.* 1 Promise given by a prisoner of war to carry out certain conditions in return for privileges granted to him. 2 A conditional release of a prisoner before his sentence expires. — **pa-role'**, *v. t.*
par'ox-ysm (pär'ök-siz'm), *n.* A spasm, as of pain, of coughing, etc.; a violent attack. — *Syn.* Convulsion, fit.
par-quet' (pär-kä'; -kët'), *n.* 1 A flooring of **par'quet-ry** (pär'kët-rī; -kīt-), fine woodwork inlaid in patterns. 2 The lower floor of a theater; esp., the forward part of the orchestra.
par'ri-cide (pär'ri-sid), *n.* 1 A person who murders his father or mother. 2 The crime of murdering one's parent.
par'rot (pär'üt), *n.* A bright-colored tropical bird with a strong hooked bill.
par'ry (pär'ri), *v. t. & i.* To ward off (a blow, etc.). — *n.* A warding off of a blow, thrust, etc.
parse (pärs; *Brit. now usually* pärz), *v. t.* In grammar, to resolve (a sentence) into its elements, indicating the several parts of speech and their interrelations.
par'si-mo'ny (pär'si-mō'nī; *esp. Brit.*, -mūn-i), *n.* Stinginess; niggardliness. — **par'si-mo'ni-ous** (-mō'nī-ūs), *adj.* — **par'si-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*
pars'ley (pär'sli), *n.* A garden plant with curly leaves used as a seasoning, etc.
pars'nip (pär'snip), *n.* A plant of the carrot family, grown for its edible root; also, this root.
par'son (pär's'n), *n.* Clergyman.
par'son-age (-ij), *n.* A house provided for the pastor by a parish or congregation.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūa, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

part (pärt), *n.* 1 A division, section, piece, etc. 2 A spare piece for a machine. 3 *pl.* Talents; ability. 4 A person's duty or concern. 5 One of the sides in a dispute. 6 The dividing of one's hair, as with a comb. 7 In music, a melody for a particular voice or instrument. 8 In a play, one of the characters, or the words, action, etc., assigned to him or her. — *Ant.* Whole. — *v. t.* 1 To separate into parts. 2 To apportion; share. — *v. i.* 1 To break to pieces. 2 To go away; hence, to die. 3 To separate.

par-take' (pär-tāk'; pēr-), *v. i.*; see **TAKE**. To have a share or part; to take a portion. — **par-tak'er** (-tāk'ēr), *n.*

par-terre' (pär-tār'), *n.* 1 In a theater, the section behind the orchestra. 2 An ornamental arrangement of flower beds.

par'tial (pär'shāl), *adj.* 1 Biased; prejudiced. 2 Fond of some person or thing. 3 Not total or general; affecting a part only. — **par'ti-al'i-ty** (pär'shāl'i-tī; pär-shāl'-), *n.* — **par'tial-ly**, *adv.*

par-tic'i-pate (pär-tis'i-pāt; pēr-), *v. i.* To partake; share. — **par-tic'i-pant** (-pānt), *adj. & n.* — **par-tic'i-pa'tion** (-pā'shūn), *n.* — **par-tic'i-pa'tor** (-pā'tēr), *n.*

par'ti-ci-ple (pär'ti-sī-pl), *n.* In grammar, a word formed from a verb and used partly like a verb and partly like an adjective.

par'ti-cle (pär'ti-k'l), *n.* 1 A very small bit of matter. 2 In grammar, a subordinate word (as *the, of, and*) expressing some general meaning or connective relation.

par'ti-col'ored, par'ty-col'ored (pär'ti-kül'ērd), *adj.* Also **-col'oured**. Colored with different tints; variegated.

par-tic'u-lar (pär-tik'ū-lēr; pär-), *adj.* 1 Separate; individual. 2 Relating to one specific person, class, or thing. 3 Special; noteworthy. 4 Fastidious. — *Syn.* Single, sole, unique, lone, solitary; specific, concrete; fussy, squeamish, nice. — *Ant.* General; universal. — *n.* An individual item. — **par-tic'u-lar'i-ty** (-lār'i-tī), *n.* — **par-tic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

par-tic'u-lar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To state in detail. — *v. i.* To dwell on minute details, as in telling a story.

part'ing (pär'ting), *n.* Separation; division; also, a place where separation occurs. — *adj.* 1 Departing; hence, dying. 2 Breaking apart. 3 Farewell.

par'ti-san (pär'ti-zān; *Brit. usually* pär'ti-zān'), *n.* Also **par'ti-zan**. An adherent, as of a party or person. — **par'ti-san, adj.** — **par'ti-san-ship**, *n.*

par-ti'tion (pär-tish'ūn; pēr-), *n.* 1 A division. 2 Something that divides or separates; specif., an interior wall dividing one part of a house from another. — **par-ti'tion, v. t.**

part'ly (pärt'li), *adv.* In part; in some measure.

part'ner (pärt'nēr), *n.* 1 Associate; sharer; participant. 2 A husband or wife. 3 Either of a couple who dance to-

gether. 4 In games, one who plays on the same team with another. 5 In business, one of two or more persons running operations together and sharing profits, losses, etc. — *Ant.* Rival. — **part'ner-ship, n.**

par-took' (pär-tōök'; pēr-), *past tense* of **PARTAKE**.

par'tridge (pär'trij), *n.* A medium-sized stout-bodied game bird; the grouse.

par'tu-ri'tion (pär'tū-rish'ūn), *n.* Child-birth.

par'ty (pär'tī), *n.* 1 An organized group among voters which attempts to control government by electing its candidates to office. 2 An association of persons for social enjoyment. 3 A person concerned in an action or affair, as an agreement, a lawsuit, etc. — **par'ty, adj.**

par'ty-col'ored, -col'oured (pär'ti-kül'ērd). Variant of **PARTI-COLORED**.

pas (pä), *n.* A dance step or combination of steps; also, a dance.

pa-sha' (pā-shā'; pä'shā; päsh'ā), *n.* An honorary title, placed after the name, formerly given to officers of high rank in Turkey.

pass (päs), *n.* A gap in a mountain range.

pass (päs), *n.* 1 Act of passing. 2 Condition of affairs. 3 A permit, ticket, or order allowing free transportation, admission, etc. 4 In certain games, a transfer of the ball from one player to another. — *v. i.*

& t. 1 To go; proceed; cause to go. 2 To transfer or be transferred. 3 To elapse, as time. 4 To depart; specif., to die. 5 To force one's way (through). 6 To go or allow to go unchallenged. 7 To advance, as a law, through the necessary steps to make it authoritative. 8 To go or cause to go successfully through an examination, etc.

9 To occur. 10 To circulate, as money. 11 To be regarded. 12 In card playing, to decline to bid or play. 13 To sit in judgment. — **pass'er, n.** — **pass'er-by', n.**

pass'a-ble (päs'ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 That may be passed, traveled, etc. 2 Tolerable; hence, mediocre.

pas'sage (päs'ij), *n.* 1 Act of passing. 2 Means of passing, as a road, highway, hallway, etc. 3 A journey. 4 A right or permit to pass. 5 Enactment of a bill into law. 6 A portion selected from a book, speech, etc. 7 An exchange of blows. — **pas'sage-way'** (-wā'), *n.*

pass'book' (päs'boök'), *n.* A depositor's book in which a bank enters his deposits and, sometimes, withdrawals.

pas-sé' (pā-sā'; päs'ā), *adj. masc., pas-sée'* (-sā'), *fem.* Past; gone by; hence, past one's prime; worn; behind the times.

pas'sen-ger (päs'ēn-jēr; In-jēr), *n.* A traveler by a public conveyance.

pas'sion (päs'hūn), *n.* 1 [*cap.*] The suffering of Christ on the cross, or between the night of the Last Supper and his death. 2 Strong feeling; *pl.*, the feelings. 3 Rage; anger. 4 Love; also, object of one's affection. — **pas'sion-ate** (-it), *adj.* — **pas'sion-ate-ly, adv.** — **pas'sion-less, adj.**

pas'sive (pās'iv), *adj.* 1 Not active, but acted upon. 2 Submissive; patient. 3 In grammar, having as grammatical subject what in thought and fact is the object of the action expressed by the verb, as in *passive voice* (*I am taught*). — *Ant.* Active. — **pas'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **pas'siveness**, *n.* — **pas-siv'i-ty** (pā-siv'ī-tī), *n.*

pass'o-ver (pās'ō'vēr), *n.* An annual Jewish feast to commemorate the sparing of the Hebrews in Egypt when God smote the first-born of the Egyptians.

pass'port (pās'pōrt), *n.* An official document issued by a country upon request to a citizen who plans to travel abroad, requesting protection for him abroad.

pass'word (pās'wōrd'), *n.* A countersign; a watchword.

past (pāst), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to a former time. 2 No longer serving as; as, a *past* president of the lodge. 3 In grammar, expressive of time gone by. — *n.* 1 Former time or condition. 2 Past history; specif., a former career unknown. 3 In grammar, the past tense or a verb in it. — *adv. & prep.* Beyond.

paste (pāst), *n.* 1 Dough. 2 A smooth food product made by grinding, etc.; as, almond *paste*. 3 A preparation, as of flour and water, for sticking things together. 4 A lead-glass composition of great brilliancy, used in imitation gems. — *v. t.* To stick together with or as with paste.

paste'board (pāst'bōrd'), *n.* A stiff material made of sheets of paper pasted together.

pas-tel (pās-tēl'; pās'tēl), *n.* 1 A crayon. 2 A drawing in crayons. — *adj.* Light or pale in color.

pas'tern (pās'tērn), *n.* The part of a horse's foot between the fetlock and the joint at the hoof.

pas'teur-ize (pās'tēr-īz; popularly pās'-tūr-īz), *v. t.* To heat (a fluid, as milk) to a point where many harmful germs are killed. — **pas'teur-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

pas'time (pās'tīm'), *n.* Diversion; recreation.

pas'tor (pās'tēr), *n.* A minister or priest in charge of a church or parish. — **pas'torate** (-īt), *n.*

pas'to-ral (pās'tō-rāl), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to shepherds or to rural life. 2 Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church. — *n.* A literary composition of pastoral life and manners.

pas'try (pās'trī), *n.* Articles of food made with dough paste, or with a crust of such paste, as pies, tarts, etc. — **pastry cook**.

pas'tur-age (pās'tūr-āj), *n.* Grassland for grazing animals.

pas'ture (pās'tūr), *n.* 1 Grass, hay, etc., for feeding livestock. 2 Pasturage; also, a field used for grazing. — *v. i. & t.* 1 To graze. 2 To supply with pasture.

pat (pāt), *n.* 1 A light tap, or the sound made by it. 2 Something shaped by light taps, as a small mass of butter. — **pat**, *n.*

patch (päch), *n.* 1 A piece of cloth used

to cover a torn or worn place in a garment. 2 A small tract of ground. — *v. t.* 1 To mend with a patch or patches. 2 To settle; adjust, as a quarrel.

patch'work (päch'wōrk'), *n.* Something made of patches, or pieces of different materials, shapes, or colors.

pate (pāt), *n.* The head; the crown of the head.

pat'en (pāt'ēn), *n.* 1 A shallow dish or plate; esp., one of gold or silver used in a Eucharistic service. 2 A thin disk.

pat'ent (pāt'ēnt; pā'tēnt), *adj.* 1 Open for the public to read, as a document granting a privilege or right. 2 (*pron. usually pā'tēnt*) Evident; obvious. 3 Protected by a patent. — *Syn.* Manifest, distinct, apparent, palpable, plain, clear. — *Ant.* Latent. — *n.* 1 An official document that grants a privilege or right. 2 A document that secures to an inventor for a period of years the exclusive right to his invention. 3 Something patented. — *v. t.* To secure by patent. — **pat'ent-ee** (pāt'ēn-tē; pā'tēn-tē'), *n.*

pa'ter-fa-mil'i-as (pā'tēr-fā-mīl'ī-ās), *n.*; *pl.* **PA'TRES-FA-MIL'IAS** (pā'trēz-). 1 *Roman Law.* The head of a household. 2 The father of a family.

pa'ter'nal (pā-tūr'nāl; -n'l), *adj.* 1 Fatherly. 2 Received or inherited from a father. 3 Related through the father. — **pa'ter'nal-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

pa'ter'ni-ty (pā-tūr'nī-tī), *n.* 1 Fatherhood. 2 Descent from a father.

path (pāth), *n.* 1 A trodden way; loosely, any way or road. 2 A route; course. — **path'less**, *adj.*

pa-thet'ic (pā-thēt'ik), *adj.* Arousing tender feelings, as of pity. — *Syn.* Poignant, affecting, moving, touching, impressive. — **pa-thet'i-cal-ly** (-ī-kāl-ī), *adv.*

path'o-gen'ic (pāth'ō-jēn'ik), *adj.* Causing disease.

pa-thol'o-gy (pā-thōl'ō-jī), *n.* Science treating of diseases, their nature, causes, and spread. — **path'o-log'i-cal** (pāth'ō-lōj'ī-kāl), *adj.* — **pa-thol'o-gist** (pā-thōl'ō-jīst), *n.*

pa'thos (pā'thōs), *n.* Quality in life, or in a representation of life, that arouses tender feelings, as of pity or grief.

path'way (pāth'wā'), *n.* A path.

pa'tient (pā'shēnt), *adj.* 1 Enduring pain, trouble, etc., without complaint. 2 Showing self-control; calm. 3 Constant; persevering. — **pa'tience** (-shēns), *n.* — **pa'tient-ly**, *adv.*

pa'ti-o (pā'tī-ō; *Span.* pā'tyō), *n.* A courtyard.

pat'ois (pāt'wā; *Fr.* pā'twā'), *n.*; *pl.* **PATOIS** (pāt'wāz; *Fr.* pā'twā'). A dialect; hence, contemptuously, illiterate speech or provincial speech.

pa'tri-arch (pā'trī-ārk), *n.* 1 The father and ruler of a family or tribe. 2 A person regarded as father or founder, as of a race, science, religion, etc. 3 A venerable old man. — **pa'tri-ar'chal** (-ār'kāl), *adj.*

foot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

pa-tri'cian (pā-trīsh'ān), *n.* A nobleman. — *adj.* Aristocratic.

pat'ri-mo'ny (pāt'rī-mō'nī; *esp. Brit., -mūn-ī*), *n.* Anything, *esp.* an estate, inherited from one's father or other ancestor. — **pat'ri-mo'ni-al** (-mō'nī-āl), *adj.*

pa'tri-ot-ism (pā'trī-ūt-īz'm; *esp. Brit., pāt'rī-*), *n.* Love of country. — **pa'tri-ot** (-ūt), *n.* — **pa'tri-ot'ic** (-ōt'ik), *adj.* — **pa'tri-ot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pa-trol' (pā-trōl'), *v. i. & t.* To go the rounds of (a district, etc.) for watching or protecting. — *n.* 1 A patrolling. 2 A unit assigned to patrolling; a guard. — **pa-trol'man** (-mān), *n.*

pa'tron (pā'trūn), *n.* 1 A person chosen or named as special protector; as, a *patron* of poets. 2 A person who aids or supports; as, a *patron* of music. 3 A customer, as at a shop. — *Syn.* Sponsor, guarantor. — *Ant.* Client; protégé. — **pa'tron-ess** (pā'trūn-ēs; pāt'rūn-; -īs), *n.*

pa'tron-age (pā'trūn-ij; pāt'rūn-), *n.* 1 Act or office of a patron. 2 Support or aid of a patron. 3 A body of patrons.

pa'tron-ize (-īz), *v. t.* 1 To give one's support, custom, or favor to. 2 To treat condescendingly.

pa-troon' (pā-trōōn'), *n.* An owner of certain land grants under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey.

pat'ter (pāt'tēr), *v. i. & t.* To talk glibly. — *Syn.* Chatter, prate, chat, prattle. — *n.* 1 Glib talk. 2 The jargon of thieves, vagabonds, etc.

pat'ter (pāt'tēr), *v. i.* To strike with a series of light pats. — **pat'ter**, *n.*

pat'tern (pāt'tēr), *n.* 1 Model; example. 2 Specimen; sample. 3 Design used in decoration. — *v. t.* To make with reference to a model or example.

pat'ty (pāt'tī), *n.* A small pie.

paunch (pōnch; pānch), *n.* Belly.

pau'per (pō'pēr), *n.* A person without means of support except from charity. — **pau'per-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* — **pau'per-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*

pause (pōz), *n.* 1 A temporary rest or stop. 2 In music, a sign (⌒ or ⌒) above or below a note or rest to show it is to be prolonged. — *v. i.* To stop, cease, or rest for a time.

pave (pāv), *v. t.* To cover (a road, etc.) with stone, asphalt, or the like, to smooth the surface for travel.

pave'ment (pāv'mēnt), *n.* Anything used in the process of paving; also, a paved road, walk, etc.

pa-vil'lon (pā-vīl'yūn), *n.* 1 A large tent. 2 A small building, as in a park or garden.

pav'ing (pāv'ing), *n.* A pavement or material for it.

paw (pō), *n.* The foot of a quadruped having claws, as the dog, cat, etc. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To touch with the paw; hence, to handle clumsily. 2 To scrape with the forefoot. 3 To strike wildly with the hands.

pawn (pōn), *n.* In chess, the piece of least value.

pawn (pōn), *n.* 1 A surety or pledge. 2 The condition of being pledged as security for a loan. — *v. t.* To deposit as a pledge. — **pawn'bro'ker** (-brō'kēr), *n.* — **pawn'-shop'** (-shōp'), *n.*

pay (pā), *v. t.*; **PAID** (pād); **PAY'ING**. 1 To give something, as money, to (a person, store, etc.) in return for goods, services, etc. 2 To clear up (a debt, bill, etc.). 3 To give, offer, etc., freely as proper and fitting; as, to *pay* homage. 4 To be profitable to. 5 To allow (a rope, etc.) to run out. — *v. i.* 1 To give a person what is due him. 2 To be profitable. — *n.* 1 A payment. 2 State of being employed for hire. 3 Amount paid, *esp.* as wages. — *adj.* 1 Containing something valuable, as gold, oil, etc. 2 Equipped to receive a fee when used; as, a *pay* telephone. — **pay'a-ble** (pā'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **pay'day'** (-dā'), *n.* — **pay'ee'** (-ē'), *n.* — **pay'er** (-ēr), *n.* — **pay'mas'ter** (-mās'tēr), *n.*

pay'ment (pā'mēnt), *n.* Compensation; pay.

pay roll. List of persons entitled to receive pay; also, sum necessary to pay those on such a list.

pea (pē), *n.* 1 The round edible seed borne in the pod of a certain widely cultivated vine; also, this vine. 2 Any of a family of herbs, shrubs, etc., typified by this vine.

peace (pēs), *n.* 1 An agreement to end a war. 2 A state of quiet; calm; *esp.*, public quiet and security. 3 Harmony in personal relations. — **peace'a-ble** (pēs'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **peace'a-bly** (-blī), *adv.* — **peace'ful** (pēs'fōl; -f'l), *adj.* — **peace'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **peace'ful-ness**, *n.* — **peace'mak'er** (-māk'ēr), *n.*

peach (pēch), *n.* A sweet juicy fruit borne by a low tree with pink blossoms; also, this tree.

pea'cock' (pē'kōk'), *n.* The male of a large bird, domesticated from ancient times. The female is called the **pea'hen'** (-hēn'). The male has long tail coverts which can be spread at will, displaying brilliant gold and green colors.

peak (pēk), *n.* 1 The sharp end of anything. 2 The top of a hill or mountain. 3 The front projecting part of a cap. 4 *Naut.* The upper aftermost corner of a fore-and-aft sail.

peak'ed (pēk'ēd; -īd; pēkt), *adj.* *Colloq.* Thin; emaciated.

peal (pēl), *n.* 1 A set of bells; also, the sound of bells. 2 A loud ringing sound, as of thunder. — *v. i. & t.* To resound in peals.

pea'nut' (pē'nūt'; -nūt), *n.* A trailing plant whose pods ripen underground; also, its nutlike seed.

pear (pār), *n.* The fleshy fruit of a tree related to the apple; also, this tree.

pearl (pūrl), *n.* 1 A small, hard, often lustrous, body formed within the shell of certain oysters and widely prized as a gem. 2 A pale bluish-gray color. — **pearl'y**, *adj.*

peas'ant (pěz'ánt; -'nt), *n.* In European countries, a tiller of the soil. — **peas'-ant-ry** (-rī), *n.*

pease (pěz), *n.*, a plural of PEA.

peat (pēt), *n.* A dark substance formed by partial decay of certain plants in wet ground; also, a piece of this substance cut and dried for fuel.

peb'ble (pěb'bl), *n.* A small rounded stone. — **peb'ble** (pěb'bl), *adj.*

pe-can' (pě-kán'; -kán'), *n.* A tree of the walnut family, bearing a smooth-shelled edible nut; also, this nut.

pec'ca-díl'lo (pěk'á-díl'ō), *n.* A slight offense.

pec'ca-ry (pěk'á-rī), *n.* A small, wild, pig-like mammal ranging from Texas to Paraguay.

peck (pěk), *n.* A measure, eight quarts, one fourth of a bushel.

peck (pěk), *v. t. & i.* 1 To strike with the beak; also, to pick up with or as with the beak. 2 To strike with or as with a pick. — **peck**, *n.*

pec'tin (pěk'tīn), *n.* Any of certain water-soluble substances found esp. in fruits and certain vegetables, causing fruit jellies to jelly.

pec'to-ral (pěk'tō-rál), *adj.* Of or relating to the breast or chest.

pec'u-la'tion (pěk'ū-lā'shūn), *n.* The stealing of funds entrusted to one's care.

pe-cul'lar (pě-kūl'yēr), *adj.* 1 Belonging to or characteristic of one particular person or place. 2 Queer; odd. — **Syn.** Individual, distinctive; eccentric, strange, singular, unique, curious. — **pe-cu'li-ar'i-ty** (pě-kūl'ī-ār'ī-tī; pě-kūl'yār'ī-tī), *n.* — **pe-cul'lar-ly**, *adv.*

pe-cu'ni-ar'y (pě-kū'nī-ēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -kū'nyēr-ī, -nī-ēr-ī), *adj.* Of or relating to money; monetary.

ped'a-gogue, **ped'a-gog** (pěd'á-gōg), *n.* Teacher; schoolmaster.

ped'a-go-gy (pěd'á-gō'jī; -gō'jī; *esp. Brit.*, -gōg'ī), *n.* Art or profession of teaching. — **ped'a-gog'ic** (pěd'á-gōj'ík; -gō'j'ík), *adj.*

ped'al (pěd'ál; -'l), *adj.* Of or relating to the foot or feet. — *n.* A lever worked by the foot or feet. — *v. t. & i.* To use or work the pedals (of).

ped'ant (pěd'ánt), *n.* A person who makes a display of his learning. — **pe-dan'tic** (pě-dán'tík), *adj.* — **ped'ant-ry**, *n.*

ped'dle (pěd'dl), *v. i. & t.* To go from house to house trying to sell things. — **ped'dler**, **ped'lar** (pěd'lēr), *n.*

ped'es-tal (pěd'ēs-tál; -īs-; -t'ī), *n.* 1 The support or foot of a column, statue, vase, etc. 2 Any raised platform, dais, etc.

pe-des'tri-an (pě-dēs'trī-án), *n.* A walker.

ped'i-gree (pěd'ī-grē), *n.* 1 An ancestral line; lineage. 2 A table showing the ancestral line of a person or animal.

ped'i-ment (pěd'ī-měnt), *n.* A low triangular gablelike decoration on modern buildings over doors, windows, etc.

ped'lar (pěd'lēr). Variant of PEDDLER.

peek (pēk), *v. i. & n.* Peer; peep.

peel (pēl), *v. t.* 1 To strip the skin, bark, or rind from. 2 To strip off (skin, etc.). — *v. i.* To lose the skin, bark, or rind. — *n.* Skin or rind of a fruit.

peep (pēp), *n. & v. i.* Chirp; squeak.

peep (pēp), *v. i.* 1 To look slyly, as through a crack; to peek. 2 To show slightly. — *n.* A brief glance. — **peep'er**, *n.* — **peep'hole** (-hōl'), *n.*

peer (pēr), *n.* 1 An equal; as, a jury of one's peers. 2 A nobleman. — **peer'age** (pēr'āj), *n.* — **peer'ess** (-ēs; -īs), *n. fem.*

peer (pēr), *v. i.* 1 To look slyly, intently, or curiously. 2 To emerge partly; to peep out.

peer'less (pēr'lēs; -līs), *adj.* Having no equal; matchless. — **Syn.** Supreme, superlative, incomparable.

pee'vish (pē'vīsh), *adj.* Fretful; complaining. — **Syn.** Irritable, petulant. — **pee'-vish-ness**, *n.*

peg (pěg), *n.* 1 A small pointed piece, as of wood, used for various purposes. 2 A projecting piece on which to hang things. 3 A step or degree; as, to take a person down a peg. — *v. t.* 1 To fasten with or as with pegs. 2 To mark out (boundaries) by pegs. — *v. i.* To work hard.

pe-lag'ic (pě-lāj'ík), *adj.* Oceanic.

pelf (pělf), *n.* 1 Booty. 2 Money; riches.

pel'i-can (pě-lī-kán), *n.* A large web-footed bird, having a great pouch on the lower jaw used to scoop in fish for food.

pe-lisse' (pě-lēs'), *n.* A long outer garment, originally of fur or lined with fur.

pel-la'gra (pě-lā'grā; -lāg'rā), *n. Med.* A chronic disease characterized by disturbances of the stomach and intestines, nervous symptoms, etc., believed to be caused by a faulty diet.

pel'let (pě'lēt; -lēt), *n.* 1 A little ball of food, medicine, etc. 2 A bullet.

pell'-mell', **pell'mell'** (pěl'měll'), *adv.* 1 In confusion. 2 In furious haste.

pel-lu'cid (pě-lū'sīd), *adj.* Limpid; transparent. — **Syn.** Clear, translucent, lucid.

pelt (pělt), *n.* A skin, as of a fur-bearing animal.

pelt (pělt), *v. t. & i.* To strike repeatedly with missiles.

pel'vis (pěl'vīs), *n.* The basinlike structure in the skeleton of many animals, in man enclosed at either side by the two large bones of the hip. — **pel'vic** (-vīk), *adj.*

pem'mi-can (pěm'ī-kán), *n.* Dried meat pounded fine and mixed with melted fat.

pen (pěn), *n.* 1 A small enclosure for animals. 2 Any place of confinement. — *v. t.* To shut in or as in a pen.

pen (pěn), *n.* An instrument with a split point to hold ink, used for writing. — *v. t.* To write.

pe'nal (pē'nāl; -n'ī), *adj.* Of or relating to punishment.

pe'nal-ize (pē'nāl-īz; pěn'āl-), *v. t.* To put a penalty on.

pen'al-ty (pěn'āl-tī; pěn'ī-), *n.* 1 Punishment. 2 Something forfeited when a

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

person fails to do what he agreed to do. **3** In games, a punishment or handicap imposed for breaking a rule.

pen'ance (pĕn'āns), *n.* Something done to show sorrow or repentance for sin.

pe-na'tes (pĕ-nā'tēz), *n. pl.* *Rom. Relig.* The gods of the household.

pence (pĕns), *n.*, a plural of PENNY.

pen'chant' (pĕn'shān'; pĕn'chānt), *n.* A strong attraction or liking; as, a *penchant* for art. — *Syn.* Leaning, propensity, flair.

pen'cil (pĕn'sīl; -s'ī), *n.* A slender cylinder of black lead, colored chalk, or the like, usually incased in wood, for writing or drawing. — *v. t.* To write or draw with a pencil.

pend'ant (pĕn'dānt), *n.* A hanging ornament, as an earring.

pend'ant (pĕn'dānt), *n.* Pennant.

pend'ent (pĕn'dēnt), *adj.* Hanging; overhanging.

pend'ing, *adj.* Not yet decided, as a lawsuit. — *prep.* During the continuance of.

pen'du-lous (pĕn'dū-lūs), *adj.* Hanging loosely.

pen'du-lum (pĕn'dū-lūm), *n.* A body suspended from a fixed point so that it may swing freely.

pen'e-trate (pĕn'ē-trāt), *v. t. & i.* **1** To enter into; to pierce. **2** To permeate. **3** To affect deeply. **4** To understand. — **pen'e-tra-ble** (-trā-b'l), *adj.* — **pen'e-tra'tion** (-trā'shūn), *n.* — **pen'e-tra'tive** (-trā'tiv; -trā'tiv), *adj.*

pen'e-trat'ing (pĕn'ē-trāt'ing), *adj.* **1** Piercing; as, a *penetrating* shriek; also, pervasive; as, a *penetrating* odor. **2** Discerning.

pen'guin (pĕn'gwīn; pĕng'-), *n.* A short-legged flightless sea bird of the Southern Hemisphere.

pen'i-cil'lin (pĕn'ī-sīl'īn; *by some*, pĕ-nī's'īl-īn), *n.* An acid substance extracted from a certain green mold, effective against bacteria.

pen-in'su-la (pĕn-īn'sū-lā), *n.* A long narrow portion of land extending out into the water from the main land body. — **pen-in'su-lar** (-lēr), *adj.*

pen'i-tent (pĕn'ī-tēnt), *adj.* Feeling sorrow for one's sins; repentant. — *n.* A penitent person. — **pen'i-tence** (-tēns), *n.* — **pen'i-ten'tial** (-tēn'shāl), *adj.*

pen'i-ten'tia-ry (pĕn'ī-tēn'shā-rī), *adj.* **1** Used for punishment. **2** U.S. Making a person liable to a term in a penitentiary. — *n.* A prison in which criminals are confined.

pen'knife' (pĕn'nīf'), *n.* A small pocket-knife.

pen'man (pĕn'mān), *n.* A person skilled in use of the pen.

pen'man-ship (-shīp), *n.* Art or practice of writing with the pen.

pen'nant (pĕn'nānt), *n.* **1** A long narrow flag. **2** A flag used by vessels in signaling. **3** A flag as a symbol of championship, as in a sport.

pen'non (pĕn'nūn), *n.* Flag; banner.

pen'ny (pĕn'ī), *n.*; *pl.* PEN'NIES (-īz) or PENCE (pĕns). **1** An English bronze coin worth about two cents U. S. **2** U.S. One cent. **3** Money. — **pen'ni-less** (pĕn'ī-lēs; -līs), *adj.*

pen'ny-roy'al (pĕn'ī-roi'āl), *n.* A hairy herb of the mint family, with small pungently aromatic leaves.

pen'sion (pĕn'shūn), *n.* A regular allowance made to a person retired from service. — *v. t.* To pay a pension to. — **pen'sion-er** (-ēr), *n.*

pen'sive (pĕn'sīv), *adj.* Dreamily thoughtful; musing. — *Syn.* Reflective, speculative, contemplative, meditative. — **pen'sive-ly**, *adv.*

pent (pĕnt), *past tense & past part.* of PEN. — *adj.* Penned up; confined.

pen'ta-gon (pĕn'tā-gŏn; -gŭn), *n.* A polygon having five angles and therefore five sides. — **pen-tag'o-nal** (pĕn-tāg'ō-nāl; -n'āl), *adj.*

pen-tam'e-ter (pĕn-tām'ē-tēr), *n.* A verse in poetry having five metrical feet.

pent'house' (pĕnt'hous'), *n.* **1** A shed or roof attached to and sloping from a wall or building. **2** An apartment built on the roof of a building.

pe-nu'ri-ous (pĕ-nū'rī-ūs), *adj.* Miserly. — *Syn.* Stingy, close.

pen'u-ry (pĕn'ū-rī), *n.* Poverty. — *Ant.* Luxury.

pe'on (pĕ'ŏn), *n.* In Spanish American countries and in southwestern U. S., a laborer, esp. one bound to service for payment of a debt. — **pe'on-age** (-īj), *n.*

pe'o-ny (pĕ'ŏ-nī), *n.* A garden plant with large, usually double, red, pink, or white flowers; also, a flower of this plant.

peo'ple (pĕ'p'l), *n.* **1** A body of persons united by common character and culture. **2** A race, tribe, or nation. **3** Persons collectively; esp., persons of a special group, place, etc. — *v. t.* To supply or fill with people or inhabitants.

pep (pĕp), *n.* *Slang.* Brisk energy or initiative. — *v. t.* *Slang.* To impart vigor or dash to. — **pep'py**, *adj.*

pep'per (pĕp'ēr), *n.* **1** A seasoning obtained from the berry of an East Indian plant; also, the plant. **2** A garden fruit sharp to the taste and eaten as a vegetable or in salads. — *v. t.* **1** To season with pepper. **2** To sprinkle or shower missiles on.

pep'per-corn' (-kŏrn'), *n.* A dried berry of the pepper.

pep'per-mint (-mīnt), *n.* A pungent mint or its volatile oil; also, candy flavored with this oil.

pep'per-y (pĕp'ēr-ī), *adj.* **1** Pungent, like pepper. **2** Hot-tempered; irascible. **3** Of words, fiery; stinging.

pep'sin (pĕp'sīn), *n.* A chemical substance in the stomach glands of animals, aiding in digestion; also, a medicine made from this.

per (pŭr; pĕr), *prep.* **1** Through; by means of. **2** To or for each.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt,
ice, ū, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

- per'ad-ven'ture** (pûr'ăd-vĕn'tŭr), *adv.* Perhaps.
- per-am'bu-late** (pĕr-ăm'bū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To walk; travel on foot. — **per-am'bu-la-tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*
- per-am'bu-la'tor** (pĕr-ăm'bū-lā'tēr; *esp. Brit., prăm'bū-*), *n.* Baby carriage.
- per an'num** (pĕr ăn'ŭm). By the year; annually.
- per-cale'** (pĕr-kāl'), *n.* A fine closely woven cotton fabric, often printed on one side.
- per cap'i-ta** (pĕr kăp'i-tā). By heads; hence, for each individual.
- per-ceive'** (pĕr-sĕv'), *v. t. & i.* To see, hear, etc., with understanding.
- per cent', per-cent'** (pĕr-sĕnt'), *n.* Number of parts in every hundred; amount measured by the number of units as compared with one hundred.
- per-cent'age** (pĕr-sĕn'tij), *n.* A proportion of a whole expressed as so much or so many per cent.
- per'cept** (pûr'sĕpt), *n.* A sense impression of an object accompanied by an understanding of what it is.
- per-cep'ti-ble** (pĕr-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *adj.* Noticeable. — **Ant.** Imperceptible. — **per-cep-ti-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*
- per-cep'tion** (pĕr-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* 1 Act of perceiving. 2 Power or ability to perceive. 3 A judgment formed by perceiving. — **Syn.** Penetration, insight, discernment, discrimination.
- per-cep'tive** (pĕr-sĕp'tĭv), *adj.* Of or relating to perception; having perception; hence, discerning.
- perch** (pûrch), *n.* 1 A fresh-water spiny-finned food fish. 2 A salt-water food fish somewhat resembling the perch (def. 1).
- perch** (pûrch), *n.* 1 A stick, branch, or anything else serving as a roost for birds. 2 A measure of length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards; a rod. — *v. i.* To roost.
- per-chance'** (pĕr-chăns'), *adv.* Perhaps.
- per-co-late** (pûr'kô-lāt), *v. t. & i.* 1 To filter, as a liquid, through a porous substance. 2 To filter hot water through (coffee) in order to extract the essence. — **per-co-la'tor** (-lā'tēr), *n.*
- per-cus'sion** (pĕr-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* A sharp blow, *esp.* upon a cap (**percussion cap**) filled with powder and designed to explode the charge in a firearm.
- per-di'tion** (pĕr-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Ruin; *esp.*, loss of one's soul, or of final happiness in a future state.
- per'e-gri-na'tion** (pĕr'ĕ-grĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A journeying about from place to place.
- per-emp'to-ry** (pĕr-ĕmp'tō-rĭ; pĕr'ĕmp-tō-rĭ, -tēr-ĭ), *adj.* 1 In law, conclusive; decisive. 2 Positive; dogmatic; intolerant of denial or refusal. — **Syn.** Imperative, masterful, domineering.
- per-en'ni-al** (pĕr-ĕn'i-ăl), *adj.* 1 Lasting through the whole year; hence, unceasing. 2 Continuing to live from year to year; — *esp.* of plants. — **Syn.** Lasting, perpetual, stable; everlasting. — **Ant.** Annual.
- per'fect** (pûr'fĕkt; -fĭkt), *adj.* 1 Com-plete; also, flawless. 2 Exact; precise. 3 In grammar, expressing action as completed at the time of speaking. — **Syn.** Whole, entire, intact. — **Ant.** Imperfect. — *n.* In grammar, a perfect tense, or a verb in it. — **per'fect-ly**, *adv.* — **per'fect-ness**, *n.*
- per'fect'** (pĕr-fĕkt'; pûr'fĕkt, -fĭkt), *v. t.* To make perfect.
- per-fec'tion** (pĕr-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1 Quality or state of being perfect. 2 Highest degree of excellence. 3 Act or process of perfecting. — **Syn.** Virtue, merit.
- per'fi-dy** (pûr'fĭ-dĭ), *n.* Violation of faith; faithlessness. — **per-fid'i-ous** (pĕr-fĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *adj.*
- per'fo-rate** (pûr'fō-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To bore through; pierce; specif., to make rows of small holes through or in, as in sheets of stamps, etc. — **Syn.** Puncture, punch, prick. — **per'fo-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*
- per-force'** (pĕr-fōrs'), *adv.* Of necessity.
- per-form'** (pĕr-fōrm'), *v. t.* To accomplish; do. — **Syn.** Execute, discharge, achieve, effect, fulfill. — *v. i.* To execute some regular function or task or some action requiring special skill; as, to perform on the piano. — **per-form'er**, *n.*
- per-form'ance** (pĕr-fōrm'ăns), *n.* 1 Act of performing. 2 Public entertainment; specif., the presentation of a play, circus, etc.
- per'fume** (pûr'fŭm; pĕr-fŭm'), *n.* 1 Fragrance; aroma. 2 A preparation used for scenting. — (pĕr-fŭm'), *v. t.* To fill with the odor of a perfume.
- per-fum'er-y** (pĕr-fŭm'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* A perfume or perfumes.
- per-func'to-ry** (pĕr-fŭngk'tō-rĭ), *adj.* Done merely as a duty; hence, indifferent; careless. — **per-func'to-ri-ly**, *adv.*
- per-haps'** (pĕr-hăps'; *colloq.* pĕr-ăps', prăps), *adv.* Possibly but not certainly.
- per'il** (pĕr'ĭl), *n.* Danger; also, a cause or source of danger; risk. — **Syn.** Jeopardy, hazard. — **per'il-ous** (pĕr'ĭ-lŭs), *adj.* — **per'il-ous-ly**, *adv.*
- per-im'e-ter** (pĕr-rĭm'ĕ-tēr), *n.* The outer boundary of a body or figure.
- pe'ri-od** (pĕr'ĭ-ŭd), *n.* 1 A limit; end. 2 A portion or division of time in which something is completed and is ready to begin again. 3 An indefinite portion of time distinguished by some specified characteristic. 4 An extent of time regarded as an era. 5 The full pause closing a complete sentence; also, the punctuation point [.] marking the end of a declarative sentence. — **Syn.** Epoch, age, aeon.
- pe'ri-od'ic** (pĕr'ĭ-ŭd'ĭk), *adj.* Occurring at regular stated intervals of time.
- pe'ri-od'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* 1 Periodic. 2 Published at regular intervals; — of magazines. — *n.* A periodical magazine. — **pe'ri-od'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
- per'i-pa-tet'ic** (pĕr'ĭ-pă-tĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Performed or performing while moving about; as, a peripatetic preacher. — **Syn.** Itinerant, nomadic.

foot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭi; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

pe-riph'er-y (pě-rĭf'ēr-ĭ), *n.* 1 The boundary of a rounded figure, as a sphere. 2 Borders; edges. — **pe-riph'er-al** (-āl), *adj.*
per'i-scope (pěr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument enabling the observer in a submerged submarine or at the bottom of a deep trench to get a view above the surface of the sea or ground.
per'ish (pěr'ĭsh), *v. i.* To be ruined or destroyed; to die and pass away.
per'ish-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *adj.* Easily spoiled, as certain foods.
per'i-to-ni'tis (pěr'ĭ.tō-nĭ'tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of the **per'i-to-ne'um** (-nē'ūm), a membrane lining the cavity of the abdomen.
per'i-wig (pěr'ĭ-wĭg), *n.* A wig.
per'i-win'kle (pěr'ĭ-wĭng'k'l), *n.* A variety of snail or its shell.
per'i-win'kle (pěr'ĭ-wĭng'k'l), *n.* U.S. The myrtle.
per'ju-ry (pūr'jēr-ĭ), *n.* Conscious violation of one's oath to tell the truth; false swearing. — **per'jure** (pūr'jēr), *v. t.* — **per'jur-er** (-jēr-ēr), *n.*
perk (pŭrk), *v. t.* 1 To thrust up saucily or jauntily. 2 To make (oneself) trim and neat. — **perk'y**, *adj.*
per'ma-nent (pŭr'mā-nēnt), *adj.* Lasting; enduring. — **Ant.** Temporary; ad interim. — **per'ma-nence** (-nēns), **per'ma-nen-cy** (-nēn-sĭ), *n.* — **per'ma-nent-ly**, *adv.*
per'me-a-ble (pŭr'mē-ā-b'l), *adj.* Having pores or small openings that permit liquids or gases to seep through. — **per'me-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
per'me-ate (pŭr'mē-āt), *v. t. & i.* 1 To seep through the pores (in); to penetrate. 2 To spread throughout; pervade.
per-mis'si-ble (pěr-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *adj.* Not forbidden; allowed.
per-mis'sion (pěr-mĭsh'ūn), *n.* Consent of a person in authority; leave. — **Ant.** Prohibition. — **per-mis'sive** (-mĭs'ĭv), *adj.*
per-mit' (pěr-mĭt'), *v. t.* To allow; tolerate; consent to. — **Ant.** Prohibit, forbid. — *v. i.* To give opportunity; to make possible. — (pŭr'mĭt; pěr-mĭt'), *n.* Permission; specif., a license to do something.
per'mu-ta'tion (pŭr'mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1 A complete change in character, condition, or the like; transformation. 2 Any one of the total number of changes in position or order possible among the units or members of a group; as, the *permutations* of the alphabet. — **Syn.** Alternation.
per-ni'ci-ous (pěr-nĭsh'ūs), *adj.* Very destructive; injurious. — **Ant.** Innocuous.
per'o-ra'tion (pěr'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Concluding part of a speech.
per-ox'ide (pŭr-), *n.* A chemical compound containing a large proportion of oxygen.
per-pen-dic-u-lar (pŭr'pēn-dĭk'ŭ-lēr), *adj.* 1 Exactly vertical and upright. 2 Meeting another line at a right angle. — **Ant.** Horizontal.
per'pe-trate (pŭr'pē-trāt), *v. t.* To commit

(an offense); to be guilty of doing. — **per-pe-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.* — **per'pe-tra-tor** (-trā'tēr), *n.*
per-pet'u-al (pěr-pět'ŭ-āl), *adj.* Everlasting; also, indefinitely long in use, service, etc. — **Syn.** Lasting, permanent; continual, continuous, constant, incessant, perennial. — **Ant.** Transitory, transient. — **per-pet'u-al-ly**, *adv.*
per-pet'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To give a lasting character or existence to. — **per-pet'u-a-tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*
per-pe-tu'i-ty (pŭr'pē-tū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Perpetual existence, possession, etc.
per-plex' (pěr-plēks'), *v. t.* To puzzle; confuse; bother. — **per-plex'i-ty** (-plēks'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
per'qui-site (pŭr'kwĭ-zĭt), *n.* A profit from one's employment in addition to the regular pay; a gratuity, tip, or the like.
per'se-cute (pŭr'sē-kūt), *v. t.* To pursue in such a way as to injure; to afflict, harass, or cause to suffer, esp. for religious reasons. — **Syn.** Oppress, wrong, aggrieve. — **per'se-cu'tion** (-kū'shŭn), *n.* — **per'se-cu'tor** (-kū'tēr), *n.*
per'se-vere' (pŭr'sē-vēr'), *v. i.* To persist in some course of action in spite of difficulties. — **per'se-ver'ance** (-vēr'āns), *n.*
per'si-flage (pŭr'sĭ-flāzh; pěr'sĭ-flāzh'), *n.* Light jesting talk; raillery.
per-sim'mon (pěr-sĭm'ŭn), *n.* An orange-red fruit with a soft sweet center when ripe.
per-sist' (pěr-sĭst'; -zĭst'), *v. i.* To keep stubbornly on a course of action in spite of difficulties; to persevere. — **Ant.** Desist. — **per-sist'ence** (-sĭs'tēns; -zĭs'-), **per-sist'en-cy** (-tēn-sĭ), *n.* — **per-sist'ent** (-tēnt), *adj.* — **per-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.*
per'son (pŭr's'n), *n.* 1 A being; esp., a human being. 2 The body of a human being. 3 An individual's real self. 4 In grammar, one of the three classes into which personal pronouns are divided according as they refer to the person speaking (**first person**), the person spoken to (**second person**), the person or thing spoken of (**third person**).
per'son-a-ble (pŭr'sŭn-ā-b'l), *adj.* Comely; attractive.
per'son-age (-ĭj), *n.* A person, esp. one of rank and distinction.
per'son-al (pŭr'sŭn-āl), *adj.* 1 Private; confidential. 2 Done in person. 3 Relating to one's person, or body. 4 Relating to an individual, esp. in an offensive way. 5 In law, designating or relating to temporary or movable property, as distinguished from real estate. 6 In grammar, denoting person. — **per'son-al-ly**, *adv.*
per'son-al'i-ty (pŭr'sŭn-āl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1 A disparaging remark about another person. 2 Distinctive personal character. — **Syn.** Individuality, temperament, disposition.
per'son-al-ty (pŭr'sŭn-āl-tĭ), *n.* Personal property.
per'son-ate (pŭr'sŭn-āt), *v. t.* To impersonate.
per-son'i-fy (pěr-sŏn'ĭ-fĭ), *v. t.* 1 To think of or represent as a person; as, to

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr, īce, īll, charīty; ūld, ūbey, ūrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

personify the forces of nature. 2 To represent in physical form. — **per-son'i-fi-ca'tion** (pĕr-sŏn'fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*
per'son-nel' (pŭr'sŏ-nĕl'), *n.* The body of persons employed in some service.
per-spec'tive (pĕr-spĕk'tĭv), *n.* 1 Science of painting and drawing so that objects represented have their natural shape and appearance. 2 The true relationship of objects or events to one another.
per'spi-cac'i-ty (pŭr'spĭ-kās'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Keeness of understanding. — **per'spi-ca'cious** (-kā'shŭs), *adj.*
per-spic'u-ous (pĕr-spĭk'ŭ-ŭs), *adj.* Easily understood; plain. — **per'spi-cu'ĭ-ty** (pŭr'spĭ-kŭ'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
per-spire' (pĕr-spĭr'), *v. i. & t.* Sweat. — **per'spi-ra'tion** (pŭr'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.*
per-suade' (pĕr-swād'), *v. t.* To induce by argument or entreaty. — **Ant.** Dissuade. — **per-sua'sion** (-swā'zhŭn), *n.* — **per-sua'sive** (-sĭv), *adj.* — **per-sua'sive-ly**, *adv.*
pert (pŭrt), *adj.* Saucily bold; forward.
per-tain' (pĕr-tān'), *v. i.* 1 To belong (to) as a function or proper concern. 2 To refer or relate (to). — **Syn.** Bear, appertain, apply.
per'ti-na'cious (pŭr'tĭ-nā'shŭs), *adj.* Stubbornly persistent and persevering. — **Syn.** Obstinate, dogged, mulish. — **per'ti-nac'i-ty** (-nās'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
per'ti-nent (pŭr'tĭ-nĕnt), *adj.* Relating to the matter under consideration. — **Syn.** Relevant, germane, applicable, apropos. — **Ant.** Impertinent; foreign.
per-turb' (pĕr-tŭrb'), *v. t.* To disturb; trouble; agitate. — **per-tur-ba'tion** (pŭr'tĕr-bā'shŭn), *n.*
pe-ruse' (pĕ-rŭz'), *v. t.* To read, esp. with care. — **pe-rus'al** (pĕ-rŭz'āl; -'l), *n.*
per-vade' (pĕr-vād'), *v. t.* To diffuse throughout; permeate. — **Syn.** Penetrate. — **per-va'sive** (-vā'sĭv), *adj.*
per-verse' (pĕr-vŭrs'), *adj.* Erring; wrong; esp., stubbornly wrong. — **per-verse'ly**, *adv.* — **per-verse'ness**, *n.* — **per-vers'ĭ-ty** (-vŭr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*
per-ver'sion (-vŭr'zhŭn; -shŭn), *n.* A perverting or being perverted; also, a perverted or corrupted form of something.
per-vert' (pĕr-vŭrt'), *v. t.* To corrupt. — **Syn.** Deprave, debase. — (pŭr'vŭrt), *n.* A perverted or corrupt person.
pes'ky (pĕs'kĭ), *adj.* *Colloq., U. S.* Vexatious; annoying.
pe'so (pā'sŏ), *n.* A coin of varying value used in Spain and Spanish American countries.
pes'si-mism (pĕs'ĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* Tendency to take the least hopeful view of events. — **pes'si-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*
pest (pĕst), *n.* 1 A fatal epidemic disease; plague. 2 A person who pesters or annoys. 3 Any destructive insect.
pes'ter (pĕs'tĕr), *v. t.* To annoy.
pest'house' (pĕst'hous'), *n.* A house or hospital for those infected with any pestilential disease.

pes-tif'er-ous (pĕs-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* Carrying disease germs.
pes'ti-lence (pĕs'tĭ-lĕns), *n.* A contagious, swiftly spreading, often fatal disease; specif., the bubonic plague. — **pes'ti-len'tial** (-lĕn'shāl), *adj.*
pes'ti-lent (-lĕnt), *adj.* 1 Deadly. 2 Pernicious; harmful. 3 Troublesome.
pes'tle (pĕs'tl; -t'l), *n.* An implement for pounding substances in a mortar.
pet (pĕt), *n.* 1 A domesticated animal, as a dog or cat, kept to fondle and play with. 2 A darling. — *adj.* 1 Especially liked. 2 Expressing fondness. — *v. t.* To fondle.
pet (pĕt), *n.* A fit of peevish ill humor.
pet'al (pĕt'āl), *n.* In botany, one of the leaves of a corolla.
pe-ti'tion (pĕ-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1 A formal request addressed to an official person or group. 2 A prayer; solemn entreaty. — *v. t. & i.* To address a petition (to); to plead (for). — **pe-ti'tion-er**, *n.*
pet'rel (pĕt'rĕl), *n.* A small sea bird that flies far from land.
pet'ri-fy (pĕt'rĭ-fĭ), *v. t. & i.* To turn to stone. — **pet'ri-fac'tion** (-fāk'shŭn), *n.*
pet'rol (pĕt'rŏl; -rŭl), *n.* *Brit.* Gasoline.
pe-tro-le-um (pĕ-trŏ'lĕ-ŭm), *n.* A dark oily liquid found at places in the earth's upper strata and processed into gasoline, kerosene, oils, etc.
pet'ti-coat (pĕt'tĭ-kŏt), *n.* A skirt worn under a dress; hence, a woman or girl.
pet'tish (pĕt'tĭsh), *adj.* Peevish. — **Syn.** Irritable, petulant, fretful.
pet'ty (pĕt'tĭ), *adj.* Small and of little importance; trifling. — **Ant.** Important, momentous; gross.
pet'u-lant (pĕt'ŭ-lānt), *adj.* Easily annoyed; fretful. — **Syn.** Irritable, peevish. — **pet'u-lance** (-lāns), *n.*
pe-tu'nĭ-a (pĕ-tŭ'nĭ-ā), *n.* A garden plant with funnel-shaped white, pink, or purplish flowers.
pew (pū), *n.* One of the benches set in rows in a church, for use by the worshipers.
pew'ter (pū'tĕr), *n.* An alloy of tin, copper, etc., used esp. in making pitchers, bowls, etc.
pfen'ning (pfĕn'ŋg), *n.*; *pl.* -NIGS (-ŋgz) or -NI-GE (-ŋgĕ). A minor bronze coin and money of account of Germany.
pha'e-ton (fā'ĕ-t'n; *Brit. also* fā't'n), *n.* 1 A type of light four-wheeled carriage. 2 A type of open automobile body with two cross seats.
pha'lanx (fā'lāngks; fāl'āngks), *n.* Any body of troops in close array.
phan'tasm (fān'tāz'm), *n.* Ghost; specter. — **Syn.** Apparition.
phan'ta-sy (fān'tā-sĭ; -zĭ). Variant of FANTASY.
phan'tom (fān'tŭm), *n.* 1 A phantasm; specter. 2 A representation of something abstract, ideal, without substance, etc.
Phar'i-see (fār'ĭ-sē), *n.* 1 A member of a sect among the ancient Jews, noted for strict observance of outward religious

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭi; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

forms and ceremonies and for upholding of the traditional law. 2 [not cap.] A pharisaical, self-righteous, or hypocritical person. — **phar'i-sa'i-cal** (-sā'ī-kāl), **phar'i-sa'ic** (-īk), *adj.*

phar'ma-ceu'tics (fār'mā-sū'tīks), *n.* The science of preparing, using, or dispensing medicines; pharmacy. — **phar'ma-ceu'tic** (-tīk), **phar'ma-ceu'ti-cal**, *adj.*

phar'ma-col'o-gy (fār'mā-kōl'ō-jī), *n.* Science of drugs, their medicinal uses, etc. — **phar'ma-col'og'i-cal** (-kō-lōj'ī-kāl), *adj.* — **phar'ma-col'ogist** (-jīst), *n.*

phar'ma-co-poe'ia (fār'mā-kō-pē'ā), *n.* 1 A book describing drugs, medicinal preparations, etc. 2 A stock of drugs.

phar'ma-cy (fār'mā-sī), *n.* 1 Art or practice of mixing drugs according to prescription. 2 A drugstore. — **phar'ma-cist** (-sīst), *n.*

phar'ynx (fār'īngks), *n.* The part of the alimentary canal between the back of the mouth and the esophagus. — **pha-ryn'-ge-al** (fā-rīn'jē-āl; fār'īn-jē'āl), *adj.*

phase (fāz), *n.* 1 In astronomy, a particular appearance in a recurring series of changes, as of the moon. 2 Any aspect or side, as of a situation or issue.

pheas'ant (fēz'ānt; -'nt), *n.* A long-tailed brilliantly colored game bird, originally from Asia.

phe'nix (fē'nīks). Variant of PHOENIX.

phe-nom'e-non (fē-nōm'ē-nōn; *esp. Brit.*, -nūn), *n.*; *pl.* -**NA** (-nā). 1 Any outward sign of the working of a law of nature. 2 Some extraordinary person or thing; prodigy. — **phe-nom'e-nal** (-nāl; -'n'l), *adj.*

phial (fī'āl), *n.* A vial; bottle.

phi-lan'der (fī-lān'dēr), *v. i.* To make love without serious intent; to flirt. — **phi-lan'der-er** (-ēr), *n.*

phi-lan'thro-py (fī-lān'thrō-pī), *n.* 1 Love for mankind; good will to all men. 2 A charitable act, gift, or the like. — *Ant.* Misanthropy. — **phil'an-throp'ic** (fī'ān'thrōp'īk), *adj.* — **phi-lan'thro-pist** (fī-lān'thrō-pīst), *n.*

phil'har-mon'ic (fī'hār-mōn'īk; fī'ār-), *adj.* Loving harmony or music; — often used [cap.] in names of musical societies.

phi-lol'o-gy (fī-lōl'ō-jī), *n.* Science dealing with facts about language and the origin and growth of languages. — **phil'o-log'i-cal** (fī'ō-lōj'ī-kāl), *adj.* — **phi-lol'o-gist** (fī-lōl'ō-jīst), *n.*

phi-los'o-phy (fī-lōs'ō-fīz), *v. i.* To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things.

phi-los'o-phy (fī-lōs'ō-fī), *n.* 1 The science dealing with the facts and principles of reality and of human nature and conduct. 2 The body of general principles underlying any art, science, or the like. 3 Practical or moral wisdom. 4 Calmness of temper and judgment. — **phi-los'o-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **phil'o-soph'ic** (fī'ō-sōf'īk), **phil'o-soph'i-cal**, *adj.* — **phil'o-soph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phil'ter, phil'tre (fīl'tēr), *n.* A love potion; hence, any magic potion.

phlegm (flēm), *n.* Thick mucus secreted in abnormal quantity, esp. in the nose and throat.

phleg-mat'ic (flēg-māt'īk), *adj.* Sluggish; calm; composed. — *Syn.* Impassive, stolid, apathetic, stoic.

phlox (flōks), *n.* A tall garden herb with spreading terminal clusters of flowers; also, the flower.

phoe'nix, phe'nix (fē'nīks), *n.* A legendary Arabian bird that after living 500 years burns itself to death, and comes to life again, fresh and young, out of its own ashes.

phone (fōn), *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* Telephone.

pho-net'ics (fō-nēt'īks), *n.* Science of speech sounds, their qualities, their production by speech organs, their representation by written characters, etc. — **pho-net'ic** (-īk), *adj.* — **pho-ne-ti'cian** (fō-nē-tīsh'ān; fōn'ē-), *n.*

pho'no-graph (fō'nō-grāf), *n.* An instrument for recording and reproducing speech, music, etc. — **pho'no-graph'ic** (-grāf'īk), *adj.*

pho'ny (fō'nī), *adj.* & *n.* Slang, U.S. Fake; sham.

phos'phate (fōs'fāt), *n.* 1 A chemical salt obtained from certain rocks, bones, etc., and widely used in fertilizers. 2 An effervescent drink of carbonated water flavored with fruit sirup, etc. — **phos-phat'ic** (fōs-fāt'īk), *adj.*

phos'pho-res'cence (fōs'fō-rēs'ēns; -'ns), *n.* Property of emitting light without heat, as shown by phosphorus; also, light so produced. — **phos'pho-res'cent** (-ēnt; -'nt), *adj.*

phos-phor'ic (fōs-fōr'īk; -fōr'īk), *adj.* Of, relating to, or like, phosphorus, as in **phosphoric acid**, any of three oxygen acids of phosphorus.

phos'pho-rus (fōs'fō-rūs), *n.* A waxy non-metallic element found combined with other elements in phosphates, soils, and bones. It has a faint glow in moist air. — **phos'pho-rous** (fōs'fō-rūs; fōs-fō'rūs), *adj.*

pho'to (fō'tō), *n.* Short for PHOTOGRAPH.

pho'to-graph (fō'tō-grāf), *n.* A picture taken by photography. — **pho'to-graph**, *v. t.* & *i.* — **pho-tog'ra-pher** (fō-tōg'rā-fēr), *n.*

pho-tog'ra-phy (fō-tōg'rā-fī), *n.* Art or process of producing images on sensitized surfaces, as films in a camera, by the action of light. — **pho'to-graph'ic** (fō'tō-grāf'īk), *adj.*

pho'to-play' (fō'tō-plā'), *n.* A motion picture.

phrase (frāz), *n.* A short pithy expression; esp., in grammar, a group of two or more words expressing a single idea but not forming a complete sentence. — *v. t.* To express in words.

phra'se-ol'o-gy (frā'zē-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* Manner of expression.

phre-nol'o-gy (frē-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* The study

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ānd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

of the formation of the skull to determine a person's mental powers.

phys'ic (fiz'ik), *n.* 1 The practice of medicine. 2 A medicine; specif., a cathartic. — *v. t.* To purge.

phys'ic-al (fiz'ik-əl), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to nature or the laws of nature; material and not mental or spiritual. 2 Of or relating to physics; produced by forces and operations of physics. 3 Of or relating to the body; bodily. — **phys'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

physical science. Physics.

phy-si'cian (fiz'ish'yan), *n.* Doctor.

phys'ic-ist (fiz'ik-sist), *n.* A specialist in physics.

phys'ics (fiz'iks), *n.* The science which studies facts about matter and motion, and includes mechanics, heat, light, electricity, and sound.

phys'ic-og'no-my (fiz'ik-og'nō-mī; -ōn'ō-mī), *n.* Shape, cast, or expression of a face; facial appearance.

phys'ic-og'ra-phy (fiz'ik-og'ra-fī), *n.* Physical geography, esp. of the land. — **phys'ic-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grāf'ik), *adj.*

phys'ic-ol'o-gy (fiz'ik-ol'ō-jī), *n.* Science which studies facts about the functions of organs, tissues, cells, etc., in living animals and plants. — **phys'ic-ol'o-g'ic-al** (-ō-lōj'ik-əl), *adj.* — **phys'ic-ol'o-gist** (-ō-lōj'ist), *n.*

phy-sique' (fiz'ek'), *n.* The build of a person's body; bodily constitution.

pl'a-nis'si-mo (pē'ā-nīs'ī-mō), *adj.* Music. Very soft; — a direction. — *adv.* Very softly.

pl'an'ist (pl'ān'ist; pē'ā-nīst), *n.* A person who plays a piano.

pl'an'o (pl'ān'ō; -ā'nō), *n.* Also **pl'an'o-for'te** (pl'ān'ō-fōr'tē; -ān'ō-fōrt). Music. A large stringed instrument with a keyboard, the tones being produced from wire strings struck by felt-covered hammers.

pl'as'ter, pl'as'tre (pl'ās'tēr), *n.* A coin of various countries; esp., the monetary unit and nickel coin of Turkey.

pl'az'za (pl'āz'ā; Brit. also -ā't'sā; -ā'd'zā), *n.* 1 An open square in an Italian town. 2 An arched gallery along one side of a house; hence, U. S., a veranda.

pic'co-lo (pik'ō-lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). Music. A small, shrill flute, pitched an octave higher than the ordinary flute.

pick (pik), *n.* 1 Pickax. 2 A pointed implement used for picking. 3 Act of picking; also, that which has been picked at one time, place, etc. 4 Selection; choice; also, the choicest or best. — *v. t.* 1 To work over with a pickax. 2 To clear or clean with a pointed implement. 3 To gather; pluck; also, to take up bit by bit. 4 To select; choose. 5 To rob; as, to pick a pocket. 6 To provoke (a quarrel, etc.). 7 To pull apart or into small pieces. 8 To pluck (strings of a musical instrument). — **pick'er**, *n.*

pick'a-back' (pik'ā-bāk'), *adv.* On the back or shoulders.

pick'a-nin'ny (pik'ā-nīn'ī), *n.* A small colored child.

pick'ax', pick'axe' (pik'āks'), *n.* A tool with a wooden handle and a blade pointed at one end or at both ends, used by diggers, miners, etc.

pick'er-el (pik'ēr-əl), *n.* A pike; any of various fishes of the pike family.

pick'et (pik'ēt; -It), *n.* 1 A pointed stake in a fence, stockade, etc. 2 In warfare, a soldier or squad sent on outpost duty. 3 A person appointed to be on watch, as a striking workman at a factory where there is a strike. — *v. t.* 1 To guard with pickets. 2 To tether (a horse) to a stake. 3 To post pickets around (a factory where there is a strike); to guard as a picket.

pick'ing (pik'ing), *n.* 1 Act of one that picks. 2 *pl.* A thing or amount picked; as: a A fragment or amount that may be picked, eaten, etc., esp. from refuse; a scrap. b Profits or benefits in addition to regular returns from one's office or employment; share of spoils.

pick'le (pik'li), *n.* A salty or vinegary solution for preserving certain foods; also, any food preserved in such a solution. — **pick'-le**, *v. t.*

pick'pock'et (pik'pōk'ēt; -It), *n.* One who steals money or valuables from pockets.

pick'up' (pik'ūp'), *n.* 1 A picking up. 2 Slang, U. S. Improvement; as, a pickup in business. 3 Acceleration; — of automobiles. 4 In games, the fielding or hitting of a ball just after it strikes the ground. 5 A light motor truck for quick collection and delivery.

pic'nic (pik'nīk), *n.* An outdoor party with food provided by the members and eaten in the open air. — *v. i.*; **PIC'NICKED** (-nīkt); **PIC'NICK-ING** (-nīk-ing). To hold a picnic; to eat in picnic fashion.

pl'cot (pē'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COTS (-kōz). One of the small loops forming an edging of ribbon, lace, or the like.

pic-to-ri-al (pik-tō'rī-əl), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to pictures. 2 Illustrated.

pic'ture (pik'tūr), *n.* 1 A representation, as of a person or landscape, made by drawing, painting, etc. 2 A vivid description in words. 3 A likeness; a copy. 4 A stage scene representing real persons or photographs of them, as in motion pictures. — *v. t.* 1 To draw, paint, etc., a picture of. 2 To describe vividly. 3 To form a mental image of.

pic'tur-esque' (pik'tūr-ēsk'), *adj.* Like a picture; esp., emphasizing what is unusual and charming rather than what is beautiful or grand. — *n.* Pictorial quality, combining (as in certain schools of painting) the unusual and charming without attaining beauty or sublimity. — **pic'tur-esque'-ness**, *n.*

pie (pi), *n.* A food consisting of a pastry crust and a filling of fruit, meat, etc.

pie (pi), *n.* Also *pl.* Jumbled type. — *v. t.* To disarrange or upset (type).

pie'bald' (pi'bōld'), *adj.* Of different colors, esp. white and black; mottled. — *n.* A piebald animal, esp. a horse.

piece (pēs), *n.* 1 A fragment. 2 One of a group, set, or mass of things. 3 A portion marked off. 4 A single item, instance, etc. 5 A definite quantity or size in which certain articles are made for sale or use. 6 Something made, composed, written, etc. — *v. t.* 1 To mend by use of a piece. 2 To make by joining pieces together.

piece'meal' (pēs'mēl'), *adv.* Piece by piece; little by little.

piece'work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* Work done and paid for by the piece. — **piece'work'er** (-wŭr'kēr), *n.*

pied (pid), *adj.* Having two or more colors in blotches, often black and white; variegated.

pier (pēr), *n.* 1 A support for a bridge span. 2 A mole or breakwater; hence, a structure built out into the water for use as a landing place, a promenade, etc. 3 A pillar.

pierce (pērs), *v. t. & i.* 1 To stab; hence, to penetrate sharply and painfully. 2 To bore; tunnel. 3 To break or force a way into or through. 4 To see through; discern. — **pierc'ing** (pēr'sing), *adj.*

pie'ty (pi'ē-ti), *n.* 1 Devoutness; reverence for God. 2 Loyal devotion to parents, family, race, etc. 3 A pious act or expression. — *Syn.* Fidelity, allegiance. — *Ant.* Impiety.

pie'fle (pi'f'l), *n.* Trifling talk or action.

pig (pig), *n.* 1 A swine; esp., a young swine. 2 A person like or likened to a swine in greed, filth, etc. 3 A casting of metal, esp. iron or lead, run directly from a smelting furnace into a mold.

pi'geon (pi'jŭn; -in), *n.* A stout-bodied short-legged bird with smooth thick plumage; dove.

pi'geon-hole' (-hōl'), *n.* A small compartment, as in a desk, for keeping letters, papers, etc. — *v. t.* To place in a pigeon-hole; to file.

pig'ment (pig'mēnt), *n.* 1 Coloring matter. 2 Any powder mixed with a suitable liquid to form paints, enamels, etc.

Pig'my (pig'mi). Variant of PYGMY.

pig'nut' (pig'nŭt'), *n.* 1 A variety of earthnut. 2 The thin-shelled bitter nut of a species of hickory.

pig'pen' (-pēn'), *n.* A pen for pigs.

pig'skin' (pig'skīn'), *n.* 1 The skin of a pig, or leather made from it. 2 A football.

pig'sty' (-stī'), *n.* A pigpen.

pig'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* A braid of hair hanging down the back; queue.

pike (pik), *n.* A point or spike, as on a shield.

pike (pik), *n.* A slender greedy fresh-water food fish.

pike (pik), *n.* A long wooden staff with pointed steel head, formerly used as a foot soldier's weapon. — **pike'man** (-mān), *n.*

pike'staff' (pik'staf'), *n.* The staff of a pike (the weapon).

pi-las'ter (pi-lās'tēr), *n.* In architecture, a slightly projecting upright column that helps to support a wall.

pile (pil), *n.* Nap on cloth; a velvety surface on a fabric.

pile (pil), *n.* 1 A heap. 2 *Colloq.* A large quantity. 3 A heap of wood for burning a corpse or a sacrifice. 4 A large building or mass of buildings. — *v. t.* To heap up. — *v. i.* To accumulate in heaps; also, to crowd forward in masses.

pile (pil), *n.* A large pointed timber driven into the ground to support a vertical load.

pill'fer (pil'fēr), *v. i. & t.* To steal in small amounts.

pil'grim (pil'grīm), *n.* 1 A traveler. 2 One who travels to a holy place or shrine as an act of religious devotion. — **the Pilgrims or Pilgrim Fathers.** The settlers who founded Plymouth colony, Massachusetts, in 1620.

pil'grim-age (pil'grī-mij), *n.* A pilgrim's journey, as to a shrine.

pill (pil), *n.* A medicine prepared in a little ball to be taken whole.

pill'lage (pil'lij), *n. & v. t. & i.* Loot; plunder; spoil.

pil'lar (pil'ēr), *n.* A column or shaft, either standing alone as a monument, or used as an upright support in a building. — **pil'lared** (-ērd), *adj.*

pill'box' (pil'bōks'), *n.* 1 A low round box to hold pills. 2 Anything shaped like this box, such as a low concrete fortification containing one or more machine guns.

pil'lion (pil'yŭn), *n.* 1 A kind of saddle, as a light one for women; also, a pad or cushion put on behind a man's saddle, as for a woman to ride on. 2 A motorcycle riding saddle for a passenger.

pil'lo-ry (pil'ō-rī), *n.* A wooden frame fastened on a post and having holes through which the head and hands were put, used formerly to punish offenders publicly. — *v. t.* 1 To put in the pillory. 2 To expose to public scorn.

pil'low (pil'ō), *n.* A case or sack filled with feathers, down, etc., and used to support the head of a person resting. — *v. t.* To rest or place on a pillow. — **pil'low-case'** (pil'ō-kās'), *n.*

pi'lot (pi'lŭt), *n.* 1 Helmsman; steersman. 2 A person qualified and licensed to take vessels into and out of a port. 3 A guide; leader. 4 One who flies a balloon, airship, or airplane. — *v. t.* To guide as a pilot.

pi-men'to (pi-mēn'tō), *n.* 1 Allspice. 2 Pimiento.

pi-mien'to (pi-myēn'tō), *n.* The fruit of a mild-flavored red pepper.

pimp (pimp), *n.* Pander.

pim'per-nel (pim'pēr-nēl; -n'l), *n.* A weedy herb of the primrose family, with flowers that close in cloudy or rainy weather.

pim'ple (pim'p'l), *n.* A small swelling on the skin.

pin (pin), *n.* 1 A piece of wood or metal used to fasten articles together. 2 An ornament, as a brooch, fastened to one's clothing with a pin (def. 1). 3 Something like or likened to a pin (def. 1). 4 In

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, ūll, charīty; ūld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

- bowling, one of the wooden pieces set up to be struck by the ball. — *v. t.* 1 To fasten with a pin. 2 To seize and hold fast.
- pin'a-fore'** (pīn'ā-fōr'), *n.* A child's apron.
- pince'-nez'** (pāns'nā'; *Fr.* pāns'nā'), *n.* Eyeglasses clipped to the nose by a spring.
- pin'cers** (pīn'sērz), *n. pl.* 1 An instrument with two handles and two grasping jaws, used for gripping things. 2 Claws of lobsters, crabs, etc.
- pinch** (pīnch), *v. t.* 1 To squeeze. 2 To cramp, contract, shrivel, etc., as by cold or hunger. — *v. i.* 1 To squeeze. 2 To be miserly. — *n.* 1 A special need. 2 Pressure. 3 A nip or squeeze. 4 As much as can be taken between finger and thumb.
- pin'cush'lon** (pīn'kōosh'ūn; -lūn), *n.* A cushion for pins not in use.
- pine** (pīn), *v. i.* 1 To lose vigor and strength. 2 To long for something intensely.
- pine** (pīn), *n.* 1 An evergreen cone-bearing tree, valued for its wood. 2 Pineapple.
- pine'ap'ple** (pīn'āp'l), *n.* A tropical plant bearing an edible juicy fruit; also, the fruit.
- pin'fold'** (pīn'fōld'), *n.* A pound for stray animals; hence, any confine.
- pin'lon** (pīn'yūn), *n.* In machinery, a gear with a small number of teeth, designed to mesh with a larger wheel, or rack.
- pin'lon** (pīn'yūn), *n.* 1 The end section of a bird's wing. 2 A wing. — *v. t.* To restrain by binding the wings or the arms close to the body; hence, to shackle; confine.
- pink** (pīngk), *n.* 1 A garden plant with narrow silvery-green leaves and fringed or ruffled flowers. 2 The highest possible degree; as, in the pink of condition. 3 A light tint of red. — *adj.* Light-red. — **pink'ish**, *adj.* — **pink'y**, *adj.*
- pink**, *v. t.* To pierce, as with a dueling rapier.
- pin'nace** (pīn'ās; -ās), *n.* 1 A light sailing vessel. 2 A ship's boat.
- pin'na-cle** (pīn'ā-k'l; -l), *n.* 1 A turret, ending in a small spire. 2 A lofty peak; hence, the highest point; summit.
- pin'nate** (pīn'āt), *adj.* *Bot.* Having parts arranged on each side of a common stem; as, a pinnate leaf.
- pin'point'** (pīn'point'), *v. t. & i.* To make (something, as a factory) a target of precision bombing.
- pint** (pīnt), *n.* A measure of capacity, equal to half a quart.
- pin'-up'** (pīn'ūp'), *adj.* Suitable, as a photograph, for pinning up on an admirer's wall.
- pin wheel**, **pin'wheel'** (pīn'hwēl'), *n.* 1 A toy having vanes of colored paper pinned to a stick. 2 *Fireworks.* A device which revolves on a pin and makes a wheel of colored fire.
- pi'o-neer'** (pī'ō-nēr'), *n.* A colonist; an early settler. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To open up (a region, etc.) or explore in advance of others. 2 To act as a pioneer for or in.
- pi'ous** (pī'ūs), *adj.* 1 Devout; religious.
- 2 Sacred. — *Ant.* Impious. — **pi'ous-ly**, *adv.*
- pip** (pīp), *n.* A small seed, as of an apple.
- pip** (pīp), *n.* A disease of fowls.
- pip** (pīp), *n.* One of the spots or figures on playing cards, dominoes, etc.
- pipe** (pīp), *n.* 1 A musical instrument consisting of a tube played by forcing a blast of air through it. 2 Bagpipe. 3 Any long tube designed to carry water, steam, oil, etc. 4 A tube with a small bowl at one end, used for smoking tobacco, etc. — *v. i. & t.* 1 To play on a pipe. 2 To pass or convey through pipes. — **pip'er** (pīp'ēr), *n.*
- pip'ing** (pīp'īng), *n.* 1 The music of or as of pipes. 2 A narrow fold of material used to decorate edges or seams.
- pip'kin** (pīp'kīn), *n.* A small earthen pot.
- pip'pin** (pīp'pīn), *n.* A variety of apple.
- pi'quant** (pē'kānt), *adj.* 1 Pleasantly tart; pungent. 2 Having a lively charm. — *Ant.* Bland. — **pi'quan-cy** (-kān-sī), *n.*
- pi'que** (pēk), *n.* Offense taken because of a slight, as to one's pride. — *v. t.* 1 To offend; nettle. 2 To goad. 3 To pride (oneself).
- pi-quet'** (pē-kā'; pē-kēt'), *n.* A game at cards.
- pi'ra-cy** (pī'rā-sī), *n.* 1 Robbery on the high seas. 2 Any theft of another's production, invention, etc. — **pi'rate** (pī'rīt), *n. & v.* — **pi-rat'i-cal** (pī-rāt'ī-kāl), *adj.*
- pi'r-ou-ette** (pī'rō-ēt'), *n.* In dancing, a whirling on the toes of one or both feet. — *v. i.* To perform a pirouette. — *Syn.* Turn, revolve, circle, spin, twirl.
- pis'mire'** (pīs'mīr'), *n.* *Ant.*
- pis-tach'i-o** (pīs-tāsh'ī-ō; pīs-tā'shī-; pīs-tā'-), *n.* Also **pis-tache'** (pīs-tāsh'). 1 A small tree of the sumac family, whose stone fruit contains a greenish seed, **pistachio nut**; also, the seed. 2 The greenish color of this nut. 3 The flavor of this nut.
- pis'til** (pīs'tīl; -t'l), *n.* The female reproductive organ in a flower. — **pis'til-late** (-tī-lāt), *adj.*
- pis'tol** (pīs'tīl), *n.* A short gun made to be aimed and fired from one hand.
- pis'ton** (pīs'tūn; -t'n), *n.* In machinery, a sliding piece receiving and transmitting motion, usually a short cylinder inside a larger cylinder.
- pit** (pīt), *n.* 1 A hole in the ground. 2 A trap or snare. 3 An abyss; also, hell. 4 Any surface depression or hollow. 5 A small scar, as that left by smallpox. 6 An enclosed place for cockfighting, etc. 7 *U. S.* That part of the floor in some exchanges devoted to special trading; as, the wheat pit. 8 *Eng.* The cheaper downstairs seats of a theater. — *v. t.* 1 To form pits in. 2 To match, as cocks for fighting.
- pit** (pīt), *n.* *U. S.* The stone of such fruits as the cherry, peach, date, etc. — *v. t.* To remove the pit from.
- pit'a-pat'** (pīt'ā-pāt'), *adv.* With quick beats; in a flutter.

foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, ūp, circū, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

pitch (pĭch), *n.* 1 A dark sticky substance left over from distilling tar, petroleum, etc. 2 Resin from certain pines. — **pitch'y**, *adj.*

pitch (pĭch), *v. t.* 1 To place and set up, as a tent. 2 To throw, hurl, or toss; in baseball, to throw (the ball) to the batter. 3 To set at a particular level; as, to **pitch** the voice high. — *v. i.* 1 To encamp. 2 To plunge (forward); also, to incline; slope. 3 To hurl something, as a ball. 4 To make a selection. — *n.* 1 A throw; toss. 2 A plunging by bow and stern, as of a ship at sea. 3 Peak; top. 4 A slope or degree of slope. 5 Highness or lowness of a sound or tone.

pitch'er (pĭch'ēr), *n.* A container for holding and pouring out liquids.

pitch'er (pĭch'ēr), *n.* One who pitches, as a baseball, quoit, etc.

pitch'fork (pĭch'fōrk'), *n.* A long-handled fork used in pitching hay, etc.

pit'e-ous (pĭt'ē-ūs), *adj.* Arousing pity; pitiful. — **pit'e-ous-ly**, *adv.*

pit'fall (pĭt'fōl'), *n.* Trap; snare.

pith (pĭth), *n.* 1 Loose spongy tissue in the center of the stem of certain plants. 2 The essential part; vigor.

pith'y (pĭth'ī), *adj.* 1 Consisting of or filled with pith. 2 Terse, but forceful, as a saying, criticism, etc.

pit'i-a-ble (pĭt'ī-ā-b'l), *adj.* Pitiful.

pit'i-ful (pĭt'ī-fōl'; -f'l), *adj.* 1 Arousing pity; lamentable. 2 Paltry; contemptible. — *Ant.* Cruel. — **pit'i-ful-ly**, *adv.*

pit'i-less (pĭt'ī-lēs; -līs), *adj.* Merciless.

pit'tance (pĭt'āns), *n.* A small portion, allowance, etc., esp. of money.

pi-tu'i-tar'y (pĭ-tū'ī-tēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr'ī), *adj.* Of or relating to a small oval gland (pituitary body) in the brain.

pit'y (pĭt'ī), *n.* 1 Compassion; commiseration. 2 A reason or cause of compassion or regret.

pit'y (pĭt'ī), *v. t.*; **PIT'IED** (-īd); **PIT'Y-ING**. To feel pity for. — **pit'y-ing-ly**, *adv.*

piv'ot (pĭv'ūt), *n.* A fixed pin on the end of which something turns. — *v. i.* To turn or swing on or as on a pivot. — **piv'ot-al** (-āl; -'l), *adj.*

pix'y, pix'le (pĭk'sh), *n.* A mischievous sprite or fairy.

plac'ard (plāk'ārd), *n.* A notice posted in a public place; a poster.

pla-card' (plā-kārd'; plāk'ārd), *v. t.* To announce by placards; also, to post as a placard.

plac'ate (plā'kāt; plāk'āt; *esp. Brit.*, plāk'āt'), *v. t.* To pacify; appease. — **plac'a-ble** (plā'kā-b'l; plāk'ā-), *adj.*

place (plās), *n.* 1 Space; also, a region; locality. 2 Social position or rank; also, duty. 3 A building or location set apart for a special purpose. 4 A short street or court. 5 Position in order of proceeding. 6 Second (or, *Brit.*, second or third) position in a horse race. — *v. t.* 1 To put in a particular place. 2 To dispose of in some desired way. 3 To identify. — *v. i.* To finish in a place (sense 6).

plac'er (plās'ēr), *n.* A place where gold is obtained by washing sand, gravel, etc., containing particles of the metal.

plac'id (plās'īd), *adj.* Calm; undisturbed. — *Syn.* Tranquil, serene, peaceful. — *Ant.* Choleric; ruffled. — **plac'id-ly** (plās'īd'ī-tī), *adv.*

plack'et (plāk'ēt; -īt), *n.* A slit in a skirt, petticoat, etc., for convenience in putting the garment on.

plac'gi-a-rize (plā'jī-ā-rīz; -jā-rīz), *v. t. & i.* To steal and pass off as one's own (the ideas, words, writings, etc., of another). — **plac'gi-a-rism** (-rīz'm), *n.* — **plac'gi-a-rist** (-rīst), *n.*

plague (plāg; *colloq. or dial.* plēg), *n.* 1 A scourge; an evil. 2 Pestilence; specif., an acute, malignant, contagious fever prevalent in Asia and elsewhere. — *v. t.* 1 To smite with or as with the plague. 2 To vex; tease; harass.

plaid (plād; *Scot.* plād), *n.* 1 A rectangular garment or cloth, usually of tartan, worn in Scotland in place of a cloak. 2 Woolen fabric with a checkered or criss-cross pattern. — **plaid**, *adj.*

plain (plān), *adj.* 1 Flat; level. 2 Open; clear. 3 Easily understood; also, outspoken. 4 Not luxurious; simple. 5 Homely. 6 Not highly born or gifted. 7 Not dyed or figured, as cloth. — *adv.* Clearly. — *n.* 1 Level land. 2 *pl.* Broad stretches of level country. — **plain'ly**, *adv.* — **plain'ness**, *n.* — **plains'-man** (plānz'mān), *n.*

plaint (plānt), *n.* Complaint.

plain'tiff (plān'tīf), *n.* The complaining party in any litigation.

plain'tive (plān'tīv), *adj.* Mournful; sad. — **plain'tive-ly**, *adv.*

plait (plāt; plēt; *often, in sense 2*, plāt), *n.* 1 A doubling back, as of cloth on itself; a pleat. 2 A braid, as of hair. — **plait**, *v. t.*

plan (plān), *n.* 1 A draft that represents the parts or the outline of a thing. 2 Scheme of action; project; schedule. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To form a plan (of or for); to diagram; also, to devise a course of action (of). 2 To intend.

plane (plān), *adj.* 1 Level; flat. 2 Dealing with flat surfaces; as, *plane* geometry. — *Ant.* Solid. — *n.* 1 A level or flat surface. 2 A level of existence, scale of values, etc. 3 Short for AIRPLANE, AEROPANE. 4 One of the main supporting surfaces of an airplane.

plane (plān), *n.* A tool for smoothing wood, etc. — *v. t.* To smooth or level off with or as with a plane. — **plan'er** (plān'ēr), *n.*

plan'et (plān'ēt; -īt), *n.* Any heavenly body, except a comet or meteor, that revolves about the sun. — **plan'e-tar'y** (plān'ē-tēr'ī; plān'ī-; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr'ī), *adj.*

plank (plāngk), *n.* 1 A heavy thick board. 2 An article in a platform, program, etc., as of a political party. — *v. t.* 1 To

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ānd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, chārīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

cover with planks. 2 To lay down (money) forcibly. 3 To cook and serve on a board.
plant (plānt), *n.* 1 A living thing that has its roots usually in the soil, from which it draws food, and its stem, branches, and leaves extending into the air. 2 The machinery, fixtures, etc., and sometimes the real estate, used in carrying on a trade or business. — *v. t.* 1 To set in the ground to grow. 2 To set firmly, as in or on the ground. 3 To stock or provide with something.

plan'tain (plān'tīn), *n.* A common short-stemmed weed with spikes of minute greenish flowers.

plan'tain (plān'tīn), *n.* A variety of banana tree or its bananalike fruit.

plan-ta'tion (plān-tā'shūn), *n.* In the southern U. S., the West Indies, etc., a large estate cultivated by resident laborers.

plant'er (plān'tēr), *n.* 1 One that plants or sows. 2 One who owns or cultivates a plantation.

plaque (plāk; pläk), *n.* 1 Any flat, thin piece of metal, ivory, etc., used, as on a wall, for ornament, inserted in furniture, etc. 2 An ornamental brooch or the like.

plash (plāsh), *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* Splash.

plas'ma (plāz'mā), *n.* The watery part of blood, lymph, or milk.

plas'ter (plās'tēr), *n.* 1 A heavy ointment spread on linen, silk, etc., and applied to the body; as, an adhesive plaster. 2 A paste that hardens as it dries, used for coating walls, ceilings, etc. — *v. t.* 1 To cover with plaster. 2 To apply a plaster to, as to a wound. — **plas'ter-er**, *n.* — **plas'ter-ing**, *n.*

plas'tic (plās'tīk), *adj.* 1 Creative, as, a plastic artist. 2 Capable of being molded, as clay. 3 Characteristic of or produced by molding or modeling. — *Syn.* Pliable, pliant, ductile, malleable, adaptable. — *n.* A plastic substance, such as may be used in making buttons, combs, etc. — **plas-tic'i-ty** (plās-tīs'tī), *n.*

plat (plāt), *n.* 1 A small plot of ground. 2 A chart or map, esp. of a town site. — *v. t.* To make a plat of.

plate (plāt), *n.* 1 A flat thin piece of any material. 2 Something printed from an engraving. 3 Household and table utensils of gold or silver or of silver plate. 4 A dish. 5 In baseball, the home base. 6 That part of an artificial set of teeth that fits to the mouth and holds the teeth in place. 7 A thin sheet of glass, metal, etc., coated with a chemical sensitive to light, used in photography. 8 In printing, the molded metal cast of a page of type to be printed from. — *v. t.* 1 To overlay with gold or silver. 2 To arm with armor plate. 3 In printing, to make an electrotpe of.

pla-teau' (plā-tō', *Brit. also* plāt'ō), *n.* A broad tract of land above sea level tableland.

plat'en (plāt'n), *n.* 1 A flat plate of metal, esp. one that exerts or receives pressure, as the part of a printing press which

presses the paper against the type. 2 The roller of a typewriter.

plat'form' (plāt'fōrm'), *n.* 1 A raised flooring or stage for speakers or performers. 2 In politics, a declaration of principles on which a party stands.

plat'i-num (plāt'ī-nūm; -'n-ūm), *n.* A heavy silver-white metallic element, used esp. in jewelry.

plat'i-tude (plāt'ī-tūd), *n.* A commonplace remark.

pla-toon' (plā-tōon'), *n.* A subdivision of a company, troop battery, etc., normally commanded by a lieutenant.

plat'ter (plāt'tēr), *n.* A large plate for serving meat, etc.

plau'dit (plō'dīt), *n.* Applause.

plau'si-ble (plō'zī-b'l), *adj.* Seemingly worthy of belief; apparently trustworthy. — **plau'si-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*

play (plā), *v. i.* 1 To move to and fro. 2 To frolic. 3 To perform on a musical instrument. 4 To gamble. 5 To act; behave. 6 To function. — *v. t.* 1 To engage in (a game, etc.). 2 To do for amusement. 3 To bring about; effect. 4 To perform (a play); also, to act the part of (a character). 5 To contend against in a game. 6 To wager. 7 To perform (music) or to perform upon a musical instrument. 8 To keep in action. — *n.*

1 Nimble movement to and fro. 2 Stage representation of a drama; also, a drama. 3 Sport; also, a game. 4 Fun; jest. 5 Gambling. 6 A person's turn to take part in a game. 7 Activity; as, play of wit. 8 Room for motion or action. — **play'er** (plā'ēr), *n.* — **play'fel'low** (-fēl'ō), *n.* — **play'ful** (-fōol; -f'l), *adj.* — **play'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **play'ful-ness**, *n.* — **play'go'er** (-gō'ēr), *n.* — **play'ground'** (-ground'), *n.* — **play'house'** (-hous'), *n.* — **play'mate'** (-māt'), *n.*

play'thing' (plā'thīng'), *n.* Toy.

play'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A writer of plays.

pla'za (plā'zā; plāz'ā), *n.* A public square or market place.

plea (plē), *n.* 1 In law, a defendant's answer to charges made against him. 2 Excuse. 3 Entreaty; appeal.

plead (plēd), *v. i.* 1 To offer a plea, as in a lawsuit. 2 To argue for or against a claim. 3 To implore; beg. — *v. t.* 1 To argue before a court. 2 To answer to a charge. 3 To state in defense or excuse. — **plead'er**, *n.*

pleas'ant (plēz'ānt; -'nt), *adj.* Pleasing; agreeable. — *Ant.* Unpleasant; distasteful; harsh. — **pleas'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **pleas'ant-ness**, *n.*

pleas'ant-ry (-rī), *n.* A joke; jest.

please (plēz), *v. i.* & *t.* 1 To give pleasure or satisfaction (to). 2 To choose. 3 To be the will or pleasure of. — *Ant.* Displease; anger; vex.

pleas'ing (plēz'īng), *adj.* Giving pleasure; agreeable.

pleas'ur-a-ble (plēzh'ēr-ā-b'l), *adj.* Pleasant.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circū's, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

pleas'ure (plēzh'ēr), *n.* 1 Delight; enjoyment. 2 Wish; choice. 3 Gratification. 4 Sport; diversion. — *Ant.* Displeasure; anger; vexation.

pleat (plēt; compare *PLAIT*), *n.* A fold, as of cloth; a plait. — *v. t.* To pleat; braid.

ple-be'ian (plē-bē'yan), *adj.* Vulgar; common. — *n.* A plebeian person.

pleb'i-scite (plēb'i-sīt; -sīt; plē'bī-sīt), *n.* A vote of the people on some measure officially submitted to them.

plebs (plēbz), *n.*; *pl.* **PLE'BES** (plē'bēz). In ancient Rome, the common people as a class; hence, the populace.

plec'trum (plēk'trūm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trā) or -TRUMS (-trūmz). A small, thin piece of ivory, metal, etc., used to pluck the strings in playing the banjo, mandolin, etc.

pledge (plēj), *n.* 1 A guaranty; security. 2 State of being given or held as a guaranty. 3 A toast; a health. 4 A promise. — *v. t.* 1 To give as a pledge or guaranty. 2 To bind by a promise; to plight. 3 To toast.

ple'na-ry (plē'nā-rī; plēn'ā-rī), *adj.* 1 Complete; as, *plenary* power. 2 Fully attended; as, a *plenary* session. — *Ant.* Limited.

plen'i-po'ten'ti-ar'y (plēn'i-pō-tēn'shī-ēr'i; -ēr'i; -shā-rī), *n.* A diplomatic agent having full authority. — *adj.* Conferring or possessing full authority.

plen'i-tude (plēn'i-tūd), *n.* Fullness.

plen'te-ous (plēn'tē-ūs), *adj.* 1 Abundant; plentiful. 2 Fruitful.

plen'ti-ful (plēn'tī-fūl; -f'hl), *adj.* 1 Yielding or containing plenty. 2 Abundant; ample. — *Ant.* Scanty, scant. — **plen'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.*

plen'ty (plēn'tī), *n.* Abundant supply; enough and to spare.

pleu'ri-sy (plōor'i-sī), *n.* Inflammation of the membrane which lines the chest and covers the lungs.

plex'us (plēk'sūs), *n.* A network, as of blood vessels and nerves.

pli'a-ble (plī'ā-b'l), *adj.* Flexible. — *Syn.* Plastic, pliant, ductile, malleable, adaptable. — *Ant.* Obstinate.

pli'ant (plī'ānt), *adj.* Flexible; pliable. — **pli'an-cy** (-ān-sī), *n.*

pli'ers (plī'ērz), *n. pl.* Small pincers with long jaws, used for bending wire, handling small objects, etc.

plight (plīt), *n.* Condition; state; esp., predicament.

plight (plīt), *v. t.* 1 To pledge, as one's faith. 2 To promise; specif., to betroth.

plinth (plīnth), *n.* A base or pedestal.

plod (plōd), *v. i.* 1 To walk slowly and heavily; to trudge. 2 To work laboriously; to drudge. — **plod'der**, *n.*

plot (plōt), *n.* 1 A small area of ground. 2 A ground plan of a building, area, etc. 3 Any secret scheme; conspiracy. 4 The main story of a play, novel, etc. — *v. t.* 1 To diagram; chart. 2 To scheme; contrive secretly. — *v. i.* To conspire. — **plot'ter**, *n.*

plough (plou), **plough'man**, **plough'-share'**. Variants of **PLOW**, **PLOWMAN**, **PLOWSHARE**.

plow'er (plūv'ēr; plō'vēr), *n.* A shore bird related to the sandpipers, but of stouter build.

plow, plough (plou), *n.* 1 An implement used to cut, turn over, and partly pulverize soil. 2 A device operating like a plow (def. 1); as, a snow *plow*. — *v. t.* 1 To turn over or break up with a plow. 2 To furrow, as with a plow; to cleave through. — *v. i.* 1 To till with a plow. 2 To cut or cleave in the manner of a plow. 3 To proceed laboriously. — **plow'man**, **plough'man** (-mān), *n.*

plow'share', plough'share' (plou'shār'), *n.* The part of a plow which cuts the earth.

pluck (plūk), *v. t.* 1 To pick. 2 To drag. 3 To jerk; twitch; twang. — *n.* 1 A pull, tug, twitch, or the like. 2 The heart, liver, lungs, and windpipe of an animal killed for food. 3 Spirit; courage.

pluck'y (plūk'i), *adj.* Courageous.

plug (plūg), *n.* 1 A stopper. 2 A device for making an electrical connection. 3 A cake of tobacco. — *v. t.* 1 To stop with or as with a plug. 2 *Slang.* To hit. 3 To advertise insistently. — *v. i.* To plod; drudge.

plum (plūm), *n.* 1 The fruit of any of various trees related to the peach and the cherry; also, the tree bearing this fruit. 2 A raisin.

plum'age (plōōm'ij), *n.* The feathers of a bird.

plumb (plūm), *n.* A weight on the end of a line, used by builders, etc., to show vertical direction. — *v. t.* To test with a plumb; to sound or examine. — *adj.* Vertical. — *adv.* 1 Vertically. 2 Exactly; immediately. 3 Completely.

plumb'er (plūm'ēr), *n.* A workman who fits or repairs water and gas pipes, bathroom fixtures, etc.

plumb'ing (plūm'ing), *n.* A system of pipes in a building, as for supplying and carrying off water.

plume (plōōm), *n.* A feather or tuft of feathers. — *v. t.* 1 To adorn with plumes. 2 To be proud of (oneself). — **plum'y** (plōōm'i), *adj.*

plum'met (plūm'ēt; -īt), *n.* A plumb, or weight. — *v. i.* To drop or plunge straight down.

plump (plūmp), *adj.* Chubby; somewhat fat. — *Syn.* Fleishy, stout. — *Ant.* Cadaverous. — **plump'ness**, *n.*

plump (plūmp), *v. i. & t.* To drop or fall suddenly or heavily. — *n.* A sudden heavy fall. — *adv.* 1 Straight down; vertically. 2 Bluntly. — *adj.* Blunt; unqualified.

plun'der (plūn'dēr), *v. t. & i.* To pillage; loot; spoil. — *n.* Pillage; booty. — **plun'der-er**, *n.*

plunge (plūnj), *v. t.* To immerse; submerge. — *v. i.* 1 To thrust or submerge oneself; to enter or sink suddenly or vio-

lently. **2** To act with reckless haste. — *n.* A sudden dive, leap, etc.

plung'er (plūn'jēr), *n.* **1** One that plunges. **2** In machinery, a sliding piece driven by or against fluid pressure; a piston.

plu'per'fect (plōō'pūr'fēkt; plōō'pūr'fēkt; -fēkt), *adj.* In grammar, designating the tense of the verb denoting the action or state as completed at or before a past time spoken of. — *n.* The pluperfect tense or a verb in that tense.

plu'ral (plōō'rāl), *adj.* Designating a form of a word used to show that more than one person or subject is meant. — *n.* In grammar, a plural form, or a word in that form.

plu'ral'ity (plōō-rāl'ī-tī), *n.* **1** The majority. **2** U. S. In an election, the number of votes received by one candidate over those received by any other.

plus (plūs), *prep.* With the addition of. — *adj.* **1** Indicating that the following number is to be added. **2** Indicating a greater value than usual. — *n.* Anything added or left over.

plush (plūsh), *n.* A fabric like velvet but with longer and softer pile.

plu'to-crāt (plōō'tō-krāt), *n.* One who has power or influence because of his wealth.

plu'to'ni-um (plōō-tō'nī-ūm), *n.* Chem. A radioactive element formed by the decay of neptunium.

ply (plī), *n.* A fold, thickness, or layer, as in cloth, tires, etc.; a plait.

ply (plī), *v. t.* **1** To use or wield diligently. **2** To row or sail over regularly. **3** To urge persistently. — *v. i.* **1** To work diligently. **2** To travel regularly (between).

pneu-mat'ic (nū-māt'ik), *adj.* **1** Relating to or using air or wind. **2** Moved by air pressure. **3** Filled with air.

pneu-mo'nī-a (nū-mō'nī-ā), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.

poach (pōch), *v. t.* To cook (esp. an egg dropped from its shell) in boiling water until coated.

poach (pōch), *v. i.* To trespass, esp. for game or fish. — **poach'er**, *n.*

pock (pōk), *n.* Med. A small pimplelike swelling on the skin, as in smallpox.

pock'et (pōk'ēt; -īt), *n.* **1** A small pouch inserted in a garment for carrying money, keys, etc. **2** Any place like or likened to such a pouch. **3** In mining, a small body of ore. — *v. t.* **1** To put in or as in a pocket. **2** To receive (a rebuke, insult, etc.) without apparent resentment. — *adj.* Small enough to fit in a pocket; as, a pocket dictionary. — **pock'et-ful** (-fōōl), *n.* — **pock'et-knife** (-nīf'), *n.*

pock'et-book (-bōōk'), *n.* A purse; hence, money; financial resources.

pock'mark' (pōk'mārk'), *n.* A mark left by smallpox. — **pock'-marked'** (-mārk't'), *adj.*

pod (pōd), *n.* The seedcase of certain plants, as peas, beans, etc.

po'em (pō'em; -īm), *n.* A composition in

verse. — **po'et** (pō'ēt; -īt), *n.* — **po'et-ess**, *n. fem.*

po'e-sy (pō'ē-sī; -zī), *n.* Poetry.

po'et-ry (pō'ēt-rī; pō'īt-), *n.* The art of putting stories, thoughts, emotions, etc., into verse; also, poems. — **po-et'ic** (pō-ēt'ik), **po-et'ic-al**, *adj.*

poign'ant (poin'yānt; -ānt), *adj.* **1** Piercing; severe. **2** Emotionally moving; affecting. — **poign'an-cy** (-y)ān-sī), *n.*

pol'lu' (pwa'lū'; pwā'lōō), *n.* A French soldier.

poin-set'ti-a (poin-sēt'ī-ā), *n.* A tropical plant much used in Christmas decorations. It has dark-green foliage and red leaves that grow like petals around its small greenish flowers.

point (point), *n.* **1** A sharp end or tip. **2** A detail, trait, or feature; hence, the chief meaning of a story, speech, etc. **3** Aim or purpose. **4** A unit, as in a score. **5** A place or position. **6** A degree, stage, etc. **7** A decimal mark. **8** One of the divisions of the compass. — *v. t.* **1** To sharpen. **2** To indicate the position of, as with the finger. **3** To aim. **4** To divide into groups by dots, as decimal points. **5** To punctuate. — *v. i.* To face or look; also, to aim or tend. — **point'less**, *adj.*

point'-blank' (point'blānk'), *adj.* **1** Aimed directly toward the mark. **2** Unqualified; blunt.

point'ed (poin'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* **1** Having a point or points. **2** To the point; direct; as, pointed remarks. **3** Aimed at a particular person or persons; hence, conspicuous; marked. — **point'ed-ly**, *adv.*

point'er (poin'tēr), *n.* **1** An indicator. **2** A large, long-eared, short-haired hunting dog. **3** A hint; a tip.

poise (poiz), *v. t. & i.* To balance. — *n.* **1** Balance. **2** The way in which a person or animal carries itself; bearing.

pol'son (poi'z'n), *n.* A substance which, if taken into the body, can injure or kill a living thing. — *v. t. & i.* **1** To infect with poison. **2** To injure or kill with poison. **3** To corrupt; pervert. — **pol'son-er** (-ēr), *n.* — **pol'son-ous** (-ūs), *adj.*

poke (pōk), *n.* A bag or sack.

poke (pōk), *v. t.* **1** To prod; also, to stir up by prodding. **2** To thrust forward obtrusively. — *v. i.* **1** To make thrusts, as at a fire. **2** To pry. **3** To dawdle; potter.

pok'er (pōk'ēr), *n.* A metal rod for stirring a fire.

po'ker (pō'kēr), *n.* A gambling game at cards.

pok'y, poke'y (pōk'ī), *adj.* **1** Small and cramped; as, a poky room. **2** Shabby; also, dull; slow.

po'lar (pō'lār), *adj.* **1** Of or relating to a pole, as of a sphere, magnet, etc. **2** Of or relating to a geographical pole; as, polar regions.

Po-la'ris (pō-lā'rīs; -lār'īs), *n.* The North Star.

pole (pōl), *n.* A long slender piece of wood or metal; as, telephone poles.

foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circus, menu; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

pole (pōl), *n.* 1 Either end of an axis, esp. of the earth's axis; as, the **North Pole**, the **South Pole**. 2 Either of the terminals of a magnet, an electric battery, etc.

Pole (pōl), *n.* A Polish person.

pole-cat (pōl'kāt'), *n.* 1 A European animal of the weasel family, of which the ferret is thought to be a domesticated variety. 2 U. S. Skunk.

po-lem'ic (pō-lēm'ik), **po-lem'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *adj.* Involving controversy.

pole-star (pōl'stār'), *n.* 1 The North Star. 2 A directing principle; a guide; also, a lodestar.

po-lice (pō-lēs'), *n.* 1 The department which investigates crimes, keeps public order, and arrests lawbreakers; also, the members of this department. 2 U. S. Army. The work of cleaning up the grounds of a camp or garrison. — *v. t.* 1 To maintain law and order in. 2 To clean and put in order, as a camp. — **po-lice'man** (-mān), *n.*

pol'i-cy (pōl'i-sī), *n.* 1 Wisdom in management of affairs. 2 A settled course followed by a person, government, etc.

pol'i-cy (pōl'i-sī), *n.* A certificate of insurance.

pol'i-o (pōl'i-ō; pō'li-ō), *n.* Short for POLIOMYELITIS.

pol'i-o-my'e-li'tis (pōl'i-ō-mī'ē-lī'tis; pō'li-ō-), *n.* Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord. One form is known as **infantile paralysis**.

pol'ish (pōl'ish), *n.* 1 Act or process of polishing. 2 A smooth glossy surface; luster. 3 Social refinement. 4 A preparation used to produce a gloss. — *v. t.* 1 To make smooth and glossy, as by rubbing. 2 To refine in manners, etc.

Pol'ish (pōl'ish), *adj.* Of or relating to Poland, the Poles, or their language. — *n.* The Polish language.

po-lite (pō-līt'), *adj.* Refined or cultivated; also, courteous; civil. — **Ant.** Impolite. — **po-lite'ly**, *adv.* — **po-lite'ness**, *n.*

pol'i-tic (pōl'i-tik), *adj.* Wise in carrying out or suggesting a policy; also, of policies, plans, etc., expedient.

po-lit'i-cal (pō-lit'i-kāl), *adj.* Of or relating to politics. — **po-lit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pol'i-ti'cian (pōl'i-tīsh'ān), *n.* A person actively engaged in party politics.

pol'i-tics (pōl'i-tiks), *n.* 1 Science of government. 2 Activity in the affairs of parties which control or seek to control government.

pol'i-ty (pōl'i-tī), *n.* 1 A politically organized people or community. 2 Government.

pol'ka (pō(l)'kā; Brit. pōl'kā), *n.* A lively dance of Bohemian origin; also, music for this dance.

poll (pōl), *n.* 1 The head. 2 The casting and recording of votes in an election; also, the list of voters. 3 The place where votes are cast. — *v. t.* 1 To clip or shear; also, to cut off the top branches of (trees) or the horns of (cattle). 2 To register; enroll; also, to receive and count the votes of

(a jury, etc.). 3 To vote; also, to receive (votes) at an election.

pol'len (pōl'ēn), *n.* The mass of minute spores in seed plants, usually appearing as a yellow dust.

pol'li-na'tion (pōl'i-nā'shūn), *n.* The carrying of pollen to the seed-bearing part of a plant to fertilize the seed. — **pol'li-nate** (pōl'i-nāt), *v. t.*

pol'li-wog (pōl'i-wōg), *n.* A tadpole.

pol-lute (pō-lūt'), *v. t.* To soil; foul; defile. — **pol-lu'tion** (-lū'shūn), *n.*

po'lo (pō'lō), *n.* A game played by players on horseback, with long-handled mallets and a wooden ball.

pol-troon (pōl-trōōn'), *n.* A coward.

pol'y-clin'ic (pōl'i-klīn'ik), *n.* **Med.** A clinic treating diseases of many sorts, or a hospital for all kinds of diseases.

po-lyg'a-my (pō-līg'ā-mī), *n.* The practice of having more than one wife or husband at the same time.

pol'y-glot (pōl'i-glōt), *adj.* 1 Speaking or writing several languages. 2 Containing or made up of several languages.

pol'y-gon (pōl'i-gōn; esp. Brit., -gūn), *n.* In geometry, a figure having many angles. — **po-lyg'o-nal** (pō-līg'ō-nāl), *adj.*

pol'yp (pōl'ip), *n.* 1 A small cylindrical sea animal, attached to the sea bottom at one end, as the coral. 2 A mass of overgrowth mucous membrane, as in the nose.

pol'y-pus (pōl'i-pūs), *n.*; *pl.* -PI (-pī), -PUS-ES (-pūs-ēz). A polyp.

pol'y-syl-lab'ic (pōl'i-sī-lāb'ik), *adj.* Having more than three syllables.

pol'y-syl-la-ble (pōl'i-sī-lā-b'l), *n.* A polysyllabic word.

pol'y-tech'nic (pōl'i-tēk'nīk), *adj.* Of, relating to, or instructing in, many technical arts and applied sciences.

pol'y-the-ism (pōl'i-thē-iz'm), *n.* Belief in many gods. — **pol'y-the-ist** (-ist), *n.*

po-made (pō-mād'; -mād'), *n.* A perfumed ointment, esp. for the hair.

pome'gran'ate (pōm'grān'īt; pūm'-; pōm-grān'īt; pūm-), *n.* A tropical reddish fruit with edible crimson pulp; also, the tree which bears it.

pom'mel (pūm'ēl; -l; pōm'-), *n.* 1 A rounded knob, as on the hilt of a sword. 2 The knoblike bulge at the front and top of a saddlebow.

pom'mel (pūm'ēl; -l; pōm'-), *v. t.* To beat with the fists, a stick, etc.; pummel.

pomp (pōmp), *n.* A show of magnificence; display.

pom'pa-dour (pōm'pā-dōr; -dōōr), *n.* A style of dressing or brushing the hair high over the forehead; also, the hair dressed in this style.

pom'-pom' (pōm'pōm'), *n.* A rapid-fire automatic machine cannon.

pom'pon (pōm'pōn), *n.* 1 A rounded tuft as of feathers or wool, esp. for a woman's costume. 2 A chrysanthemum having small rounded flower heads.

pomp'ous (pōmp'ūs), *adj.* Making an appearance of importance, dignity, etc.;

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

esp. of persons, self-important. — **Syn.** Showy, ostentatious, pretentious. — **Ant.** Lowly. — **pom-pos'i-ty** (pŏm-pŏs'ī-tī), *n.*
pon'cho (ŏn'chŏ), *n.* A Spanish American cloak, like a blanket with a slit in the middle for the head.
pond (pŏnd), *n.* A small body of water.
pon'der (pŏn'dēr), *v. t. & i.* To meditate.
pon'der-ous (pŏn'dēr-ŭs; -drŭs), *adj.* 1 Very heavy. 2 Heavy in spirit; dull. — **Syn.** Cumbrous, cumbersome, weighty.
pone (pŏn). = CORN PONE.
pon-gee' (pŏn-jē'; pŭn-), *n.* A thin soft brownish fabric.
pon'lard (pŏn'yērd), *n.* Dagger.
pon'tiff (pŏn'tīf), *n.* A bishop; **esp.**, the pope. — **pon-tif'i-cal** (pŏn-tīf'ī-kāl), *adj.*
pon-tif'i-cals (pŏn-tīf'ī-kālz), *n. pl.* Robes of a bishop when he officiates, as at Mass.
pon-tif'i-cate (-ī-kāt), *n.* The office or term of office of a pontiff.
pon'ton (pŏn'tŏn; formerly, and still by some, pŏn-tŏn'), *n.* A pontoon.
pon-toon' (pŏn-tŏon'), *n.* 1 A flat-bottomed boat; **esp.**, *Mil.*, a flat-bottomed boat, float, or frame used in building bridges (pontoon bridges) quickly for the passage of troops or vehicles. 2 A watertight structure attached to an aircraft so that it will float on water.
po'ny (pŏ'nī), *n.* A small horse.
poo'dle (pŏd'dl), *n.* A small, highly intelligent dog, often kept as a pet.
pool (pŏol), *n.* 1 A small and rather deep body of fresh water. 2 A small body of standing liquid; as, a pool of blood.
pool (pŏol), *n.* 1 A variety of the game of billiards. 2 In a joint venture, the amount contributed by the participants; also, the group of participants. 3 A combination of business interests for mutual profit. — *v. t.* To contribute to a common fund.
poop (pŏop), *n.* A deck above the open deck abaft the mizzen.
poor (pŏor), *adj.* 1 Needy. 2 Scanty; inadequate. 3 Inferior. 4 Feeble; also, mean-spirited. 5 Barren. 6 Uncomfortable. 7 Lacking elegance or signs of wealth. 8 Inefficient; also, unsatisfactory. — **Syn.** Bad, wrong. — **poor'ly**, *adv.*
poor'house' (pŏor'hous'), *n.* Almshouse.
pop (pŏp), *n.* 1 A small explosive sound. 2 A bottled soft drink. — *v. i.* 1 To burst with a pop. 2 To issue forth suddenly; to dart. — *v. t.* 1 To put or thrust suddenly. 2 To cause to burst open. 3 To shoot.
pop'corn' (pŏp'kŏrn'), *n.* Indian corn having kernels which on exposure to heat burst open into a white starchy mass; also, the corn when popped.
pope (pŏp), *n.* The bishop of Rome, head of the Roman Catholic Church.
pop'gun' (pŏp'gŭn'), *n.* A toy gun for shooting pellets, with a popping noise, by compression of air.
pop'in-jay (pŏp'īn-jā), *n.* A vain, talkative person.

pop'lar (pŏp'lār), *n.* A slender tree of the willow family; also, its wood.
pop'lin (pŏp'līn), *n.* A corded silk or worsted fabric.
pop'o'ver (pŏp'ŏ-vēr), *n.* A quick bread, made from batter rich in egg and expanded by baking into a hollow shell.
pop'py (pŏp'ī), *n.* A hairy-stemmed plant with showy red, yellow, or white flowers.
pop'py-cock' (pŏp'ī-kŏk'), *n.* **Colloq.** Empty talk.
pop'u-lace (pŏp'ŭ-lās; -lās), *n.* The common people; the crowd.
pop'u-lar (pŏp'ŭ-lār), *adj.* 1 Relating or belonging to, or coming from, the common people. 2 Easy to understand; also, not expensive. 3 Pleasing to or approved by many people. — **Ant.** Unpopular. — **pop'u-lar'i-ty** (-lār'ī-tī), *n.* — **pop'u-lar-ize** (-lār-īz), *v. t.* — **pop'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*
pop'u-late (pŏp'ŭ-lāt), *v. t.* To people.
pop'u-la'tion (pŏp'ŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* The people in a country or area.
pop'u-lous (pŏp'ŭ-lŭs), *adj.* Thickly inhabited. — **pop'u-lous-ness**, *n.*
por'ce-lain (pŏr'sē-līn; pŏrs'līn), *n.* A fine translucent ware for cups, dishes, etc.; china.
porch (pŏrch), *n.* 1 A vestibule. 2 U. S. A veranda.
por'cu-pine (pŏr'kŭ-pīn), *n.* An animal having stiff, sharp, easily detachable spines mingled with its hair.
pore (pŏr), *v. i.* 1 To read or study with profound attention. 2 To ponder; reflect.
pore (pŏr), *n.* A tiny hole or opening, as in the skin.
pork (pŏrk), *n.* The flesh of swine used as food.
po'rous (pŏ'rŭs), *adj.* Full of pores, or tiny openings; hence, permeable by liquids; absorptive. — **po-ros'i-ty** (pŏ-rŏs'ī-tī), *n.*
por'phy-ry (pŏr'fī-rī), *n.* A dark-red or purple rock with white crystals embedded in it.
por'poise (pŏr'pŭs), *n.* 1 A blunt-nosed sea animal resembling a small whale. 2 A dolphin.
por'ridge (pŏr'īj), *n.* A broth made by boiling meal, or beans, peas, etc., in water or milk.
por'rin-ger (pŏr'īn-jēr), *n.* A dish for porridge.
port (pŏrt), *n.* A rich dark-red wine.
port (pŏrt), *n.* A harbor.
port (pŏrt), *n.* 1 In machinery, an inlet or outlet for gas, water, etc. 2 = PORTHOLE.
port (pŏrt), *n.* Bearing; carriage.
port (pŏrt), *n.* The side of a ship on the left of a person looking from stern to bow. — *v. t.* To turn to the port side.
port (pŏrt), *v. t.* *Mil.* To carry (arms) in a position slanting across the body from right to left.
port'a-ble (pŏr'tā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being carried.
por'tage (pŏr'tīj), *n.* The carrying of boats, goods, etc., overland between navigable bodies of water.

por'tal (pōr'tāl; -t'l), *n.* A door, gate, or entrance.

port-cul'lis (pōrt-kūl'is), *n.* A grating at the gateway of a fortress, to be let down to stop entrance.

por-tend' (pōr-tēnd'; pōr-), *v. t.* To give a sign or warning of beforehand. — *Syn.* Augur, prognosticate, foretell, predict, forecast, prophesy, forebode.

por'tent (pōr'tēnt; pōr'-), *n.* An evil omen.

por-ten'tous (pōr-tēn'tūs), *adj.* 1 Ominous; threatening. 2 Monstrous; prodigious.

por'ter (pōr'tēr), *n.* 1 A doorkeeper. 2 An attendant, as in a hotel.

por'ter-house' steak (pōr'tēr-hous'), *n.* A choice steak with a large tenderloin.

port-fo'li-o (pōrt-fō'lī-ō; -fōl'yō), *n.* 1 A portable case for loose papers. 2 The office and duties of a minister of state.

port'hole' (pōrt'hōl'), *n.* An opening in a ship's side.

por'ti-co (pōr'tī-kō), *n.* A colonnade or covered walk.

por-tiere' (pōr-tyâr'; -tī-âr'), *n.* A curtain hanging at a doorway.

por'tion (pōr'shūn), *n.* 1 Share; also, dowry. 2 One's destiny. 3 A part of a whole. — *v. t.* 1 To divide into portions; to distribute in shares. 2 To dower.

port'ly (pōrt'li), *adj.* Stately; dignified; also, somewhat stout.

port-man'teau (pōrt-măn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TEAUS (-tōz), -TEAUX (*E.* -tōz). A large traveling bag.

por'trait (pōr'trāt; -trīt), *n.* A picture of a person.

por'trai-ture (pōr'trā-tūr), *n.* The practice or art of making portraits.

por-tray' (pōr-trā'), *v. t.* 1 To make a portrait of. 2 To describe in words; represent dramatically. — **por-tray'al** (-āl), *n.*

Por'tu-guese (pōr'tū-gēz; -gēs), *adj.* Of or relating to Portugal, the Portuguese, or their language. — *n.* 1 A Portuguese person. 2 The Portuguese language.

pose (pōz), *v. t.* 1 To propose, as a question or problem. 2 To place in a fixed position or attitude, as a model for a portrait. — *v. i.* To assume a fixed position or attitude, as for a picture. — *n.* 1 A fixed position or attitude, assumed for artistic effect. 2 An assumed mood — **pos'er** (pōz'ēr), *n.*

po-si'tion (pō-zīsh'ūn), *n.* 1 Manner in which anything is arranged. 2 Way of considering things. 3 Situation; station. 4 Rank; also, employment; job.

pos'i-tive (pōz'ī-tīv), *adj.* 1 Definitely stated. 2 Confident; certain. 3 Affirmative. 4 Actual; real. 5 In grammar, having its simple form. 6 Designating the kind of electricity in glass when glass is rubbed with silk. 7 In photography, having the light and shade as existing in the original subject. — *Syn.* Sure. — *Ant.* Doubtful; negative. — *n.* 1 In grammar, the positive degree, or a form denoting it. 2 In photography, a positive picture.

pos'se (pōs'sē), *n.* A force of men having legal authority, as a detachment of police.

pos-sess' (pōs-zēs'), *v. t.* 1 To own. 2 To influence and control. — **pos-ses'sor** (-zēs'-ēr), *n.*

pos-ses'sion (pōs-zēs'hūn), *n.* 1 Ownership. 2 Thing possessed; *pl.*, wealth. 3 Outside domination or control. 4 Self-control.

pos-ses'sive (pōs-zēs'īv), *adj.* 1 Showing a desire to possess. 2 In grammar, designating the case of a noun or pronoun denoting ownership. — *n.* In grammar, the possessive case.

pos'si-ble (pōs'ī-b'l), *adj.* 1 Being something that can be done. 2 Being something that may or may not occur. 3 Able or fitted to be, become, etc. — **pos'si-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* — **pos'si-bly** (-bīlī), *adv.*

pos'sum (pōs'ūm). Short for OPOSSUM.

post (pōst), *n.* A pillar, prop, or the like; an upright piece serving as a support. — *v. t.* 1 To placard; to publish or announce by or as by a public notice. 2 To forbid to trespassers by putting up a notice.

post (pōst), *n.* 1 A soldier's station; also, place where a body of troops is stationed. 2 Any place to which a person is sent, appointed, etc. 3 A trading settlement. — *v. t.* To station at a post.

post (pōst), *n.* Post office; also, mail. — *v. i.* To travel with speed. — *v. t.* To mail (a letter, etc.). — **post'al** (pōs'tāl; -t'l), *adj.*

post'age (pōs'tīj), *n.* Charge fixed by law for carrying a letter, etc., by post. — **post'-age stamp**.

post'al card (pōs'tāl; -t'l), *n.* A card with a postage stamp printed on it.

post card, post'card' (pōst'kărd'), *n.* Any private card mailable when properly stamped.

post chaise (chāz). A four-wheeled closed carriage for rapid travel.

post'er (pōs'tēr), *n.* A notice intended to be posted in a public place.

pos-te'ri-or (pōs-tēr'ī-ēr), *adj.* Situated behind; rear; coming after.

pos-ter'i-ty (pōs-tēr'ī-tī), *n.* 1 Body of descendants from one ancestor. 2 Succeeding generations; hence, future time.

pos'tern (pōs'tērn), *n.* Rear door or gate. — **pos'tern**, *adj.*

post-grad'u-ate (pōst-grăd'ū-ât), *adj.* Of, relating to, or designating graduates or studies pursued after graduation. — *n.* A student pursuing such studies.

post'haste' (pōst'hăst'), *n.* Speed in traveling, as of a courier. — *adv.* With great speed; by fastest means.

post'hu-mous (pōs'tū-mūs), *adj.* 1 Born after the death of the father. 2 Published after the death of its author.

pos-til'ion, pos-til'ion (pōs-tīl'yūn; pōs-), *n.* A rider on the left-hand horse of a pair drawing a post chaise.

post'man (pōst'măn), *n.* Letter carrier.

post'mark' (pōst'mărk'), *n.* Any mark officially put on mail; strictly, the mark

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

canceling the postage stamp. — *v. t.* To put a postmark on.
post'mas'ter (pōst'mās'tēr), *n.* A person in charge of a post office.
postmaster general; *pl.* **POSTMASTERS GENERAL.** The head of the post-office department of a government.
post-mor'tem (pōst'mōr'tēm), *adj.* 1 Occurring, made, or done after death, as an examination of the body. 2 Relating to a post-mortem examination. — *n.* A post-mortem examination.
post'of'fice. 1 The government department for handling mail matter. 2 The office where mail is received and dispatched.
post-pone' (pōst-pōn'), *v. t.* To delay. — **post-pone'ment**, *n.*
post'script (pōst'skrīpt; pōs'skrīpt), *n.* A note added to a finished letter, book, etc.
pos'tu-late (pōs'tū-lāt), *n.* A proposition taken for granted as true and made the starting point in a chain of reasoning. — (-lāt), *v. t.* To assume as true.
pos'ture (pōs'tūr), *n.* Pose, bearing, or carriage of one's body.
post'war' (pōst'wār'), *adj.* After the war.
po'sy (pō'zī), *n.* A flower.
pot (pōt), *n.* Any of various cylindrical vessels for liquids, as for drinking, cooking, etc. — *v. t.* To preserve in pots.
pot'ash' (pōt'āsh'), *n.* A white chemical made from wood ashes and used in making soap, glass, etc.
po-tas'si-um (pō-tās'ī-ūm), *n.* A silver-white metallic element, used in making glass, gunpowder, fertilizer, etc.
po-ta'tion (pō-tā'shūn), *n.* A drink.
po-ta'to (pō-tā'tō), *n.*; *pl.* **PO-TA'TOES** (-tōz). The underground tuber of a plant of the nightshade family; also, the plant.
po'tent (pō'tēnt), *adj.* Having authority; influential or effective. — *Syn.* Powerful, forceful, forcible. — *Ant.* Impotent. — **po'ten-cy** (-tēn-sī), *n.*
po'ten-tate (pō'tēn-tāt), *n.* A ruler, sovereign, etc.
po-ten'tial (pō-tēn'shāl), *adj.* Capable of becoming real; possible. — *Syn.* Dormant, latent. — *Ant.* Active, actual. — *n.* The quantity of electrical force in an electric conductor, as measured by some standard. — **po-ten'ti-al'i-ty** (-shī-āl'ī-tī), *n.* — **po-ten'ti-al-ly**, *adv.*
poth'er (pōth'ēr), *n.* A do; fuss.
pot'herb' (pōt'ūrb'; -hūrb'), *n.* Any herb whose leaves or stems are boiled for food, esp. greens, as spinach, or used to season food, as mint.
pot'hook' (-hōok'), *n.* 1 An S-shaped hook for hanging pots and kettles over an open fire. 2 A hooked iron rod used to lift pots or lids. 3 A written character shaped like a pothook, as one used in teaching to write.
po'tion (pō'shūn), *n.* A drink; dose, as of medicine.
pot'pour'ri' (pō'pōr'rē'; pōt'pōr'rī), *n.* A mixture; a medley, anthology, or the like, as in music or literature.

pot'sherd' (pōt'shūrd'), *n.* A piece or fragment of a broken earthen pot.
pot'tage (pōt'tij), *n.* A dish of boiled vegetables, or of meat and vegetables.
pot'ter (pōt'ēr), *n.* One who makes earthenware dishes, vases, etc.
pot'ter-y (pōt'ēr-ī), *n.* 1 A place where earthen pots, dishes, etc., are made. 2 Dishes, pots, vases, etc., made from clay. 3 Art of a potter.
pouch (pouch), *n.* 1 A small bag; as, a mail pouch or tobacco pouch. 2 A sac, as one in which some animals carry their young.
poul'tice (pōl'tis), *n.* A soft mixture, as of bran, herbs, etc., usually heated, spread on a cloth, and applied to a sore or injury.
poul'try (pōl'trī), *n.* Domestic fowls, as chickens, turkeys, ducks, etc.
pounce (pouns), *v. i.* To spring, leap, or swoop down (on or upon).
pound (pound), *n.* A public enclosure where stray animals are kept.
pound (pound), *n.* 1 A measure of weight equal to 16 ounces. 2 The money standard of Great Britain.
pound (pound), *v. t.* 1 To crush to a powder or pulp by beating. 2 To strike heavily or repeatedly, as with the fist; to beat; pommel. — *v. i.* To beat; also, to move, dance, run, etc., with heavy steps.
pour (pōr), *v. t. & i.* To flow, or cause to flow, in a stream or flood. — *n.* A flood; a downpour.
pout (pout), *v. i.* To thrust out the lips, as in displeasure; to look sullen. — **pout**, *n.*
pov'er-ty (pōv'ēr-tī), *n.* 1 Need; esp., lack of money. 2 Poor quality, as of soil, etc. — *Ant.* Riches. — **pov'er-ty-strick'en**, *adj.*
pow'der (pou'dēr), *n.* 1 Fine dustlike particles. 2 A preparation in the form of dustlike particles; as, sleeping powders. 3 Any of various dry explosives, as gunpowder. — *v. t.* 1 To sprinkle with powder. 2 To crush into powder. — **pow'der-y**, *adj.*
pow'er (pou'ēr), *n.* 1 Ability to act. 2 Control; authority; influence. 3 A person with authority and influence; also, a strong and influential nation. 4 Might; energy. 5 Force used to do work; also, the rate of transfer of energy, as the rate at which an engine is doing work (given in *horsepower*). 6 The product obtained by multiplying one number by itself a particular number of times. 7 The amount by which an optical lens magnifies. — *Ant.* Impotence. — **pow'er-ful** (-fōol; -f'l), *adj.* — **pow'er-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **pow'er-less**, *adj.*
pow'er-boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat driven by an engine or motor.
pow'wow' (pou'wou'), *n.* 1 Among the North American Indians: a A priest, conjurer, or medicine man. b A noisy ceremony, performed for cure of diseases, success in war, etc. c A conference of or with Indians. 2 U. S. Any assembly likened to an Indian powwow.

pox (pōks), *n.* Any of various diseases characterized by eruptions; specifically, syphilis.

prac'ti-ca-ble (prāk'tī-kā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being done; feasible. — **Ant.** Impracticable. — **prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), *n.*

prac'ti-cal (prāk'tī-kāl), *adj.* 1 Relating to action and practice rather than theories, ideas, etc. 2 Useful. 3 Inclined to do things rather than just think or plan about them. 4 Virtual. — **prac'ti-cal'i-ty** (-kāl'i-tī), *n.* — **prac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

prac'tice, prac'tise (prāk'tīs), *v. t.* 1 To do, perform, or exercise often or regularly. 2 To work at repeatedly. 3 To follow as a profession. 4 To train. — **prac'ticed, prac'tised** (-tīst), *adj.*

prac'tice, n. 1 Actual performance; use. 2 Habit; custom. 3 Action repeated to gain skill. 4 Exercise of one's profession.

prac'ti-tion-er (prāk'tīsh'ūn-ēr), *n.* One who practices a profession, as law or medicine.

prae'fect (prē'fēkt). Variant of **PREFECT**.

prae'tor (prē'tōr), *n.* In ancient Rome, an official next to the consul in authority. — **prae-to'ri-an** (prē-tō'rī-ān), *adj.* — **prae'tor-ship**, *n.*

prai'rie (prār'ī), *n.* A broad tract of level or rolling land covered by coarse grass but with no trees, as in the Mississippi valley.

praise (prāz), *v. t. & i.* 1 To commend; extol. 2 To glorify (God) by homage, as in worship or song. — **Ant.** Blame. — **praise, n.** — **praise'wor'thy** (-wūr'thī), *adj.*

prance (prāns), *v. i.* 1 To spring from the hind legs, as a horse. 2 To swagger; also, to caper. — **prance, n.**

prank (prāngk), *n.* A practical joke.

prate (prāt), *v. i. & t.* To talk too much; prattle.

prat'tle (prāt'tl), *v. i. & t.* To prate; babble. — *n.* Trifling or childish talk.

prawn (prōn), *n.* An edible shrimplike crustacean.

pray (prā), *v. t.* 1 To entreat; implore. 2 To ask earnestly for. — *v. i.* To say prayers, esp. to God.

prayer (prār), *n.* 1 Entreaty; request. 2 Act of praying to God. 3 The words used in praying. 4 A form of religious service largely occupied in praying. 5 *pl.* Good wishes. 6 That which is prayed for. — **prayer'ful** (-fōōl; -f'l), *adj.* — **prayer'ful-ly**, *adv.*

prayer book. A book containing the prayers used in the services of a church.

pre- (prē; prē-). A prefix meaning *before*.

preach (prēch), *v. i.* To deliver a sermon. — *v. t.* 1 To proclaim in a sermon. 2 To advocate. 3 To deliver (a sermon). — **preach'er, n.** — **preach'ing, n.** — **preach'ment, n.**

pre'am'ble (prē'ām'b'l; prē-ām'b'l), *n.* Introductory matter; preface, as to a statute.

pre'ar-range' (prē-ā-rānj'), *v. t.* To arrange beforehand.

pre-car'i-ous (prē-kār'ī-ūs), *adj.* Insecure; uncertain; unstable. — **Syn.** Dangerous, hazardous, perilous, jeopardous, risky.

pre-cau'tion (prē-kō'shūn), *n.* Caution taken beforehand to ward off evil or assure success. — **pre-cau'tion-ar'y** (-ēr'ī; esp. *Brit.*, -ēr-ī), *adj.*

pre-cede' (prē-sēd'), *v. t. & i.* To be or go before in rank, importance, time, etc. — **pre-ced'ence** (prē-sēd'ēns; prēs'ē-dēns; prēs'sē-), **pre-ced'en-cy** (-(d)ēn-sī), *n.*

pre-c'e-dent (prēs'ē-dēnt; prēs'sē-), *n.* Something said or done that may serve to justify further words or acts of the same kind. — **pre-ced'ent** (prē-sēd'ēnt), *adj.*

pre-ced'ing (prē-sēd'īng), *adj.* Going before; that precedes; previous. — **Syn.** Antecedent, precedent, foregoing, prior, former, anterior. — **Ant.** Following.

pre'cept (prē'sēpt), *n.* An order, rule, etc., meant to guide one's conduct. — **Ant.** Practice; counsel.

pre-cep'tor (prē-sēp'tēr), *n.* Teacher. — **pre-cep'tress** (-trēs; -trīs), *n. fem.*

pre'cinct (prē'sīngkt), *n.* 1 An enclosure, as around a church. 2 *pl.* Environs; neighborhood. 3 A limited area; bounds. 4 A district, as for administrative or electoral purposes.

pre'cious (prēsh'ūs), *adj.* Of great value; also, cherished; dear.

prec'i-pice (prēs'ī-pīs), *n.* A steep cliff.

pre-cip'i-tate (prē-sīp'ī-tāt), *adj.* 1 Headlong. 2 Too hasty; rash. 3 Sudden; abrupt. — **Ant.** Deliberate. — **pre-cip'i-tate-ly**, *adv.*

pre-cip'i-tate (prē-sīp'ī-tāt), *v. t. & i.* 1 To hurl down, as from a height. 2 To cause to happen suddenly. 3 To cause to separate out of a liquid and fall to the bottom as crystals. 4 To fall as rain, dew, etc. — **Syn.** Speed, accelerate, quicken, hasten, hurry. — (-tāt; esp. *Brit.*, -tīt), *n.* The crystals that form and fall to the bottom of a liquid.

pre-cip'i-ta'tion (prē-sīp'ī-tā'shūn), *n.* 1 A headlong fall. 2 Rash haste. 3 The causing of crystals to form in a liquid and fall to the bottom. 4 Water that falls as rain, snow, mist, etc.; also, the quantity of this water.

pre-cip'i-tous (prē-sīp'ī-tūs), *adj.* 1 Very steep. 2 Falling quickly. 3 Rash.

pre-cise' (prē-sīs'), *adj.* 1 Exact; accurate. 2 Scrupulous; strict. — **Ant.** Loose. — **pre-cise'ly**, *adv.* — **pre-cise'-ness, n.**

pre-cl'sion (prē-sīzh'ūn), *n.* Exactness.

pre-clude' (prē-klōōd'), *v. t.* To bar; shut out.

pre-co'cious (prē-kō'shūs), *adj.* Early in development, esp. in mental development. — **Ant.** Backward. — **pre-coc'i-ty** (-kōs'ī-tī), *n.*

pre-con-ceive' (prē-kōn-sēv'), *v. t.* To form an opinion of beforehand. — **pre-con-cep-tion** (-sēp'shūn), *n.*

pre-cur'sor (prē-kūr'sēr), *n.* Forerunner.

pred'a-to'ry (prēd'ā-tō'rī; esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-ī),

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

- adj.** 1 Pillaging. 2 Preying upon other animals.
- pred'e-ces'sor** (prēd'ē-sēs'ēr; prēd'ē-sēs'ēr; *esp. Brit.*, prēdē-), *n.* One who holds an office, position, etc., before.
- pre-des'ti-na'tion** (prē-dēs'tī-nā'shūn; prē-dēs-), *n.* 1 Destiny; fate. 2 The doom-ing of men from the beginning of time to eternal bliss or misery. — **pre-des'ti-nate** (prē-dēs'tī-nāt), *v. t.* — **pre-des'tine** (-dēs'tīn), *v. t.*
- pre-de-ter'mine** (prēdē-tūr'mīn), *v. t.* To determine beforehand.
- pre-dic'a-ment** (prē-dīk'ā-mēnt), *n.* An unpleasant or difficult situation. — **Syn.** Dilemma, quandary.
- pred'i-cate** (prēd'ī-kāt), *v. t.* 1 To affirm; state. 2 To assert to be a quality or attribute of. 3 To base; found. 4 Erro-neously, to foretell. — (-kīt), *n.* 1 In logic, the thing whose truth is stated or denied. 2 In grammar, the word or words that tell about the subject of a sentence. — **pred'i-cate** (-kīt), *adj.*
- pre-dict'** (prē-dīkt'), *v. t. & i.* To foretell. — **pre-dic'tion** (-dīk'shūn), *n.*
- pre-di-ges'tion** (prēdī-jēs'chūn; -dī-), *n.* Artificial digestion of food, as by chemical action, for use in illness, etc. — **pre-di-gest'** (-jēs't'), *v. t.*
- pre-di-lec'tion** (prēdī-lēk'shūn; prēd'ī-), *n.* Bias; prejudice. — **Ant.** Aversion.
- pre-dis-pose'** (prēdīs-pōz'), *v. t.* 1 To in-cline beforehand; to bias. 2 To dispose of beforehand. — **pre-dis-po-si'tion** (-dō-zīsh'ūn), *n.*
- pre-dom'i-nate** (prē-dōm'ī-nāt), *v. i.* To be superior in strength, number, authority, influence, etc. — **pre-dom'i-nance** (-nāns), *n.* — **pre-dom'i-nant** (-nānt), *adj.*
- pre-em'i-nent** (prē-ēm'ī-nēnt), *adj.* Su-perior, esp. in excellence. — **pre-em'i-nence** (-nēns), *n.* — **pre-em'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*
- pre-empt'** (prē-ēmp't'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To settle upon (public land) with the right to purchase before others; to take by such right. 2 *Colloq.* To appropriate; to seize upon before someone else can. — **Syn.** Usurp, confiscate. — **pre-emp'tion** (-ēmp'shūn), *n.*
- preen** (prēn), *v. t. & i.* To trim, tidy, or dress up. — **Syn.** Prink, primp.
- pre-ex-ist'** (prē-ēg-zīst'; -īg-), *v. i. & t.* To exist before. — **pre-ex-ist'ence** (-zīs-tēns), *n.* — **pre-ex-ist'ent** (-tēnt), *adj.*
- pre-fab'ri-cate** (prē-fāb'rī-kāt), *v. t.* To fabricate the parts of (as a house) at the factory, for rapid assembly elsewhere.
- pref'ace** (prēf'īs), *n.* Introduction; fore-word. — **pref'ace**, *v. t.* — **pref'a-to'ry** (prēf'ā-tō'rī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.*
- pre'fect, prae'fect** (prēf'ēkt), *n.* 1 A chief magistrate or high public official; as, a *prefect* of police. 2 In certain schools, a student monitor. — **pre'fec-ture** (prēf'ēk-tūr), *n.*
- pre-fer'** (prē-fūr'), *v. t.* 1 To promote; ad-vance. 2 To like better. 3 To present
- for approval. — **pref'er-a-ble** (prēf'ēr-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **pref'er-a-bly** (-blī), *adv.*
- prefer-ence** (prēf'ēr-ēns), *n.* 1 A special liking for one thing over another. 2 Choice; selection. — **pref'er-en'tial** (-ēn'shāl), *adj.*
- pre-fer'ment** (prē-fūr'mēnt), *n.* Promo-tion; advancement.
- pre-fig'ure** (prē-flg'ūr), *v. t.* 1 To fore-shadow. 2 To imagine beforehand.
- pre-fix'** (prē-fīks'), *v. t.* To place before or at the beginning; as, to *prefix* a syllable to a word. — (-fīks), *n.* One or more letters or syllables prefixed to a word in order to modify its meaning.
- preg'nant** (prēg'nānt), *adj.* Being with young. — **preg'nan-cy** (-nān-sī), *n.*
- pre-hen'sile** (prē-hēn'sīl; -sīl), *adj.* Adapted for grasping, esp. by wrapping around; as, the *prehensile* tail of certain monkeys.
- pre-his-tor'ic** (prē-hīs-tōr'īk), *adj.* Relat-ing to the period before written history began.
- pre-judge'** (prē-jūj'), *v. t.* To judge before full examination.
- prej'u-dice** (prēj'ōō-dīs), *n.* 1 Injury; damage. 2 An opinion for or against any-thing without adequate basis; bias. — **prej'u-dī'cial** (-dīsh'ūl), *adj.*
- pre-l'ate** (prēl'īt), *n.* An ecclesiastic of high rank. — **pre-l'a-cy** (-ā-sī), *n.*
- pre-lim'i-nar'y** (prē-līm'ī-nēr'y; *esp. Brit.*, -nēr-ī), *adj.* Preceding the main subject, business, etc. — *n.* A preliminary step, measure, game, etc.
- pre-lude** (prēl'ūd; prē'lūd), *n.* 1 An intro-ductory event. 2 In music, a movement introducing the main theme.
- pre-ma-ture'** (prē-mā-tūr'; prē-mā-tūr; *esp. Brit.*, prēm'ā-tūr), *adj.* Happening, com-ing, or done before the usual or proper time. — **Syn.** Untimely, advanced. — **Ant.** Matured. — **pre-ma-ture'ly**, *adv.*
- pre-med'i-tate** (prē-mēd'ī-tāt), *v. t. & i.* To consider and plan beforehand. — **pre-med'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.*
- pre-mi-er** (prē'mī-ēr; prēm'yēr), *adj.* First; chief. — (-prēm'yēr; prēm'yēr), *n.* The first minister of state; the prime minister. — **pre-mi-er-ship**, *n.*
- pre-mière'** (prē-myār'), *adj. fem.* First; chief. — *n. fem. pl.* -MIÈRES (*Fr.* prēm-yār') 1 The leading lady, as of a the-ATRICAL cast. 2 A first performance, as of a play.
- prem'ise** (prēm'īs), *n.* 1 A statement of fact, made as a basis for reasoning. 2 *pl.* Property; real estate; a piece of land.
- pre'mi-um** (prē'mī-ūm), *n.* 1 A prize. 2 A sum over and above the stated value of anything. 3 The amount a person pays for insurance.
- pre-mo-ni'tion** (prē'mō-nīsh'ūn), *n.* Fore-warning. — **pre-mon'i-to-ry** (prē-mōn'ī-tō'rī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.*
- pre-na'tal** (prē-nā'tāl; -t'ī), *adj.* Before birth.
- pre-oc'cu-pied** (prē-ōk'ū-pīd), *adj.* 1 En-grossed; absorbed; lost in thought. 2 Al-

foot; out, off; cube, unite, urn, up, circūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure: K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ready occupied. — *Syn.* Abstracted, absent, absent-minded, distraught.

pre-oc'cu-py (prē-ōk'ū-pī), *v. t.* 1 To occupy the attention of beforehand. 2 To take possession of before another. — **pre-oc'cu-pa'tion** (-pā'shūn), *n.*

pre-or-dain' (prē-ōr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain or decree beforehand.

pre-paid' (prē-pād'), *adj.* Paid for in advance.

pre-pare' (prē-pār'), *v. t.* 1 To make ready beforehand for some purpose. 2 To make, form, equip, etc., for some special purpose. — **prep'a-ra'tion** (prēp'ā-rā'shūn), *n.* — **pre-par'a-to'ry** (prē-pār'ā-tō-rī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī, -trī), *adj.*

pre-pon'der-ate (prē-pōn'dēr-āt), *v. i.* To exceed in weight, influence, power, etc.; to predominate. — **pre-pon'der-ance** (-āns), *n.* — **pre-pon'der-ant** (-ānt), *adj.*

prep'o-si'tion (prēp'ō-sī'shūn), *n.* In grammar, a relating particle expressing a relation between its noun or pronoun and some other word (live in Chicago).

pre-pos-ess' (prē-pōs-zēs'), *v. t.* 1 To take possession of beforehand. 2 To bias; prejudice. — **pre-pos-ses'sion** (-zēs'hūn), *n.*

pre-pos-ess'ing (-īng), *adj.* Tending to invite favor; attractive; as, a *prepossessing* manner.

pre-pos'ter-ous (prē-pōs'tēr-ūs), *adj.* Contrary to nature and reason; absurd.

pre-req'u-i-site (prē-rēk'wī-zīt), *adj.* Required beforehand; necessary as a condition preceding a proposed result. — *n.* Something prerequisite.

pre-rog'a-tive (prē-rōg'ā-tīv), *n.* A right to certain special powers or privileges.

pre-sage' (prē-sāj'), *v. t.* 1 To give an omen or sign of. 2 To foretell. — (prēs'-ij), *n.* 1 An omen. 2 A foreboding.

pres-by-ter (prēz'bī-tēr; prēs'-), *n.* In Presbyterian churches, an elder; *esp.*, a minister.

Pres-by-te'ri-an (prēz'bī-tēr-i-ān; prēs'-), *adj.* Designating or relating to a church or churches which believe in church government by presbyters. — **Pres-by-te'ri-an, n.** — **Pres-by-te'ri-an-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

pres-by-ter'y (prēz'bī-tēr-ī; -tēr-ī; prēs'-), *n.* 1 In Presbyterian churches, a church court. 2 The part of a church reserved for officiating priests.

pre'sci-ence (prē'shī-ēns; prēsh'-), *n.* Foreknowledge; foresight. — **pre'sci-ent** (-ēnt), *adj.*

pre-scribe' (prē-skrīb'), *v. t.* 1 To order as a rule of action. 2 To direct the use of, as of a medicine.

pre-scrip'tion (prē-skrīp'shūn), *n.* A written direction for the preparation and use of a medicine; also, the medicine.

pres'ence (prēz'ēns; -ns), *n.* 1 The fact of being in a certain place. 2 Immediate nearness of a person. 3 A person's bearing, carriage, etc.

pres'ent (prēz'-), *adj.* 1 Being before, in sight, or at hand; being at a certain place, at a certain time, or in a certain way. 2 Now existing

or going on. 3 In grammar, expressing action or being in the time that now is or the time of speaking. — *n.* 1 Present time. 2 Present business or matter. 3 Present tense. — **pres'ent-ly, adv.**

pre-sent' (prē-zēnt'), *v. t.* 1 To introduce, as at court. 2 To bring before the public. 3 To make a gift to. 4 To offer as a gift. 5 To exhibit. 6 To direct or aim, as a weapon. — (prēz'ēnt; -nt), *n.* A gift. — **pre-sent'a-ble** (prē-zēnt'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **pres'en-ta'tion** (prēz'ēn-tā'shūn; prē-zēn-), *n.* — **pre-sent'ment** (prē-zēnt'mēnt), *n.*

pre-sen'ti-ment (prē-zēnt'ī-mēnt), *n.* Premonition; forewarning.

pre-serve' (prē-zūrv'), *v. t.* 1 To keep safe; guard; protect. 2 To keep from decaying. 3 To can, pickle, or the like. 4 To maintain; as, to *preserve* silence. — *n.* 1 Preserved fruit. 2 A place where game, fish, etc., are under protection. — **pres'er-va'tion** (prēz'ēr-vā'shūn), *n.* — **pre-serv'a-tive** (prē-zūrv'ā-tīv), *adj. & n.* — **pre-serv'er** (-zūrv'ēr), *n.*

pre-side' (prē-zīd'), *v. i.* To act as chairman and direct proceedings, as at a meeting.

pres'i-dent (prēz'ī-dēnt), *n.* 1 Chief official of a company, society, etc. 2 [*often cap.*] Chief executive officer of a modern republic. — **pres'i-den-cy** (-dēn-sī), *n.* — **pres'i-den'tial** (-dēn'shāl), *adj.*

press (prēs), *v. t.* 1 To bear down upon; squeeze. 2 To force; compel. 3 To squeeze out (juice, etc.). 4 To iron (clothes). 5 To request or urge strongly. 6 To speed up. — *n.* 1 A throng. 2 Pressure. 3 A machine for stamping or pressing. 4 A closet or case for holding clothing. 5 The art, act, or process of printing; also, newspapers and periodicals, or editorial comment in them. — **press'er, n.** — **press'man** (-mān), *n.*

pres'sure (prēsh'ēr), *n.* 1 A bearing down; a squeeze. 2 Oppression; distress. 3 Any burdensome force or influence. 4 Urgency. — *Syn.* Stress, strain, tension.

pres'sur-ize (prēsh'ēr-īz), *v. t.* To maintain normal atmospheric pressure within (a sealed cabin of an aircraft) during high-level flight by means of a supercharger.

pres-tige' (prēs-tēzh'; prēs'tīj), *n.* Renown; fame. — *Syn.* Influence, authority.

pres'to (prēs'tō), *adv.* Suddenly.

pre-sume' (prē-zūm'), *v. t.* 1 To take upon oneself without leave or warrant. 2 To take for granted; assume. — *v. i.* To act or behave with undue boldness. — **pre-sum'a-ble** (-zūm'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **pre-sum'-a-bly** (-b'lī), *adv.*

pre-sump'tion (prē-zūmp'shūn), *n.* 1 Effrontery; audacity. 2 Evidence that is probable but not conclusive. — **pre-sump-tive** (-tīv), *adj.*

pre-sump'tu-ous (prē-zūmp'tū-ūs), *adj.* Too self-confident; taking undue liberties; overbold.

pre'sup-pose' (prē-sū-pōz'), *v. t.* 1 To

suppose beforehand. **2** To require beforehand as a necessary condition. — *Syn.* Presume, assume. — **pre'sup-po-si'tion** (prē'sūp-ō-zīsh'ūn), *n.*

pre-tence' (prē-tēns'; prē'tēns). Variant of **PRETENSE**.

pre-tend' (prē-tēnd'), *v. t.* **1** To feign. **2** To allege as an excuse. — *v. i.* **1** To allege a title, as to a throne. **2** To make believe; sham. — **pre-tend'er**, *n.*

pre-tense', **pre-tence'** (prē-tēns'; prē'tēns), *n.* **1** A claim, esp. one not supported by facts. **2** Mere display; show. **3** Purpose; aim. **4** Deception; false show. — **pre-ten'sion** (prē-tēn'shūn), *n.*

pre-ten'tious (prē-tēn'shūs), *adj.* **1** Showy; ostentatious. **2** Ambitious in scope, subject, etc. — *Ant.* Unpretentious. — **pre-ten'tious-ness**, *n.*

pret'er-it, **pret'er-ite** (prēt'ēr-īt), *n.* The past tense.

pre'ter-nat'u-ral (prē'tēr-nāt'ū-rāl), *adj.* Beyond the natural; strange and inexplicable.

pre'text (prē'tēkst), *n.* Excuse; pretense.

pret'ty (prīt't), *adj.* Delicately or gracefully pleasing. — *Syn.* Bonny, comely, fair, beautiful. — *adv.* In some measure; rather. — **pret'ti-ly** (prīt'ti-lī), *adv.* — **pret'ti-ness** (prīt'ti-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

pre-vail' (prē-vāl'), *v. i.* **1** To triumph. **2** To succeed. **3** To urge successfully. **4** To be or become common or prevalent. — **pre-vail'ing**, *adj.*

prev'a-lent (prēv'ā-lēnt), *adj.* Extensively existing; widespread; rife. — **prev'a-lence** (-lēns), *n.*

pre-var'i-ate (prē-vār'ī-kāt), *v. i.* To deviate from the exact truth; loosely, to lie. — **pre-var'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.*

pre-vent' (prē-vēnt'), *v. t.* To keep from doing, happening, etc. — *Ant.* Permit. — **pre-vent'a-ble**, *adj.* — **pre-ven'tion** (-vēn'shūn), *n.* — **pre-ven'tive** (-tīv), **pre-vent'a-tive** (-vēn'tā-tīv), *adj.* & *n.*

pre-view' (prē-vū'), *n.* **1** A view of a performance, exhibition, etc., before it is opened to the public; specif., a showing of a motion picture before it is exhibited publicly. **2** Also **pre'vue'** (prē-vū'). A showing of snatches from a motion picture advertised for future appearance.

pre-view' (prē-vū'), *v. t.* To see beforehand, esp. in advance of public presentation.

pre'vi-ous (prē'vī-ūs), *adj.* Earlier; former. — *Syn.* Foregoing, prior, preceding. — *Ant.* Subsequent; consequent. — **pre'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.*

pre-war' (prē-wār'), *adj.* Before the war.

prey (prā), *n.* **1** Any animal hunted by another animal for food; hence, a victim. **2** Act of pouncing upon, as to kill for food; as, birds of prey. — *v. i.* **1** To plunder; pillage; raid. **2** To have a wearing effect; as, the crime preyed on his mind.

price (prīs), *n.* **1** Value; worth. **2** Amount of money paid or asked for something; cost. — *v. t.* To fix the price of

price'less (prīs'lēs; -līs), *adj.* Too valuable to have a price set on it; invaluable. — *Syn.* Precious, costly, expensive.

prick (prīk), *n.* **1** A point, dot, or small wound. **2** Something sharp or pointed. **3** A stinging pain. — *v. t.* **1** To pierce slightly. **2** To sting, as with remorse. **3** To trace (a pattern) by piercing small holes in a paper. — *Syn.* Punch, puncture, perforate, bore, drill.

prick'le (prīk'le), *n.* **1** A small sharp point, as a thorn. **2** A slight stinging pain. — *v. i.* To tingle. — **prick'ly** (-lī), *adj.*

pride (prīd), *n.* **1** Conceit. **2** Justifiable self-respect. **3** Haughty behavior; disdain. **4** Ostentation; display. — *Ant.* Humility; shame. — *v. t.* To indulge in pride; to plume (oneself). — **pride'ful** (-fūl; -f'ī), *adj.*

priest (prēst), *n.* A person having authority to conduct religious rites and services; hence, a clergyman. — **priest'ess**, *n. fem.* — **priest'hood**, *n.* — **priest'ly**, *adj.*

priest'craft' (prēst'krāft'), *n.* Priestly knowledge, skill, policies, or methods; — chiefly derogatory.

prig (prīg), *n.* A person irritatingly careful about his conduct, speech, etc. — **prig'-gish**, *adj.*

prim (prīm), *adj.* Stiffly decorous.

pri'ma-cy (prī'mā-sī), *n.* **1** Condition of being first, as in rank, time, etc. **2** Office, station, or dignity of a primate. **3** In the Roman Catholic Church, the supreme authority of the Pope.

prī'mal (prī'māl), *adj.* **1** First; original. **2** Most important; chief.

prī'ma-ri-ly (prī'mēr-lī; -mā-rī-lī; *emphat. also* prī-mār'ī-lī), *adv.* Originally; fundamentally.

prī'ma-ry (prī'mēr-ī; -mā-rī), *adj.* **1** First; primitive; original; also, fundamental. **2** Chief; most important. — *n.* **1** First in order, rank, etc. **2** U. S. A preliminary election in which voters nominate for office candidates of their own party.

prī'mate (prī'mīt), *n.* **1** A bishop, usually an archbishop, who is highest in rank and dignity in a group of dioceses or a nation. **2** One of an order of mammals consisting of man and the apes, monkeys, etc.

prime (prīm), *n.* **1** The earliest stage of anything. **2** The period of life when a person is best in looks, health, and strength. **3** The best thing or part. — *adj.* **1** First in time, order, rank, importance, etc. **2** In arithmetic, not capable of being divided by any number except itself or 1. — *v. t.* **1** To put in working condition. **2** To instruct or coach beforehand.

prim'er (prīm'ēr; *Brit. usually* prī'mēr), *n.* An elementary textbook.

prī-mē-val (prī-mē-vāl), *adj.* Belonging to the earliest ages.

prīm'i-tive (prīm'ī-tīv), *adj.* **1** Original; earliest. **2** Having the quality or qualities of early times.

pri'mo-gen'i-ture (prī'mō-jěn'ī.tŭr), *n.* 1 The fact of being the first-born child of a family. 2 The right of the first-born child to inherit all of his parent's property.

pri-mor'di-al (prī-mōr'dī-āl), *adj.* First created or existing; in its original state; rudimentary.

primp (prĭmp), *v. i. & t.* To dress up; prink.

prim'rose (prīm'rōz'), *n.* A small plant that bears clusters of yellow flowers.

prince (prĭns), *n.* 1 A sovereign. 2 In some countries, the son of a sovereign or other member of a royal family. 3 A highly successful person, as in business. — **prince'ly**, *adj.* — **prin'cess** (prĭn'sēs; -sĭs; *Brit. often prĭn-sēs'*), *n. fem.*

prin'ci-pal (prĭn'sī-pāl; -p'ī), *adj.* Chief; main. — *n.* 1 A leader. 2 Money invested for profit. 3 A chief official in a school. — **prin'ci-pal-ly**, *adv.*

prin'ci-pal'i-ty (prĭn'sī-pāl'ī-tī), *n.* Territory or jurisdiction of a prince.

prin'ci-ple (prĭn'sī-p'ī), *n.* 1 Source; origin. 2 Basic truth or law. 3 Rule of conduct. 4 The way anything works or is made.

prink (prĭngk), *v. t. & i.* To dress up; to dress or arrange oneself for show.

print (prĭnt), *n.* 1 Mark made by pressure. 2 Something stamped with an impression. 3 Printed matter. 4 Cloth upon which a figure is stamped. — *v. t.* 1 To stamp or impress upon something. 2 To produce impressions of, from type, etc. 3 In photography, to make (a positive picture) from a negative. — **print'er**, *n.* — **print'less**, *adj.*

print'ing press. A machine by which printing is done from type, plates, etc.

pri'or (prī'ēr), *n.* The superior of a priory. — **pri'or-ess** (-ēs; -ĭs), *n. fem.*

pri'or (prī'ēr), *adj.* 1 Previous. 2 Taking precedence because earlier, more important, etc. — **pri-or'i-ty** (prī-ōr'ī-tī), *n.*

pri'o-ry (prī'ō-rī), *n.* A monastery, convent, or house of a religious order.

prism (prĭz'm), *n.* 1 In geometry, a solid whose sides are parallelograms and whose ends are parallel and alike in shape and size. 2 A three-sided glass or crystal object of this shape which breaks up light into rainbow colors. — **pris-mat'ic** (prĭz-māt'ik), *adj.*

pris'on (prĭz'n), *n.* A place of confinement, esp. for criminals. — **pris'on-er** (prĭz'n-ēr; prĭz'nēr), *n.*

pris'tine (prĭs'tēn; -tĭn; *esp. Brit., -tĭn*), *adj.* Primitive; hence, uncorrupted by civilization, etc.

pri'va-cy (prī'vā-sī; *Brit. also prīv'ā-*), *n.* Seclusion; also, secrecy.

pri'vate (prī'vīt), *adj.* 1 Personal; not public. 2 Not holding public office. 3 Secret. — **pri'vate-ly**, *adv.*

pri'vate (prī'vīt), *n.* A soldier below the rank of noncommissioned officer.

pri'va-tee (prī'vā-tē), *n.* An armed privately owned vessel commissioned to cruise against enemy ships; also, the com-

mander, or a crew member, of such a vessel.

— **pri'va-teers'man** (-tērz'mān), *n.*

pri'va'tion (prī-vā'shūn), *n.* Hardship; dire need.

priv'et (prĭv'ēt; -ĭt), *n.* An ornamental branching shrub of the olive family, esp. the California privet, widely used for hedges.

priv'i-lege (prĭv'ī-lĭj), *n.* A right or liberty granted to a person as a favor. — *v. t.* To grant a privilege or privileges to.

priv'y (prĭv'ī), *adj.* 1 Personal; private. 2 Secret; confidential. 3 Secretly or privately aware. — *n.* A toilet. — **priv'i-ly** (-ī-lī), *adv.*

prize (prĭz), *v. t.* To value highly. — *Syn.* Treasure, cherish, appreciate. — *n.* 1 Something won, or to be won, in competition, in a lottery, etc. 2 A person, ship, etc., seized by the enemy. 3 Any valuable possession. — *Ant.* Forfeit. — **prize**, *adj.*

prize fight. An exhibition contest of boxers, usually professionals, for a stake or wager.

pro (prō), *adv.* For; on the affirmative side. — **pro**, *n.*

prob'a-ble (prōb'ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Apparently true. 2 Likely to happen or to have happened. — *Ant.* Certain; improbable. — **prob'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ī-tī), *n.* — **prob'a-bly** (-bĭlī), *adv.*

pro'bate (prō'bāt; *esp. Brit., -bĭt*), *n.* The official proof of anything, as of a will. — (-bāt), *v. t.* To submit (a will) to the judge of a court of probate for official approval.

pro-ba'tion (prō-bā'shūn), *n.* 1 Proof. 2 Method of determining truth, character, fitness, etc.; a period of trial. — **pro-ba'tion-ar'y** (-ēr'ī; *esp. Brit., -ēr-ī*), *adj.*

pro-ba'tion-er (-ēr), *n.* A person who is undergoing probation or is on trial, as a newly admitted student nurse, or a convicted person released on a suspended sentence under certain conditions.

probe (prōb), *n.* 1 In surgery, a slender instrument for examining a cavity, ulcer, etc. 2 A searching examination. — *Syn.* Inquiry, inquest, research. — *v. t.* 1 To examine with a probe. 2 To investigate thoroughly.

prob'i-ty (prōb'ī-tī; prō'bī-), *n.* Uprightness; honesty.

prob'lem (prōb'lēm; -lēm), *n.* 1 Something to be solved. 2 Something difficult to understand. — *Ant.* Solution.

prob'lem-at'i-cal (prōb'lēm-āt'ī-kāl), *adj.* Of the nature of a problem; hard to decide or solve; hence, doubtful. — *Syn.* Dubious, questionable.

pro-bos'cis (prō-bōs'is), *n.* A long flexible snout, as the trunk of an elephant.

pro-ce'dure (prō-sē'dŭr), *n.* 1 Method of conducting any business or action. 2 An action or series of actions.

pro-ceed' (prō-sēd'), *v. i.* 1 To go forward; advance. 2 To issue; come forth. 3 To carry on legal action.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

pro-ceed'ing (prō-sēd'ing), *n.* 1 = PRO-CEDURE. 2 A transaction. 3 *pl.* Record of action taken, business done, etc., as at a meeting.

pro'ceeds (prō'sēdz), *n. pl.* The money, profit, etc., resulting from some business deal.

proc'ess (prōs'ēs; *esp. Brit.*, prō'sēs), *n.* 1 Act of proceeding. 2 A series of actions or operations leading to some result; as, the process of manufacture. — *Syn.* Procedure. — *v. t.* To subject to some special treatment, as in manufacturing.

pro-cēs'sion (prō-sēs'hūn), *n.* A parade.

pro-cēs'sion-al (-āl; -l), *n.* A hymn sung as the choir enters the church at the beginning of a service.

pro-claim' (prō-klām'), *v. t.* To make known publicly; to declare; announce. — **proc'la-ma'tion** (prōk'lā-mā'shūn), *n.*

pro-cliv'i-ty (prō-kliv'i-tī), *n.* Inclination or bent; disposition.

pro-cras'ti-nate (prō-krās'tī-nāt), *v. i. & t.* To delay; waste time; postpone. — *Syn.* Lag, dawdle, loiter. — *Ant.* Hasten, hurry. — **pro-cras'ti-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

pro'cre-ate (prō'krē-āt), *v. t.* To beget. — *Syn.* Generate, sire, breed, reproduce. — **pro'cre-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

proc'tor (prōk'tēr), *n.* A college official charged with keeping order, as during examinations. — **proc-to'ri-al** (prōk-tō'rī-āl), *adj.*

proc'u-ra'tor (prōk'ū-rā'tēr), *n.* An administrator, as of a province of ancient Rome.

pro-cure' (prō-kūr'), *v. t.* To obtain; get. — *Syn.* Secure, acquire, gain, win, earn. — **pro-cur'a-ble** (-kūr'ā-b'l), *adj.*

prod (prōd), *v. t. & n.* Goad.

prod'i-gal (prōd'ī-gāl; -g'l), *adj.* Lavish; wasteful; recklessly extravagant. — *Syn.* Profuse. — *Ant.* Parsimonious; frugal. — *n.* A spendthrift. — **prod'i-gal'i-ty** (-gāl'ī-tī), *n.*

pro-dī'gious (prō-dī'jūs), *adj.* Huge; vast. — *Syn.* Monstrous, tremendous, stupendous, monumental.

prod'i-gy (prōd'ī-jī), *n.* Any very unusual person or thing; a wonder.

pro-duce' (prō-dūs'), *v. t.* 1 To exhibit. 2 To bear; yield. 3 To manufacture. 4 To bring about; cause. — *v. i.* To yield. — (prōd'ūs; prō'dūs), *n.* Product; yield. — **pro-duc'er** (prō-dūs'ēr), *n.*

prod'uct (prōd'ukt; -ūkt), *n.* 1 Anything produced by labor, thought, growth, etc. 2 In mathematics, the number resulting from multiplication.

pro-duc'tion (prō-dūk'shūn), *n.* Act of producing, or thing produced. — **pro-duc-tive** (-tīv), *adj.* — **pro-duc'tive-ness**, *n.* — **pro-duc-tiv'i-ty** (prō'dūk-tīv'ī-tī), *n.*

pro-fane' (prō-fān'), *v. t.* To treat with irreverence (something sacred); to desecrate. — *adj.* 1 Not sacred. 2 Using oaths; swearing. — *Ant.* Sacred. — **prof'a-na'tion** (prōf'ā-nā'shūn), *n.* — **pro-fane'ly**, *adv.* — **pro-fane'ness**, *n.*

pro-fan'i-ty (prō-fān'ī-tī), *n.* Profane language. — *Syn.* Blasphemy, cursing, swearing.

pro-fess' (prō-fēs'), *v. t.* 1 To admit openly; avow. 2 To follow (a calling or occupation). 3 To confess one's faith in.

pro-fes'sion (prō-fēs'hūn), *n.* 1 An open declaration or avowal. 2 Occupation, if not commercial, agricultural, mechanical, etc.; calling. 3 The body of persons engaged in a calling.

pro-fes'sion-al (-āl; -l), *adj.* Relating to a profession. — *n.* A person who engages in an occupation, esp. sport, for money rather than for sport alone. — **pro-fes-sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

pro-fes'sor (prō-fēs'ēr), *n.* A lecturer or teacher in an advanced school. — **pro-fes-so'ri-al** (prōf'ē-sō'rī-āl; prōf'ē-), *adj.* — **pro-fes'sor-ship**, *n.*

prof'er (prōf'ēr), *v. t.* To offer; tender. — *n.* An offer.

pro-fi'cient (prō-fīsh'ēnt), *adj.* Skilled; expert. — *Syn.* Adept, skillful. — *n.* An expert. — **pro-fi'cient-cy** (-ēn-sī), *n.* — **pro-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*

pro'file (prōf'il; *esp. Brit.*, -fēl), *n.* Outline of an object; esp., a head drawn from the side. — *Syn.* Contour, silhouette.

prof'it (prōf'it), *n.* Gain, as from business transactions; esp., net gain. — *v. i.* To be useful; to avail. — *v. t.* To benefit. — **prof'it-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **prof'it-a-bly** (-b'l), *adv.* — **prof'it-less**, *adj.*

prof'it-ear' (prōf'it-ēr'), *n.* A person who takes advantage of a situation to make an unreasonable profit. — **prof'it-ear'**, *v. i.*

prof'li-ga-cy (prōf'ī-gā-sī), *n.* Dissolute character or conduct. — **prof'li-gate** (-gāt), *adj. & n.*

pro-found' (prō-found'), *adj.* 1 Intellectually deep; thorough. 2 Deeply felt; intense. 3 Bending low in respect, reverence, etc. — *Ant.* Shallow. — **pro-found-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-fun'di-ty** (-fūn'dī-tī), *n.*

pro-fuse' (prō-fūs'), *adj.* Abundant; done or given generously. — *Syn.* Lavish, prodigal, luxuriant, exuberant. — *Ant.* Spare, scanty, scant. — **pro-fuse'ly**, *adv.* — **pro-fu'sion** (-fū'zhūn), *n.*

pro-gen'i-tor (prō-jēn'ī-tēr), *n.* A direct ancestor. — *Ant.* Progeny.

prog'e-ny (prōj'ē-nī), *n.* Offspring; children; descendants.

prog-nos'tic (prōg-nōs'tīk), *n.* A sign; forecast.

prog-nos'ti-cate (-tī-kāt), *v. t.* To foretell; predict. — **prog-nos'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.* — **prog-nos'ti-ca'tor** (-kā'tēr), *n.*

pro'gram, pro'gramme (prō'grām; -grām), *n.* 1 A brief outline of the order of events the subjects included, etc., in any public exercise, performance, etc. 2 A plan of procedure.

prog'ress (prōg'rēs; *esp. Brit.*, prō'grēs), *n.* 1 An advance. 2 Growth or development. — (prō-grēs'), *v. i.* 1 To advance; proceed. 2 To develop; improve. — *Ant.* Retrogress.

pro-gres'sion (prô-grêsh'ûn), *n.* 1 Advance; progress. 2 A connected series, as of acts, events, and steps.
pro-gres'sive (prô-grêsh'iv), *adj.* 1 Advancing. 2 Interested in improvements, new ideas, etc.; striving for progress. — **Ant.** Reactionary. — *n.* 1 A progressive person. 2 A member of a party (**Pro-gressive party**) claiming to favor progressive policies. — **pro-gres'sive-ly**, *adv.*
pro-hib'it (prô-hib'it), *v. t.* 1 To forbid. 2 To stop; prevent. — **Ant.** Permit.
pro-hi-bi'tion (prô'hî-bîsh'ûn; prô'hî-), *n.* 1 Act of prohibiting. 2 The forbidding by law of the sale or manufacture of alcoholic drinks as beverages. — **pro-hi-bi'tion-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **pro-hib'i-tive** (prô-hib'î-tîv), *adj.* — **pro-hib'i-to'ry** (-tôrî; esp. Brit., -têr-î), *adv.*
pro-ject' (prô-jêkt'), *v. t.* 1 To throw forward. 2 To scheme. 3 To cause to protrude. 4 To cause (light or shadow) to fall into space, or (an image) upon a surface, as in motion pictures. — (prôj'êkt; -îkt), *n.* A plan or scheme; a planned undertaking. — **pro-jec'tion** (prô-jêk'shûn), *n.* — **pro-jec'tor** (-jêk'têr), *n.*
pro-jec'tile (prô-jêk'tîl; Brit. also prôj'êk-tîl), *n.* A body hurled or projected by external force; esp., a missile for a firearm.
pro-le-tar'i-an (prô'lê-târ'î-ân), *n.* A person of the wage-earning class.
pro-le-tar'i-at (-ât), *n.* The wage-earning class.
pro-lif'ic (prô-lîf'îk), *adj.* 1 Producing young or fruit abundantly. 2 Producing many plans, schemes, etc. — **Ant.** Barren, unfruitful.
pro-lix' (prô-lîks'; prô'lîks), *adj.* Using too many words. — **Syn.** Wordy, verbose, diffuse, redundant. — **pro-lix'i-ty** (prô-lîk'sî-tî), *n.*
pro'logue (prô'lôg), *n.* Introduction to a speech, poem, etc.
pro-long' (prô-lông'), *v. t.* To lengthen in time, extent, or range; to continue. — **Syn.** Protract, extend, elongate. — **pro-lon-ga'tion** (prô'lông-gâ'shûn), *n.*
prom'e-nade' (prôm'ê-nâd'; -nâd'), *n.* 1 A stroll; walk. 2 A place for walking. 3 A ball or dance. — *v. i. & t.* To take a promenade (on or about).
prom'i-nent (prôm'î-nênt), *adj.* 1 Projecting; jutting out. 2 Distinguished; notable. — **Syn.** Remarkable, conspicuous, outstanding, noticeable, striking, arresting. — **prom'i-nence** (-nêns), *n.* — **prom'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*
prom-is'cu-ous (prô-mîs'kû-ûs), *adj.* 1 Composed of all sorts and kinds; mixed. 2 Not restricted to one person, class, etc. — **Syn.** Miscellaneous. — **prom'is-cu'i-ty** (prôm'îs-kû'î-tî; prô'mîs-), *n.*
prom'ise (prôm'îs), *n.* 1 A pledge to do or not to do some specified thing; also, the thing promised. 2 Reason for hope of success, improvement, etc. — *v. t.* 1 To pledge. 2 To assure. 3 To suggest beforehand. — **prom'is-ing**, *adj.*

prom'is-so'ry (prôm'î-sô'rî; esp. Brit., -sêr-î), *adj.* Containing a promise.
prom'on-to'ry (prôm'ûn-tôrî; esp. Brit., -têr-î), *n.* A point of land jutting into the sea; headland.
pro-mote' (prô-môt'), *v. t.* 1 To advance in station, rank, honor, etc. 2 To further; forward. — **Ant.** Impede. — **pro-mo'tion** (-mô'shûn), *n.* — **pro-mo'tion-al**, *adj.*
pro-mot'er (prô-môt'êr), *n.* One who takes the first steps in organizing a company, selling its securities, and starting it toward production.
prompt (prômpt), *adj.* 1 Quick and ready to act; also, punctual. 2 Done or given without delay. — **prompt'ly**, *adv.* — **prompt'ness**, *n.*
prompt (prômpt), *v. t.* 1 To incite. 2 To give a cue to (an actor, speaker, etc.). 3 To inspire. — **prompt'er**, *n.*
prompt'i-tude (prômpt'î-tûd), *n.* Habit of being prompt; promptness.
pro-mul'gate (prô-mûl'gât; esp. Brit., prôm'ûl-gât), *v. t.* To proclaim; publish abroad. — **pro-mul-ga'tion** (prô'mûl-gâ'shûn; prôm'ûl-), *n.*
prone (prôn), *adj.* 1 Having a tendency or inclination; inclined. 2 Lying face downwards; also, prostrate; flattened out. — **Syn.** Subject, exposed, open, liable, susceptible.
prong (prông), *n.* One of the sharp points of a fork; a tine; hence, a slender projecting part, as a point of an antler.
pro'noun (prô'noun), *n.* In grammar, a word used instead of a noun.
pro-nounce' (prô-nouns'), *v. t.* 1 To utter officially; as, to pronounce sentence on a convicted man. 2 To speak aloud with attention to correct sound and accent. — **pro-nun'ci-a'tion** (prô-nûn'sî-â'shûn; -shî-â'-), *n.*
pro-nounced' (-nounst'), *adj.* Strongly marked; decided; as, a pronounced improvement.
pro-nounce'ment (prô-nouns'mênt), *n.* Formal announcement.
proof (prôof), *n.* 1 Evidence of the truth or correctness of something; also, a test, check, etc., to establish a fact. 2 In photography, a trial print from a negative. 3 In printing, a trial impression from type. — **Ant.** Disproof. — *adj.* Of standard strength and quality.
proof'read' (prôof'rêd'), *v. t. & i.*; see READ. To read and mark corrections in (printer's proof). — **proof'read'er**, *n.*
prop (prôp), *v. t.* 1 To support by placing something under or against. 2 To sustain; encourage; strengthen. — **prop**, *n.*
prop'a-gan'da (prôp'â-gân'dâ; prô'pâ-), *n.* Any organized group spreading special doctrines, information, etc.; also, the ideas, beliefs, etc., thus spread abroad. — **prop'a-gan'dist** (-dîst), *n.*
prop'a-gate (prôp'â-gât), *v. t.* 1 To cause to multiply by generation. 2 To cause to spread. — *v. i.* To bear young; to be produced by generation, or, in plants, by

âle, châotic, câre, âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, hêre, êvent, ênd, silênt, makêr; îce, îll, charity; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; fôod,

seeds, cuttings, etc. — **prop'a-ga'tion** (prōp'ā-gā'shūn), *n.*
pro-pel' (prō-pēl'), *v. t.* To impel forward or onward. — **Syn.** Push, shove, thrust.
pro-pel'ler (prō-pēl'ēr), *n.* A device, often a hub fitted with revolving blades, which imparts motion to steamships, airplanes, etc.
pro-pen'si-ty (prō-pēn'sī-tī), *n.* Natural inclination; bent. — **Ant.** Antipathy.
prop'er (prōp'ēr), *adj.* 1 Natural; distinctive. 2 Of or relating to the exact or specified part strictly so called; as, England *proper* is small. 3 Suitable; fit. 4 Decent; obeying social rules. — **Syn.** Meet, appropriate, fitting; seemly, decorous. — **Ant.** Improper. — **prop'er-ly**, *adv.*
prop'er-ty (prōp'ēr-tī), *n.* 1 A special quality of a thing. 2 Ownership. 3 Something owned, as land, goods, money, etc. — **prop'er-tied** (-tīd), *adj.*
proph'e-cy (prōf'ē-sī), *n.* Prediction of things to come.
proph'e-sy (prōf'ē-sī), *v. t. & i.* To predict; foretell.
proph'et (prōf'ēt; -īt), *n.* 1 A person inspired by God to speak for him, as in announcing future events. 2 One who foretells events. — **proph'et-ess**, *n. fem.*
pro-phet'ic (prō-fēt'ik), **pro-phet'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* Of or relating to a prophet or prophecy. — **pro-phet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
pro-phy-lac'tic (prōf'ī-lāk'tik; prōf'ī-), *adj.* 1 *Med.* Preventing or guarding from disease. 2 Protective. — *n. Med.* Anything that prevents disease; specif., a prophylactic medicine.
pro-plin'qui-ty (prō-pīng'kwī-tī), *n.* Nearness; proximity.
pro-pli'ti-ate (prō-pīsh'ī-āt), *v. t.* To appease; conciliate. — **pro-pli'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* — **pro-pli'ti-a-to'ry** (-ā-tō'rī; *esp. Brit., -tēr-ī*), *adj.*
pro-pli'tious (prō-pīsh'ūs), *adj.* Favorable; promising. — **Ant.** Unpropitious; adverse.
pro-po'nent (prō-pō'nēnt), *n.* A person who makes a proposal; one who states or lays down a proposition; hence, an advocate.
pro-po'rtion (prō-pōr'shūn), *n.* 1 The relation of one portion to another, or to the whole, or of one thing to another, with respect to size, quantity, or degree; ratio; also, size, extent, or degree; *pl.*, dimensions. 2 A share; quota. 3 Symmetrical arrangement. — *v. t.* 1 To adjust in suitable relation or proportion. 2 To arrange symmetrically. — **pro-po'rtion-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **pro-po'rtion-a'l** (-āl), *adj.* — **pro-po'rtion-a-te** (-īt), *adj.*
pro-po'se' (prō-pōz'), *v. t.* 1 To offer for consideration; suggest. 2 To plan; intend. 3 To name; nominate. — *v. i.* 1 To intend; plan. 2 To make an offer of marriage. — **pro-po'sal** (-pōz'āl; -l), *n.*
prop'o-si'tion (prōp'ō-zīsh'ūn), *n.* 1 Proposal. 2 Statement of something to be proved, explained, or discussed; subject to be treated.

pro-pound' (prō-pound'), *v. t.* To propose for consideration or debate.
pro-pri'e-tar'y (prō-prī'ē-tēr'ī; *esp. Brit., -tēr-ī*), *adj.* Made and sold, as a medicine, by a manufacturer who has the sole right to make and sell it.
pro-pri'e-tor (prō-prī'ē-tēr), *n.* Owner. — **pro-pri'e-tor-ship'**, *n.* — **pro-pri'e-tress** (-trēs; -trīs), *n. fem.*
pro-pri'e-ty (prō-prī'ē-tī), *n.* 1 Correctness in manners or behavior. 2 *pl.* The customs of polite society.
prop root. A root serving as a prop or support to the plant.
pro-pul'sion (prō-pūl'shūn), *n.* 1 A propelling; a driving forward. 2 Driving power.
pro-rogue' (prō-rōg'), *v. t.* To defer or end officially the meeting of (a legislative body). — **Syn.** Adjourn, dissolve.
pro-sa'ic (prō-zā'ik), *adj.* Humdrum; dull; not exciting.
pro-scribe' (prō-skrīb'), *v. t.* 1 To outlaw. 2 To denounce and condemn. — **pro-scrip'tion** (-skrīp'shūn), *n.*
prose (prōz), *n.* Ordinary nonrhythmical language.
pros'e-cute (prōs'ē-kūt), *v. t.* 1 To follow to the end. 2 To proceed against (a person) by legal proceedings. — **pros'e-cu'tion** (-kū'shūn), *n.* — **pros'e-cu'tor** (-kū-tēr), *n.*
pros'e-lyte (prōs'ē-līt), *n.* A person newly converted to a sect, political party, etc. — **pros'e-lyt-ism** (-līt-īz'm; -lī-tīz'm), *n.*
pros'o-dy (prōs'ō-dī), *n.* The art or science dealing with verse forms, poetic meters, etc.
pros'pect (prōs'pēkt), *n.* 1 A view. 2 Act of looking forward into the future. 3 That which is hoped for; expectation. 4 A possible customer, candidate, etc. — **Syn.** Outlook, anticipation. — *v. t. & i.* To explore, as for gold. — **pro-spec'tive** (prō-spēk'tīv), *adj.* — **pro-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pros'pec-tor** (prōs'pēk-tēr; prō-spēk'tēr), *n.*
pro-spec'tus (prō-spēk'tūs), *n.* A preliminary statement of an enterprise, as a business undertaking, a literary work, etc., giving advance information calculated to arouse interest and win support.
pros'per (prōs'pēr), *v. i.* To succeed; thrive.
pros-per'i-ty (prōs-pēr'ī-tī), *n.* Thriving condition; success.
pros-per-ous (prōs'pēr-ūs), *adj.* 1 Successful; flourishing. 2 Favorable.
pros'ti-tute (prōs'tī-tūt), *v. t.* To devote to base or unworthy purposes. — *n.* A harlot. — **pros'ti-tu'tion** (-tū'shūn), *n.*
pros'trate (prōs'trāt), *adj.* 1 Bending forward with face on the ground, as in adoration. 2 Lying at full length; supine. 3 Laid low, as trees by wind. — (prōs'trāt; *by some, esp. Brit., prōs-trāt'*), *v. t.* 1 To cast into a prostrate position. 2 To reduce to submission, exhaustion, or the like. — **pros-tra'tion** (prōs-trā'shūn), *n.*

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

pros'y (prōz'ŷ), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to prose; prosaic. 2 Dull and tedious.

pro-tag'o-nist (prō-tāg'ō-nīst), *n.* One who takes the leading part in a drama or story; hence, an active participant.

pro-TECT' (prō-tēkt'), *v. t.* To shield from injury; to defend; guard.

pro-TEC'tion (prō-tēk'shūn), *n.* 1 Defense; guard. 2 In economics, removal of foreign competition by levying such taxes on imported goods that such goods cannot be profitably sold in competition with the same goods in domestic production and markets. — **pro-TEC'tive** (-tēk'tiv), *adj.* — **pro-TEC'tion-ist**, *n.*

pro-TEC'tor (prō-tēk'tēr), *n.* 1 A defender; guardian. 2 A guard; as, a chest *pro-TEC'tor*. — **pro-TEC'tress** (-trēs; -trīs), *n. fem.*

pro-TEC'tor-ate (prō-tēk'tēr-īt), *n.* Political relation between a strong state and a weak state whereby the strong state protects the weak state and shares in its government; also, the state so protected.

pro'tē-gē (prō'tē-zhā), *n. masc.*, **pro'tē-gēē** (-zhā), *fem.* A person under the care and protection of another.

pro'te-in (prō'tē-īn; -tēn), *n.* A nourishing substance found in all animal and vegetable cells and constituting a necessary element in diet.

pro-TEST' (prō-tēst'), *v. t.* 1 To assert; affirm. 2 To make a protest against. — *v. i.* To dissent. — **Ant.** Agree. — (prō'tēst), *n.* 1 A complaint; also, an objection. 2 A formal objection, as in writing, against some act, condition, etc. — **pro-TEST-a'tion** (prō'tēs-tā'shūn), *n.*

pro-TEST-ant (prō'tēs-tānt; prō'tēs-), *n.* 1 One who protests. 2 [cap.] A Christian who is not a member of the Roman Catholic Church or of the Orthodox Church. — **Pro-TEST-ant-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

pro'to-col (prō'tō-kōl), *n.* 1 An original copy; specif., in diplomacy, a preliminary memorandum, as of agreements reached during negotiations, often used as a basis for a final convention or treaty. 2 The rigid code prescribing correct formal procedure, as in diplomatic exchanges and ceremonies.

pro'to-plasm (prō'tō-plāz'm), *n.* The colorless, jellylike, living substance in plant and animal cells. — **pro'to-plas'mic** (-plāz'mik), *adj.*

pro'to-type (prō'tō-tīp), *n.* Archetype.

pro-TRACT' (prō-trākt'), *v. t.* To prolong; continue. — **Syn.** Extend, lengthen. — **Ant.** Curtail.

pro-trude' (prō-trōōd'), *v. t. & i.* To stick out; project. — **pro-tru'sion** (-trōō'zhūn), *n.*

pro-tu'ber-ance (prō-tū'bēr-āns), *n.* A swelling; a bulge.

proud (prōūd), *adj.* 1 Haughty; also, conceited. 2 Exulting; glorying. 3 Mettlesome. 4 Self-respecting. — **Syn.** Arrogant, insolent, overbearing, disdainful. — **Ant.** Humble; ashamed. — **proud'ly**, *adv.*

prove (prōōv), *v. t.* 1 To test by experiment or by a standard. 2 To establish by argument or evidence. 3 To show to be genuine, as a will. — **Ant.** Disprove.

prov'en-der (prōv'ēn-dēr; -īn-dēr), *n.* 1 Dry food, as hay, oats, etc., for domestic animals. 2 *Humorous.* Food.

prov'erb (prōv'ūrb; -ērb), *n.* A pithy saying; maxim; adage. — **pro-ver'bial** (prō-vūrb'ī-āl), *adj.*

pro-VIDE' (prō-vīd'), *v. t.* 1 To look out for in advance. 2 To supply; furnish. — *v. i.* 1 To take measures beforehand. 2 To stipulate. 3 To supply wants.

prov'i-dence (prōv'ī-dēns), *n.* 1 Prudence; thrift. 2 [cap.] God. 3 Divine guidance or care. — **Ant.** Improvidence.

prov'i-dent (prōv'ī-dēnt), *adj.* Frugal; thrifty.

prov'i-den'tial (-dēn'shāl), *adj.* 1 Determined by Providence. 2 Lucky; opportune.

prov'ince (prōv'īns), *n.* 1 A division of a country made for purposes of local government; esp., one of the divisions of Canada. 2 A part of a country far from its capital or chief city. 3 Sphere of interest. — **pro-vin'cial** (prō-vīn'shāl), *adj.*

pro-vi'sion (prō-vīzh'ūn), *n.* 1 Act of providing. 2 Stock or store of food. 3 Condition; stipulation; proviso, as in a contract.

pro-vi'sion-al (-āl; -l), *adj.* Temporary; as, a *provisional* government.

pro-vi'so (prō-vī'zō), *n.* A clause in a law, agreement, or the like, by which some condition is introduced.

pro-VOKE' (prō-vōk'), *v. t.* 1 To arouse to action; esp., to anger. 2 To stir up (feeling, etc.). — **Syn.** Irritate, exasperate, nettle, aggravate; excite, stimulate, pique. — **Ant.** Gratify. — **pro-v'o-ca'tion** (prōv'ō-kā'shūn), *n.* — **pro-voc'a-tive** (prō-vōk'-ā-tiv), *adj.*

prov'ost (prōv'ūst; *military* prō-vō'; *attributive* prō'vō), *n.* 1 A high administrative officer in some colleges. 2 *Mil.* An officer of the military police.

pro'vost mar'shal (prō'vō). *Mil.* An officer appointed head of the military police.

PROW (prōū), *n.* The bow of a vessel; also, the forward end of an airship.

PROW'ESS (prōū'ēs; -īs), *n.* 1 Valor. 2 A brave deed. 3 Superior skill.

PROWL (prōūl), *v. i. & t.* To roam about stealthily. — **PROWL**, *n.*

prox-im'i-ty (prōks-īm'ī-tī), *n.* Nearness. — **Ant.** Distance.

prox'y (prōks'ī), *n.* Authority held by one person to act for another, as in voting.

PRUDE (prōōd), *n.* One who affects excessive modesty in speech and behavior. — **PRUD'ER-Y** (prōōd'er-ī), *n.* — **PRUD'ISH** (prōōd'īsh), *adj.*

PRU'DENT (prōō'dēnt), *adj.* Wise in action or judgment; cautious in avoiding mistakes. — **Syn.** Judicious, sensible, sane; foresighted, discreet. — **PRU'DENCE** (-dēns), *n.* — **PRU-DEN'tial** (prōō-dēn'shāl), *adj.*

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

prune (prōn), *n.* A variety of dried plum.
prune (prōn), *v. t. & i.* To trim; to lop off (superfluous branches); to cut off or out.
pru'ri-ent (prōr'i-ēnt), *adj.* Lewd. —
pru'ri-ence (-ēns), *n.*
pry (prī), *n.* A lever. — *v. t.* 1 To raise or lift off with a pry. 2 To get at with great difficulty.
pry (prī), *v. i.* To look inquisitively; to snoop. — **pry**, *n.* — **pry'ing**, *adj.*
psalm (sām), *n.* 1 A sacred song or poem; hymn. 2 [cap.] One of the hymns in the Old Testament **Book of Psalms**. —
psalm'ist, **Psalm'ist** (sām'ist), *n.*
psal'mo-dy (sāl'mō-dī; sām'ō-), *n.* The singing of psalms in worship.
Psal'ter (sōl'tēr), *n.* Also **Psal'ter-y** (sōl'tēr-y). The Book of Psalms.
pseu'do- (sū'dō-; psū'-), **pseud-**. A prefix meaning *sham, feigned, counterfeit*.
pseu'do-nym (sū'dō-nīm; psū'-), *n.* A fictitious name.
psy'chi'a-try (sī-kī'ā-trī; psī-; (p)sī'kī'āt-rī), *n.* The branch of medicine dealing with mental disorders. — **psy'chi'a-trist** (-trist), *n.*
psy'che (sī'kē; psī'-), *n.* The human soul; also the mind; mental life.
psy'chic (sī'kik; psī'-), *adj.* Also **psy'chical** (-kī-kāl). 1 Of or pertaining to the psyche. 2 Lying beyond known physical processes. 3 In spiritualism, sensitive to nonphysical forces.
psy'cho-a-nal'y-sis (sī'kō-ā-nāl'ī-sīs; psī'-), *n.* The method of treating mental disorders as arising from desires consciously rejected but subconsciously persistent. —
psy'cho-an'a-lyst (-ān'ā-līst), *n.*
psy'chol'o-gy (sī-kōl'ō-jī; psī'-), *n.* The science which treats of the mind, its powers, functions, and acts. — **psy'cho-log'i-cal** (sī'kōl'ō-jī-kāl; psī'-), *adj.* — **psy'cho-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **psy'chol'o-gist** (sī-kōl'ō-jīst; psī'-), *n.*
psy'chop'a-thy (sī-kōp'ā-thī; psī'-), *n.* Mental disorder. — **psy'cho-path'ic** (sī'kō-pāth'ik; psī'-), *adj. & n.*
pto'maine (tō'mān; tō-mān'), *n.* A chemical substance formed by bacteria on certain decaying matter, as meat.
pub (pūb), *n.* *British Slang.* A public house; tavern.
pu'ber-ty (pū'bēr-tī), *n.* The period in which a person first becomes capable of begetting or bearing children.
pub'lic (pūb'lik), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to the people as a whole; not private. 2 Open to all; also, serving all. 3 Not kept secret. 4 Having an official position representing the people. — *n.* 1 The people as a whole. 2 A particular group of people. — **pub'lic-ly**, *adv.*
pub'li-can (pūb'li-kān), *n.* 1 In ancient Rome, a tax collector. 2 *Brit.* One who keeps a public house.
pub'li-ca'tion (pūb'li-kā'shūn), *n.* 1 The act or business of publishing. 2 Anything published, as a book, magazine, etc.
public house. Any inn or hotel; esp., *Brit.*,

a place where liquors are sold by the glass, to be drunk on the premises.
pub'li-cist (pūb'li-sist), *n.* One versed in international law; loosely, any writer on matters of public policy.
pub'lic'i-ty (pūb'lis'itī), *n.* 1 Advertising. 2 Public notice or attention.
public school. 1 *Eng.* Any of various select endowed schools that give a liberal education and prepare students for the universities. 2 *U.S. & Brit. Colonies and Dominions.* An elementary or secondary school maintained by local governmental authority.
pub'lish (pūb'lish), *v. t.* 1 To proclaim. 2 To issue for sale to the public. — **pub'lish-er**, *n.*
puck (pūk), *n.* 1 [often cap.] A mischievous sprite. 2 In ice hockey, the hard rubber disk that is driven with the stick.
puck'er (pūk'ēr), *v. i. & t. & n.* Wrinkle; fold.
pud'ding (pūd'dīng), *n.* A dessert made with flour or other cereal, milk, eggs, sugar, etc.
pud'dle (pūd'dl), *n.* A small pool of standing water.
pud'dling (pūd'dlīng), *n.* The process of converting pig iron into wrought iron by subjecting it to heat and stirring in the presence of oxidizing substances.
pudg'y (pūj'ī), *adj.* Short and somewhat stout; dumpy.
pu'er-ile (pū'ēr-īl; esp. *Brit.*, -īl), *adj.* Childish. — **Ant.** Adult. — **pu'er-il'i-ty** (-īl'itī), *n.*
puff (pūf), *n.* 1 A short sudden discharge of air, steam, smoke, etc. 2 A light fluffy pastry. 3 A light soft pad, comfortable, etc. 4 Extravagant praise. 5 A soft loose roll of hair. — **puff**, *v. i. & t.* — **puff'y**, *adj.*
pug (pūg), *n.* 1 A small stocky short-haired dog. 2 A short nose that turns up at the tip.
pu'gil-ism (pū'jil'iz'm), *n.* Sport or art of fighting with the fists. — **pu'gil-ist** (-īst), *n.*
pug-na'cious (pūg-nā'shūs), *adj.* Fond of fighting; combative. — **Syn.** Belligerent, quarrelsome. — **Ant.** Pacific. — **pug-nac'i-ty** (-nās'itī), *n.*
pu'is-sance (pū'is-sāns; pū'is'āns; pwīs'-āns), *n.* Power; might. — **pu'is-sant**, *adj.*
puke (pūk), *v. i. & t.* To vomit.
pull (pūl), *v. t.* 1 To use force so as to draw (something) near; to tug; draw. 2 To start, move, etc., by or as if by such force. 3 To pluck; gather. 4 To tear apart. 5 To stretch; strain. — *v. i.* 1 To draw, drag, haul, or the like. 2 To take a draught in drinking, a puff in smoking, etc. 3 To get under way. — *n.* 1 Act of pulling; also, something that pulls. 2 A hard climb. 3 A knob, handle, cord, etc., which is pulled in order to ring, raise, or the like. — **pull'er**, *n.*
pul'let (pūl'ēt; -īt), *n.* A young hen.
pul'ley (pūl'ī), *n.* 1 A wheel with a grooved rim that forms part of a tackle for

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

- hoisting or for changing the direction of a force. 2 Any wheel used to transmit power by means of a band, belt, etc.
- pul'mo-nar'y** (pŭl'mō-nēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -nēr-ī), *adj.* Of or relating to the lungs.
- Pul'mo'tor** (pŭl'mō'tēr; pŭl'mō't-), *n.* A trade-mark for an apparatus for pumping oxygen or air into and out of the lungs, as of a person poisoned by gas, etc.
- pulp** (pŭlp), *n.* 1 The soft juicy or fleshy part of a fruit, stem, etc. 2 A mixture of rag and wood fibers ground up in water, used to make paper. — **pulp'y**, *adj.*
- pul'pit** (pŭl'pīt), *n.* The raised place in which a clergyman stands at a religious service, *esp.* while preaching.
- pul'sate** (pŭl'sāt; *esp. Brit.*, pŭl-sāt'), *v. i.* To throb; beat like a pulse. — **pul-sa'tion** (pŭl-sā'shŭn), *n.*
- pulse** (pŭls), *n.* The throbbing in the arteries caused by the contractions of the heart.
- pul'ver-ize** (pŭl'ver-īz), *v. t. & i.* To reduce or be reduced to fine powder, as by beating or grinding.
- pu'ma** (pŭ'mā), *n.* The cougar.
- pum'ice** (pŭm'īs), *n.* A light porous volcanic glass used in polishing, erasing, etc.
- pum'mel** (pŭm'mēl; -l), *v. t.* To beat with the fists, a stick, etc.; pommel.
- pump** (pŭmp), *n.* A device for raising, transferring, or compressing fluids or gases, *esp.* by suction or pressure. — *v. t.* 1 To raise with a pump, as water. 2 To draw water, air, etc., from by means of a pump; also, to fill by means of a pump; as, to pump up a tire. 3 To force or propel in the manner of a pump.
- pump'kin** (pŭmp'kīn, *colloq. and commonly* pŭng'kīn), *n.* The large yellow fruit of a vine of the gourd family, grown for food.
- pun** (pŭn), *n.* A form of jesting in which a person uses a word in two senses. — **pun**, *v. i.*
- punch** (pŭnch), *n.* A beverage composed of wine or spirits, milk, tea, etc., with sugar, lemon juice, and spice.
- punch** (pŭnch), *v. t.* 1 To prod; poke; hence, to herd (cattle). 2 To strike, *esp.* with the fist. 3 To make a hole through. — *n.* A quick blow with the fist.
- punch** (pŭnch), *n.* A tool for piercing, stamping, etc.
- pun'cheon** (pŭn'chŭn), *n.* A large cask.
- punc-til'i-ous** (pŭngk-tīl'ī-ŭs; -tīl'yŭs), *adj.* Very attentive to details of behavior, manners, etc. — *Syn.* Punctual, meticulous, scrupulous, careful.
- punc'tu-al** (pŭngk'tŭ-āl), *adj.* Right on time; prompt; not late. — **punc'tu-al'i-ty** (-āl'ī-tī), *n.*
- punc'tu-ate** (pŭngk'tŭ-āt), *v. t.* To divide into sentences, clauses, etc., by use of periods, colons, semicolons, commas, etc. — **punc'tu-a'tion** (-tŭ-shŭn), *n.*
- punc'ture** (pŭngk'tŭr), *v. t.* To pierce; make a hole in; prick. — *n.* A small hole made by puncturing.
- pun'gent** (pŭn'jēnt), *adj.* Sharp; biting; acrid. — *Ant.* Bland. — **pun'gen-cy** (-jēn-sī), *n.*
- pun'ish** (pŭn'īsh), *v. t.* 1 To make (a person) suffer as penalty for some fault or crime. 2 To inflict some penalty for (a fault or crime). — *Syn.* Chastise, castigate, chasten, discipline, correct. — *Ant.* Excuse; pardon. — **pun'ish-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.*
- pun'ish-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* Penalty inflicted upon an offender for some fault or crime.
- pu'ni-tive** (pŭ'nī-tīv), *adj.* Of or relating to punishment; that inflicts or involves punishment.
- punk** (pŭngk), *n.* Dry crumbly wood useful for tinder; also, a substance made from certain fungi for use as tinder.
- punt** (pŭnt), *n.* 1 *Eng.* A long narrow flat-bottomed boat. 2 In football, a punting of the ball. — *v. t. & i.* In football, to kick (the ball) before it touches the ground, when let fall from the hands.
- pu'ny** (pŭ'nī), *adj.* Small and weak.
- pup** (pŭp), *n.* 1 A young dog; puppy. 2 A young seal.
- pu'pa** (pŭ'pā), *n.* A moth, butterfly, beetle, etc., in the second stage of its growth, when it is in a cocoon.
- pu'pil** (pŭ'pīl; -pīl), *n.* The dark center of the eye, which may expand or contract.
- pu'pil**, *n.* A young person under instruction by a teacher; a scholar.
- pup'pet** (pŭp'ēt; -īt), *n.* 1 A doll. 2 A person who does blindly what another person wishes.
- pup'py** (pŭp'ī), *n.* A young dog.
- pur'blind** (pŭr'blīnd'), *adj.* Partly blind.
- pur'chase** (pŭr'chīs), *v. t.* To buy for a price. — *n.* 1 Act of purchasing. 2 Something purchased. 3 A secure hold, grasp, or place to stand. — **pur'chas-er** (-chīs-ēr), *n.*
- pure** (pŭr), *adj.* 1 Unmixed; unalloyed; clear. 2 Chaste; innocent. 3 Simple; mere. 4 Abstract; theoretical; as, pure science. — *Ant.* Contaminated, polluted; adulterated; impure; immoral; applied (*of science*). — **pure'ly**, *adv.* — **pure'ness**, *n.*
- pu-rée'** (pŭ-rā'; pŭ'rā), *n.* Food cooked to a pulp and rubbed through a sieve; also, a soup thickened with such food.
- pur'ga-tive** (pŭr'gā-tīv), *adj. & n.* Cathartic.
- pur'ga-to'ry** (pŭr'gā-tō'rī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *n.* An intermediate stage after death for expiatory purification. — **pur'ga-to'ri-al** (-tō'rī-āl), *adj.*
- purge** (pŭrj), *v. t.* 1 To cleanse; purify, *esp.* from sin. 2 To free (a state or party) from disloyal or suspected elements. 3 To cause evacuation from (the bowels). — *n.* 1 A purging; cleansing; specif., a ridding (of a party, state, etc.) of disloyal or suspected elements. 2 That which purges.
- pu'ri-fy** (pŭ'rī-fī), *v. t. & i.* To make or become pure. — **pu'ri-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.*

pur'ist (pūr'ist), *n.* A person who is extremely careful or too solicitous about purity or nicety, esp. in language.

Pu'ri-tan (pūr'i-tān), *n.* 1 In 17th-century England, one who tried to "purify" the Church of England of certain forms and ceremonies. 2 [not cap.] One who preaches or follows a far stricter moral code than that observed by his contemporaries. — **pu'ri-tan'i-cal** (-tān'i-kāl), *adj.*

pu'ri-ty (pūr'i-tī), *n.* 1 Freedom from impurities; cleanness. 2 Freedom from guilt or sin.

purl (pūrl), *v. i.* To flow in swirls, as a brook around stones; also, to make a murmuring sound. — **purl**, *n.*

pur'lieu (pūr'lū), *n.* Suburbs; *pl.*, environs; neighborhood.

pur-loin' (pūr-loin'), *v. t.* To steal; filch.

pur'ple (pūr'p'l), *n.* 1 A bluish-red color. 2 A garment of this color, esp. one emblematic of rank and authority. — **pur'ple**, *adj.* — **pur'plish** (-plīsh), *adj.*

pur-port' (pūr-pōrt'; pūr'pōrt), *v. t.* To convey or profess outwardly, as the meaning or intention. — (pūr'pōrt), *n.* Meaning; also, gist; substance.

pur'pose (pūr'pūs), *v. t. & i.* To intend. — *n.* Intention; design; aim. — **pur'pose-ful** (-fōl; -f'l), *adj.* — **pur'pose-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **pur'pose-less**, *adj.* — **pur'pose-ly**, *adv.*

purr, **pur** (pūr), *n.* A low murmuring sound, as made by a contented cat. — **purr**, **pur**, *v. i. & t.*

purse (pūrs), *n.* 1 A bag or pouch for carrying money. 2 Treasury; finances. 3 A sum of money offered as a prize, collected as a present, etc. — *v. t.* To pucker up (one's lips).

purs'er (pūr'sēr), *n.* A clerk on a passenger ship who keeps the accounts.

pur-su'ance (pēr-sū'āns), *n.* Act of pursuing, or carrying out; as, in *pursuance* of his plans.

pur-su'ant (-ānt), *adj.* Acting or done in consequence or in prosecution; conformable; according; — with *to* or *of*.

pur-su'ant, *adv.* Also **pur-su'ant-ly**, *adv.* Agreeably; conformably.

pur-sue' (pēr-sū'), *v. t.* 1 To chase. 2 To continue; proceed with. 3 To follow as a trade, profession, hobby, etc. — **pur-su'er** (-sū'ēr), *n.*

pur-suit' (pēr-sūt'), *n.* 1 Act of pursuing; chase. 2 Occupation; business.

pur-vey' (pūr-vā'), *v. t. & i.* To supply, as provisions. — **pur-vey'or** (-ēr), *n.*

pus (pūs), *n.* Creamy matter in a sore, boil, etc., when it comes to a head.

push (pōosh), *v. t.* 1 To shove. 2 To thrust forward, downward, etc. 3 To urge on; drive ahead. — *n.* 1 A shove. 2 *Colloq.* Energy; aggressiveness.

pu'sil-lan'i-mous (pū'sī-lān'i-mūs), *adj.* Cowardly. — **Ant.** Courageous. — **pu'sil-la-nim'i-ty** (-lā-nīm'i-tī), *n.*

puss'y (pōos'i), *n.* Also **puss** (pōos). A cat.

puss'y-foot' (pōos'i-fōot'), *v. i.* *Slang.* 1 To move cautiously or stealthily, as a cat does. 2 To refrain from taking a decided stand, as in a controversy; to hedge.

put (pōot), *v. t.*; **PUT**; **PUTTING**. 1 To place; set. 2 To cause to be or become; also, to force; drive. 3 To give as a quality, meaning, price, etc., to a thing. 4 To state; express. — *v. i.* To take one's course; to proceed.

pu'tre-ty (pū'trē-tī), *v. t. & i.* To render or become putrid; to rot. — **pu'tre-fac'tion** (-fāk'shūn), *n.*

pu'trid (pū'trīd), *adj.* Rotten; decayed; foul. — **pu'trid'i-ty** (pū'trīd'i-tī), *n.*

putt (pūt), *n.* In golf, a stroke made on the **putt'ing green**, a smooth space around the hole, to play the ball into the hole. — **putt**, *v. i. & t.* — **putt'er** (pūt'ēr), *n.*

put'tee (pūt'tī; pū-tē'), *n.* Also **put'ty**, **put'tie** (pūt'tī). A gaiter worn around the lower leg, either in the form of a leather legging or of a woolen or cotton strip wound spirally.

put'ty (pūt'tī), *n.* A doughlike cement used to fasten glass in sashes, etc. — **put'ty**, *v. t.*

puz'zle (pūz'z'l), *v. t.* 1 To perplex; bewilder mentally. 2 To solve; as, to *puzzle* out a mystery. — *n.* Something that perplexes; hence, a toy, problem, or the like, designed to test one's cleverness.

Pyg'my (pīg'mī), *n.*; *pl.* **Pyg'mies** (-mīz). 1 One of a dwarf people of central Africa. 2 [not cap.] A dwarf.

py-jā'mas (pī-jā'māz; pī-; -jām'āz). Variant of **PAJAMAS**.

py'lon (pī'lōn), *n.* 1 A gateway; specif., in Egyptian architecture, one flanked by flat-topped pyramids. 2 A tower which serves as a support for a long span of wire. 3 *Aeronautics.* A post, tower, or the like, marking a prescribed course of flight.

py'or-rhe'a, **py'or-rhoe'a** (pī'ō-rē'ā), *n.* A disease affecting the sockets of the teeth.

pyr'a-mid (pīr'ā-mīd), *n.* 1 A massive structure with a square base and four triangular faces meeting at a point. 2 In geometry, a figure having for its base a polygon and for its sides several triangles meeting at a common point. — *v. t.* To pile in a heap. — **py-ram'i-dal** (pī-rām'i-dāl; -d'l), *adj.*

pyre (pīr), *n.* A heap of wood, etc., on which a dead body is to be burned.

py'thon (pī'thōn; -thūn), *n.* A large snake of India and Malaysia, related to the boa.

pyx (pīks), *n.* *R. C. Church.* A small case in which the Eucharist is carried to the sick.

fōot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Q

quack (kwāk), *n.* The cry of a duck.—
quack, *v. i.*

quack (kwāk), *n.* 1 A pretender to medical skill. 2 A charlatan. — *Syn.* Impostor, faker. — **quack**, *adj.* — **quack'er-y** (-ēr-y), *n.*

quad'ran'gle (kwōd'rāng'g'l; *esp. Brit.*, kwōd-rāng'g'l), *n.* 1 In geometry, a flat figure having four angles and four sides. 2 A four-sided courtyard or enclosure. —

quad-ran'gu-lar (kwōd-rāng'gū-lēr), *adj.*
quad'rant (kwōd'rānt), *n.* 1 The quarter of a circle. 2 An instrument for measuring heights, used in astronomy, surveying, etc.

quad'rate (kwōd'rāt), *adj. & n.* Square.
quad-rat'ic (kwōd-rāt'ik), *adj.* In mathematics, marked by terms of second degrees as the highest; as, a **quadratic equation** is an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

quad-ren'ni-al (kwōd-rēn'ī-āl), *adj.* 1 Comprising, or lasting through, four years. 2 Occurring once in four years.

quad'ri-lat'er-al (kwōd'rī-lāt'ēr-āl), *adj.* Quadrangular. — *n.* Quadrangle.

qua-drille' (kwō-drīl'; *esp. Brit.*, kâ-drīl'), *n.* A square dance.

quad'ru-ped (kwōd'rōō-pēd), *n.* An animal having four feet.

quad'ru-ple (kwōd'rōō-p'l; kwōd-rōō'p'l), *adj. & adv.* Fourfold.

quad'ru'ple (kwōd-rōō'p'l; kwōd'rōō-), *v. t. & i.* 1 To multiply by four; to increase fourfold. 2 To total four times as many as.

quaff (kwāf), *n. & v. i. & t.* Drink.

quag'mire' (kwāg'mīr'; kwōg'-), *n.* Soft, wet, miry land.

quail (kwāl), *v. i.* To lose heart; cower. — *Syn.* Recoil, shrink, flinch, wince.

quail (kwāl), *n.* A short-winged stout-bodied game bird related to the grouse.

quaint (kwānt), *adj.* Strange but pleasing in appearance, action, etc.; attractive because suggesting old customs, dress, etc. — *Syn.* Odd, queer, outlandish. — **quaint'ly**, *adv.*

quake (kwāk), *v. i.* To shake, tremble, or quiver. — *n.* A trembling; *esp.*, an earthquake.

Quak'er (kwāk'ēr), *n.* A member of the Society of Friends. The term was originally derisive.

qual'i-fi-ca'tion (kwōl'ī-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* 1 Any special skill which fits a person for some work or position. 2 Limitation.

qual'i-fy (kwōl'ī-fī), *v. t.* 1 To restrict; limit; modify. 2 To render less harsh; to soften. 3 To fit by skill or training for some purpose. 4 To give a legal right to do something. — *Syn.* Moderate, temper, attempt. — **qual'i-fied** (-fīd), *adj.*

qual'i-ta'tive (kwōl'ī-tā'tiv), *adj.* Relating to or concerned with quality.

qual'i-ty (kwōl'ī-tī), *n.* 1 Real nature; character. 2 An attribute. 3 Excellence. 4 Superior birth or station. — *Syn.* Property.

qualm (kwām; kwōm), *n.* 1 Sudden nausea, faintness, or fear. 2 A sudden scruple.

quan'da-ry (kwōn'dā-rī; *esp. Brit.*, kwōn-dār'ī), *n.* A state of perplexity or doubt. — *Syn.* Predicament, dilemma, plight.

quan'ti-ta'tive (kwōn'tī-tā'tiv), *adj.* Concerned with or relating to the quantity or amount of anything.

quan'ti-ty (kwōn'tī-tī), *n.* 1 An amount or portion. 2 A considerable amount. — *Syn.* Sum, aggregate, total.

quan'tum (kwōn'tūm), *n.* An elemental unit of energy.

quar'an-tine (kwōr'ān-tēn), *n.* Time during which a ship is held in a harbor for inspection of passengers to see that they have no contagious diseases; also, any similar restraint or the measures taken to enforce it. — **quar'an-tine** (kwōr'ān-tēn; kwōr'ān-tēn'), *v. t.*

quar'rel (kwōr'ēl), *n.* A disagreement; angry dispute. — *v. i.* 1 To find fault. 2 To dispute angrily; wrangle. — **quar'rel-some** (-sūm), *adj.*

quar'ry (kwōr'ī), *n.* Object of the chase; game; prey.

quar'ry (kwōr'ī), *n.* An open excavation for obtaining slate, marble, etc.

quart (kwōrt), *n.* A measure of capacity, two pints.

quar'ter (kwōr'tēr), *n.* 1 A fourth part. 2 Twenty-five cents; also, a coin of this value. 3 A district; region; locality. 4 *pl.* Place of residence; lodgings. 5 Clemency; mercy. — *v. t.* 1 To divide into four equal parts. 2 To provide lodgings or residence for.

quar'ter-deck' (-dēk'), *n.* The upper deck of a vessel abaft the mainmast.

quar'ter-ly (-lī), *adv.* Once in a quarter of a year. — *adj.* Containing a fourth part; also, coming during each quarter. — *n.* A magazine published once a quarter.

quar'ter-mas'ter (-mās'tēr), *n.* 1 *Mil.* An officer in charge of providing quarters, provisions, etc., for troops. 2 *Naut.* A subordinate officer who attends to the helm, signals, etc.

quar-tet', **quar-tette'** (kwōr-tēt'), *n.* 1 A group of four, *esp.* of four singers or players. 2 In music, a piece written for four voices or parts.

quar'to (kwōr'tō), *n.* A size of book, page, etc., made by twice folding a sheet of printing paper, making four leaves measuring about 9 1/4 × 12 1/4 inches.

quartz (kwōrts), *n.* A common mineral, a form of silica.

quash (kwōsh), *v. t.* To crush; quell. — *Syn.* Annul, void.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, chārīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

qua'si (kwā'sī; kwā'sl). As if; in a certain sense or degree; seeming.

qua'vor (kwā'vēr), *v. i.* 1 To tremble; shake. 2 To speak in trembling tones. 3 In music, to trill. — *Syn.* Shudder, quake, totter, quiver, shiver. — **qua'vor**, *n.*

quay (kē), *n.* A wharf.

quea'sy (kwē'zī), *adj.* Nauseated.

queen (kwēn), *n.* 1 Wife of a king. 2 A female monarch. 3 A woman notable for rank, power, or attractions. 4 The fully developed female of bees and ants. 5 A playing card picturing a queen. 6 A piece in the game of chess. — **queen'ly**, *adv.*

queer (kwēr), *adj.* Peculiar; odd; strange. — *Syn.* Erratic, eccentric, curious. — **queer'ly**, *adv.*

quell (kwēl), *v. t.* To overpower; subdue; crush.

quench (kwēnch), *v. t.* 1 To put out, as a fire; hence, to subdue. 2 To satisfy; as, to quench one's thirst. 3 To cool suddenly, as heated steel, by plunging into water, oil, etc. — **quench'less**, *adj.*

quer'u-lous (kwēr'ū-lūs; kwēr'ōō-), *adj.* 1 Constantly complaining. 2 Fretful. — *Syn.* Petulant, peevish, irritable, peevish.

que'ry (kwēr'ī), *n. & v. t.* Question.

quest (kwēst), *n.* Search.

ques'tion (kwēs'chūn), *n.* 1 Inquiry; query. 2 Discussion; debate; hence, objection; doubt. 3 A proposition offered for vote in a meeting. — *v. i.* To inquire. — *v. t.* 1 To inquire of. 2 To doubt. 3 To dispute. — *Syn.* Ask, interrogate, examine, quiz. — *Ant.* Answer.

ques'tion-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Doubtful. 2 Not of good character, fame, etc. — *Syn.* Dubious, problematical. — *Ant.* Authoritative; unquestioned.

ques'tion-naire (kwēs'chūn-ār'), *n.* A set of questions submitted to a number of persons to collect material showing a group's attitude, etc.

queue (kū), *n.* 1 A taillike plait of hair hanging down behind one's head. 2 A file of persons in line before a ticket window, a store, etc.

quib'ble (kwīb'bl), *n.* In an argument, a shifting from or evasion of the point at issue; equivocation. — **quib'ble**, *v. i.*

quick (kwīk), *adj.* 1 Swift. 2 Alert. 3 Hasty; as, a quick temper. 4 Suddenly and sharply felt. — *Syn.* Fleet, rapid, fast, speedy; prompt, ready. — *Ant.* Sluggish. — *adv.* Hastily. — *n.* 1 Living persons as a group. 2 Sensitive living flesh; hence, a vital part. — **quick'ly**, *adv.* — **quick'ness**, *n.*

quick'le (kwīk'le), *n.* Anything hastily and cheaply produced.

quick'en (kwīk'ēn), *v. t. & i.* 1 To revive, as from death; hence, to arouse; stimulate. 2 To increase in speed. — *Syn.* Animate, enliven; excite, provoke, pique; hasten, hurry, accelerate, precipitate. — *Ant.* Deaden; arrest; slacken.

quick'sand (kwīk'sānd'), *n.* A deep mass of loose sand mixed with water.

quick'sil'ver (-sīl'vēr), *n.* Mercury.

quick'-wit'ted (kwīk'wīt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Mentally alert. — *Syn.* Clever, bright, smart, intelligent.

quid (kwīd), *n.* A lump suitable for chewing; as, a quid of tobacco.

qui-es'cent (kwī-ēs'ēnt; -ēnt), *adj.* Motionless. — *Syn.* Latent, dormant, potential. — **qui-es'cence** (-ēns; -ēns), *n.*

qui'et (kwī'ēt), *adj.* 1 Still; motionless. 2 Free from noise or disturbance. 3 Gentle; mild. 4 Peaceful. 5 Not showy; modest. 6 Secluded. — *Ant.* Unquiet. — *n.* 1 Peace and order. 2 Silence. 3 Repose; esp., peace of mind. 4 Calmness. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To calm; pacify. 2 To become quiet. — *adv.* In a quiet manner. — **qui'et-ly**, *adv.* — **qui'et-ness**, *n.*

qui'e-tude (kwī-ē-tūd), *n.* Rest; repose; tranquillity.

qui-e'tus (kwī-ē'tūs), *n.* Final discharge from an obligation; hence, death.

quill (kwīl), *n.* 1 A large stiff feather; also, the hollow barrel of a feather. 2 A spine of the hedgehog or porcupine.

quilt (kwīlt), *n.* A padded bed coverlet; comfortable.

quince (kwīns), *n.* The yellow applelike fruit of a tree or shrub of the apple family.

qui'nine (kwī'nīn; kwī-nēn'; kwīn'ēn), *n.* A bitter white crystalline substance obtained from cinchona bark and used esp. as a remedy for malaria.

quin'sy (kwīn'zī), *n.* *Med.* A severe inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent, with swelling and fever.

quint-es'sence (kwīnt-ēs'ēns; -ēns), *n.* The purest essence of something; hence, the perfect type.

quin-tet', **quin-tette'** (kwīn-tēt'), *n.* 1 A musical composition for five voices or five instruments; also, the performers of such a composition. 2 Any group of five.

quin'tu-plet (kwīn'tū-plēt; -plīt; kwīn-tōō-plīt; kwīn-tūp'līt), *n.* A group of five of a kind; *pl.*, five offspring born at the same time of the same mother.

quip (kwīp), *n.* A clever remark; a witty sally.

quire (kwīr), *n.* A set of 24 (sometimes 25) sheets of paper of the same size and quality.

quirk (kwīrk), *n.* An individual peculiarity.

quit (kwīt), *v. t.* 1 To conduct; behave; — used reflexively. 2 To leave; abandon. — *Syn.* Acquit, comport, deport, demean. — **quit'ter**, *n.*

quite (kwīt), *adv.* 1 Completely; wholly. 2 Positively; really. 3 To a considerable degree; rather.

quit'tance (kwīt'āns), *n.* Recompense; repayment.

quiver (kwīv'ēr), *n.* A case for carrying arrows.

quiver (kwīv'ēr), *v. i.* To tremble; shake. — *Syn.* Shiver, shudder, quaver, quake.

quix-ot'ic (kwīks-ōt'īk), *adj.* Chivalrous but impractical.

quiz (kwīz), *n.*; *pl.* QUIZ'ZES (-ēz; -īz). 1

foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, ūp, oirōūs, meni; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

a A person who jokes or chaffs others. **b** A practical joke. **2 U. S.** A questioning; specif., an informal examination, as in school or college, conducted by a series of questions. — *v. t.* **1** To ridicule; chaff. **2 U. S.** To examine by a series of questions. — *Syn.* Banter, rally; ask, interrogate, query.
quizzical (kwīz'ī-kāl), *adj.* **1** Odd; queer. **2** Bantering; teasing.
quoit (kwōit; *esp. Brit., koit*), *n.* A ring-shaped metal piece, to be pitched at a fixed object in a game called **quoits** (kwoits; koits).
quondam (kwōn'dām), *adj.* Former.
quorum (kwō'rūm), *n.* The number of

members of a body who must be present at any meeting in order to transact business legally.

quo'ta (kwō'tā), *n.* Proportional part; share.
quote (kwōt; *formerly also and still by some, kōt*), *v. t.* **1** To cite a passage from (an author). **2** To repeat (a passage), *esp.* as authority. **3** To state (the market price, as of a stock). — **quo'ta'tion** (kwō-tā'shūn; *sometimes kō-*), *n.*
quoth (kwōth), *v. t.* Said; spoke; — used with the subject following.
quo'tient (kwō'shēnt), *n.* In arithmetic, the number resulting from the division of one number by another. —

R

rab'bi (rāb'ī; -ī), *n.* Master; teacher; — a Jewish title of respect. — **rab-bin'i-cal** (rā-bīn'ī-kāl), *adj.*
rab'bit (rāb'īt), *n.* A burrowing rodent related to the hare.
rab'ble (rāb'īl), *n.* A mob.
rab'id (rāb'īd), *adj.* **1** Violent; furious. **2** Fanatical in opinion, partisanship, etc. **3** Afflicted with rabies.
ra'bi-es (rā'bī-ēz; -bēz), *n.* Hydrophobia.
rac-coon' (rā-kōon'), *n.* A tree-dwelling gray North American animal with a bushy ringed tail; also, its fur.
race (rās), *n.* **1** A contest, as in speed; hence, any contest, as for office. **2** A strong current of running water; also, its channel. **3** Onward course. — *v. i. & t.* **1** To engage in a race (with). **2** To run swiftly; to rush. — **rac'er** (rās'ēr), *n.*
race (rās), *n.* **1** A family, tribe, people, or nation of the same stock. **2** The characteristics associated with a stock or group of people. — **ra'cial** (rā'shāl), *adj.*
race'course' (rās'kōrs'), *n.* A course for racing horses, dogs, etc.
ra-ceme' (rā-sēm'; rā-), *n.* A flower cluster with flowers attached at intervals to a long stem.
rack (rāk), *n.* **1** A framework for holding fodder for cattle. **2** An engine of torture by which the body was stretched. **3** A framework on which articles may be placed, as for display. **4** In machinery, a bar fitted with teeth to gear with a pinion, worm, etc. — *v. t.* To torment; torture with or as with a rack.
rack'et, rac'quet (rāk'ēt; -īt), *n.* A light bat of netting stretched across an oval open frame, used for striking the ball in tennis, etc.
rack'et (rāk'ēt; -īt), *n.* **1** Confused noise; din. **2** A fraudulent scheme, as to obtain money by threats of violence.
rack'et-eer' (rāk'ēt-ēr'; rāk'ī-), *n.* A person who extorts money or advantages, *esp.*

from businessmen, by threats of violence, etc.

rac'y (rās'ī), *adj.* **1** Fresh, unspoiled, full-flavored, or the like. **2** Full of zest; spirited; often, pungent; brisk. — *Syn.* Piquant, poignant.
ra'dar (rā'dār), *n.* A radio detecting device that establishes through reception and timing of reflected waves the distance, height, and direction of motion of any object in the path of the beam; — the American term, often applied also to the similar British-developed device for **radiolocation**, called **radiolocator**.
ra'di-al (rā'dī-āl), *adj.* Arranged, or having parts arranged, like rays.
ra'di-ant (rā'dī-ānt), *adj.* **1** Shining; glowing. **2** Beaming with joy, hope, etc. — *Syn.* Brilliant, bright, luminous, lustrous, beaming. — **ra'di-ance** (-āns), **ra'di-an-cy** (-ān-sī), *n.* — **ra'di-ant-ly**, *adv.*
ra'di-ate (rā'dī-āt), *v. i. & t.* **1** To shine; glow. **2** To issue in rays, as light or heat. **3** To spread around as from a center. — **ra'di-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*
ra'di-a'tor (rā'dī-ā'tēr), *n.* A device to heat air, as in a room, or to cool an object, as an automobile engine.
rad'i-cal (rād'ī-kāl), *adj.* **1** Fundamental; thoroughgoing. **2** Of or relating to radicals in politics. — *Ant.* Superficial. — *n.* In politics, a person who advocates thoroughgoing and speedy changes in laws and methods of government. — **rad'i-cal-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* — **rad'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
ra'di-l (rā'dī-l), *n., pl. of RADIUS*.
ra'di-o (rā'dī-ō), *n.* **1** Transmission or reception of signals by means of electric waves without a connecting wire; wireless. **2** A set of apparatus for receiving radio signals; a wireless receiving set. — **ra'di-o**, *adj.*
ra'di-o-ac-tiv'i-ty (rā'dī-ō-āk-tīv'ī-tī), *n.* The sending out of energy in the form of rays; the property, such as radium pos-

āle, chāotic, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

sesses, of sending forth a special kind of rays. — **ra'di-o-ac'tive** (-ăk'tiv), *adj.*
ra'di-o-gram (ră'di-ô-grăm'), *n.* 1 A radiograph. 2 A message transmitted by radiotelegraphy.
ra'di-o-graph (-grăf'), *n.* A photograph made by some form of radiation other than light; specif., an X-ray photograph. — *v. t.* To make a radiograph of.
ra'di-o-lo-ca'tion (-lô-kă'shūn), *n.*, **ra'di-o-lo-ca'tor** (-lô-kă-tēr; -lô-kă'tēr), *n.* See **RADAR**.
ra'di-o-phone (-fôn'), *n.* A receiving or transmitting radiotelephone.
ra'di-o-te-leg'ra-phy (-tê-lêg'ră-fî), *n.* Telegraphy carried on by the aid of radio waves, without connecting wires; wireless telegraphy. — **ra'di-o-tel'e-graph** (-têl'ê-grăf'), *n.* & *v. t.*
ra'di-o-te-leph'o-ny (-tê-lêf'ô-nî), *n.* Telephony carried on by the aid of radio waves, without connecting wires. — **ra'di-o-tel'e-phone** (-têl'ê-fôn'), *n.*
ra'di-o-ther'a-py (-thêr'ă-pî), *n.* Treatment of disease by X rays or other forms of radioactivity.
rad'ish (răd'ish), *n.* The pungent root of a garden plant of the mustard family, eaten raw as a relish.
ra'di-um (ră'di-ŭm), *n.* A metallic element notable for its emission of radiant energy by the disintegration of the nuclei of atoms.
ra'di-us (ră'di-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **RA'DII** (-î). 1 A straight line extending from the center of a circle or a sphere to the circumference or surface. 2 An area bounded by certain definite limits — **Syn.** Range, reach, scope, compass.
raf'fi-a (răf'fî-ă), *n.* Fiber from the leaf-stalks of the **raffia palm**, native to Madagascar, used for basketmaking, etc.
raf'fle (răf'fî), *n.* A lottery in which persons pay, in shares, the total value of an article and then determine by chance which one shall have the article. — *v. t.* To dispose of by means of a raffle.
raft (răft), *n.* A number of logs, timbers, etc., fastened together to form a float.
raft'er (răf'tēr), *n.* A sloping timber of a roof.
rag (răg), *n.* A waste piece of cloth.
rag'a-muf'fin (răg'ă-muf'fîn), *n.* A ragged dirty man or boy.
rage (răj), *n.* Anger; fury. — *v. i.* 1 To be furiously angry; to rave. 2 To storm violently. 3 To prevail beyond control; as, the plague **raged**.
rag'ged (răg'êd; -îd), *adj.* Tattered; also, wearing tattered clothes. — **rag'ged-ness**, *n.*
ra-gout' (ră-gôo'), *n.* A highly seasoned meat stew with vegetables.
rag'time' (răg'tîm'), *n.* **Music.** 1 Rhythm in which there is more or less continuous syncopation in the melody. 2 A kind of music characterized by a strongly syncopated melody combined with a regularly accented accompaniment.
rag'weed' (răg'wêd'), *n.* A common

coarse weed, the pollen of which is irritating to persons with asthma or hay fever.
raid (răd), *n.* A sudden hostile incursion; a foray. — **Syn.** Invasion. — **raid**, *v. t.* — **raid'er**, *n.*
rail (răl), *n.* A small wading bird allied to the cranes.
rail (răl), *v. i.* To scold; revile. — **rail'er**, *n.*
rail (răl), *n.* 1 A bar extending from one support to another as a barrier, as in a fence, balustrade, etc. 2 A bar forming a track for wheeled vehicles. 3 Short for **RAILWAY** or **RAILROAD**. — *v. t.* To provide with a rail; to fence.
rail'ing (răl'îng), *n.* A barrier of rails.
rail'ler-y (răl'êr-î; răl'-), *n.* Pleasantry; banter.
rail'road' (răl'rôd'), *n.* A permanent road or way with rails providing a track for cars; also, such a way with all the lands, buildings, and rolling stock belonging with it. — *v. t.* To transport by or as by railroad. — **rail'road'ing**, *n.*
rail'way' (-wă'), *n.* 1 Railroad. 2 Any line of rails providing a runway for wheels.
rai'ment (ră'mênt), *n.* Clothing.
rain (răn), *n.* 1 Water falling in drops from the clouds. 2 A shower of objects; as, a rain of bullets. — *v. i.* To fall as or like rain. — *v. t.* To pour down as from the clouds; hence, to bestow profusely. — **rain'drop'** (-drôp'), *n.* — **rain'fall'** (-fôl'), *n.* — **rain'storm'** (-stôrm'), *n.* — **rain'y**, *adj.*
rain'bow' (răn'bô'), *n.* An arc of colors formed opposite the sun by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in rain, spray, mist, etc.
rain'coat' (răn'kô't'), *n.* A waterproof coat.
raise (răz), *v. t.* 1 To cause to rise up; arouse. 2 To build; to collect (funds); to breed (cattle, etc.); to bring to notice (an objection). 3 To elevate; also, to increase. 4 To make light and spongy, as bread. 5 To end; as, to raise a siege. — **Syn.** Lift, hoist, boost. — *n.* An increase in amount, as of pay. — **rais'er**, *n.*
rai'sin (ră'z'n), *n.* A grape of a special kind dried in the sun or by artificial heat.
ra'ja, ra'jah (ră'jă), *n.* An Indian prince.
rake (răk), *n.* A long-handled garden tool having a crossbar with teeth or prongs. — *v. t.* 1 To scrape together with or as with a rake. 2 To sweep the length of (a ship, trench, etc.) with gunfire.
rake (răk), *n.* A man of evil character; a rascal.
rake'-off', *n.* **Slang, U. S.** A commission or profit, often unlawful, received by one party to a transaction.
rak'ish (răk'ish), *adj.* 1 **Naut.** Having a smart appearance indicative of speed; — of vessels or their masts, smokestacks, etc. 2 Jaunty; showy; sporty.
rall'y (răl'î), *v. t.* 1 To collect and reduce to order, as troops. 2 To arouse to activity. — *v. i.* 1 To recover strength and unity by a reassembling of scattered forces.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīroŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zŭ in azure.

2 To revive; recuperate. — **Syn.** Stir, rouse, awaken, waken. — **n.** 1 Act of rallying. 2 A mass meeting to arouse enthusiasm.

ral'ly (rāl'y), *v. t. & i.* To banter; joke.

ram (rām), *n.* 1 A male sheep. 2 A machine of war used in battering. — *v. t.* 1 To force down by driving, pressing, etc. 2 To butt or strike against violently.

ram'ble (rām'b'l), *v. i.* To stroll; roam. — *n.* A walking trip.

ram'bler (rām'blēr), *n.* One that rambles; any climbing rose, esp. the hardy crimson Rambler.

ram'ble (rām'blē), *v. t. & i.* To branch out. — **ram'ble-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*

ramp (rāmp), *n.* A sloping passageway, as from one floor to another in a building.

ram'page (rām'pāj; esp. *Brit.*, rām-pāj'), *n.* Riotous behavior.

ramp'ant (rām'pānt), *adj.* Unchecked in growth or spread; as, fear was rampant.

ram'part (rām'pärt; -pērt), *n.* Embankment; wall.

ram'rod (rām'rōd'), *n.* A rod used to ram a charge into a muzzle-loading gun; now, also, a cleaning rod for small arms.

ram'shack'le (rām'shāk'l), *adj.* Rickety.

ran (rān), *past tense of RUN.*

ranch (rānch), *n.* 1 U. S. & Canada. A place, including land, buildings, etc., used for the raising and grazing of cattle, sheep, and horses. 2 Loosely, a large farm. — **ranch'er** (rān'chēr), *n.* — **ranch'man** (rānch'mān), *n.*

ran'cid (rān'sīd), *adj.* Having a rank smell or taste.

ran'cor, ran'cour (rāng'kēr), *n.* Deep hatred; violent ill will. — **Syn.** Antagonism, animosity, antipathy, enmity, hostility. — **ran'cor-ous** (-ūs), *adj.*

ran'dom (rān'dūm), *adj.* Aimless; haphazard. — **Syn.** Chance, casual.

rang (rāng), *past tense of RING, to sound.*

range (rānj), *v. t.* 1 To set in rows or a row. 2 To set in place among others of the same kind. 3 To arrange in order. 4 To roam over. — *v. i.* To change or differ between certain limits. — *n.* 1 A series of things in a row. 2 A ramble. 3 An open space, as for cattle to graze. 4 A cooking stove. 5 A variation within limits. 6 The distance a gun will shoot. 7 A place where shooting is practiced; as, a rifle range. — **Syn.** Reach, scope, compass, radius.

rang'er (rān'jēr), *n.* 1 A member of a body of troops who range over a region. 2 A warden who patrols forest lands. 3 U. S. Army. An expert in close-range fighting attached to a special unit of assault troops. Sometimes called *commando*, after a unit of similar British close-range fighters for surprise hit-and-run missions.

rang'y (rān'jī), *adj.* Long-limbed and slender.

rank (rāngk), *adj.* 1 Strong and vigorous in growth, as certain weeds; also, covered with a luxuriant growth, as a meadow. 2

Unpleasantly strong-smelling; rancid. — **Ant.** Balmy.

rank (rāngk), *n.* 1 A row; line; also, arrangement. 2 A class; division. 3 A grade of official standing, as in an army. 4 Position in any group. 5 Superior position. — *v. t.* 1 To arrange in lines or in regular formation. 2 To arrange according to classes. 3 To rate above, as in official standing.

ran'kle (rāng'k'l), *v. i.* To fester.

ran'sack (rān'sāk), *v. t.* 1 To search thoroughly. 2 To pillage; plunder.

ran'som (rān'sūm), *n.* A redeeming of a captive by payment of money; also, the sum paid or demanded. — **ran'som, v. t.**

rant (rānt), *v. i.* 1 To talk loudly and excitedly. 2 To scold violently; to rail.

rap (rāp), *n. & v. t. & i.* Knock.

ra-pa'ci-ous (rā-pā'shūs), *adj.* Covetous; also, greedy; ravenous. — **ra-pa'ci-ous-ness, n.** — **ra-pac'i-ty** (-pās'i-tī), *n.*

rape (rāp), *n.* 1 A carrying away by force. 2 Unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman without her consent. — *v. t.* To ravish.

rap'id (rāp'īd), *adj.* Fast; swift. — **Syn.** Fleet, quick, speedy. — **Ant.** Deliberate; leisurely. — *n.* A place in a river where the current flows very swiftly. — **ra-pid'i-ty** (rā-pīd'i-tī), *n.* — **rap'id-ly, adv.**

ra'pl-er (rā'pl-ēr), *n.* A two-edged sword with a narrow blade.

rap'ine (rāp'īn), *n.* Pillage; plunder.

rapt (rāpt), *adj.* Carried away, as in thoughts or spirit; absorbed; engrossed.

rap'ture (rāp'tūr), *n.* Spiritual or emotional ecstasy. — **rap'tur-ous** (-tūr-ūs), *adj.*

rare (rār), *adj.* Not thoroughly cooked.

rare (rār), *adj.* 1 Not thick or dense; thin, as air high in the sky. 2 Excellent; splendid. 3 Uncommon; seldom met with. — **rare'ly, adv.** — **rare'ness, n.** — **rar'i-ty** (rār'i-tī; rār'-), *n.*

rare'bit (rār'bīt), *n.* Erroneous term for Welsh rabbit.

rar'e-fy (rār'ē-fī), *v. t. & i.* To make or become rare, thin, or less dense.

ras'cal (rās'kāl; esp. *Brit.*, rās'-), *n.* Rogue; knave. — **ras-cal'i-ty** (rās-kāl'i-tī; rās'-), *n.* — **ras'cal-ly, adj.**

rash (rāsh), *n.* An eruption on the body.

rash (rāsh), *adj.* Reckless; too hasty in decision, action, or speech. — **Syn.** Daring, daredevil, foolhardy, adventurous, venturesome, venturesome. — **Ant.** Calculating. — **rash'ly, adv.** — **rash'ness, n.**

rasp (rasp), *v. t.* 1 To grate with or as with a rough file. 2 To grate harshly upon, as upon one's nerves. — *n.* A type of coarse file.

rasp'ber-ry (rāz'bēr'y; esp. *Brit.*, rāz'bēr-ī), *n.* The fruit of certain brambles of the rose family.

rat (rāt), *n.* 1 A slender-headed scaly-tailed rodent, larger than the mouse. 2 **Slang.** A contemptible betrayer of his fellows. — *v. i.* 1 To betray one's associates. 2 To hunt rats.

rate (rāt), *v. t. & i.* To scold violently.
rate (rāt), *n.* 1 Quantity, amount, or degree measured by some standard. 2 An amount measured by its relation to some other amount, time, etc. 3 A charge set according to a fixed scale. 4 Rank; class. — *v. t.* 1 To consider; regard. 2 To set an estimate or value on. 3 To settle the rank, class, etc., of.
rath'er (rāth'ēr), *adv.* 1 Preferably. 2 On the other hand. 3 More properly. 4 More correctly speaking. 5 Somewhat.
rat'i-fy (rāt'i-fī), *v. t.* To approve and accept; confirm. — **rat'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā-shūn), *n.*
rat'ing (rāt'ing), *n.* 1 Classification according to grade; rank. 2 Estimate of the credit standing and business responsibility of a person or firm.
ra'tio (rā'shō; -shī-ō), *n.* Proportion.
ra'ti-oc'i-na'tion (rāsh'ī-ō'shī-nā'shūn), *n.* Reasoning. — *Ant.* Intuition.
ra'tion (rā'shūn; rāsh'ūn), *n.* An allowance of food, esp. a daily allowance to a soldier or sailor. — *v. t.* To supply with rations; also, to allot in rations. — *Syn.* Apportion, portion.
ra'tion-al (rāsh'ūn-āl; -'l), *adj.* 1 Having reason or understanding; hence, sensible. 2 Of or relating to reason. — *Ant.* Irrational; animal; demented; absurd. — **ra'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
ra'tion-al-i-ty (rāsh'ūn-āl'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being rational; reasonableness.
ra'tion-al-ize (rāsh'ūn-āl-īz), *v. t. & i.* 1 To make (something irrational) rational or reasonable. 2 To justify (one's behavior, weaknesses, etc.), esp. to oneself. — *Syn.* Explain, account for.
rat'line, rat'lin (rāt'līn), **rat'ling** (-līn), *n.* One of the small ropes fastened to and running across the shrouds and forming a rope ladder; also, the tarred line used in these ropes.
rat-tan' (rā-tān'), *n.* An Asiatic climbing palm, with long stems used for canes, wickerwork, etc.
rat'tle (rāt'tl), *v. i. & t.* 1 To clatter and knock. 2 *Colloq.* To confuse. — *n.* 1 A series of clattering and knocking sounds. 2 One of the horny plates on a rattlesnake's tail.
rat'tle-snake' (-snāk'), *n.* A poisonous American snake with horny joints at the end of the tail which rattle when shaken.
rau'cous (rō'kūs), *adj.* Harsh; strident.
rav'age (rāv'ij), *v. t. & i.* To lay waste; plunder.
rave (rāv), *v. i.* To talk wildly, as in delirium; to storm; rage.
rav'el (rāv'el; -'l), *v. t. & i.* **RAV'ELED** OR **RAV'ELLED** (-ēld; -'ld); **RAV'EL-ING** OR **RAV'ELLING**. To unravel, untwist, undo, or the like.
ra'ven (rā'ven), *n.* A black bird of the crow family. — *adj.* Black in color.
rav'en-ing (rāv'ēn-ing), *adj.* Greedily devouring; rapacious; voracious. — *Syn.* Ravenous, gluttonous.

rav'en-ous (rāv'ēn-ūs), *adj.* Rapacious; voracious; eager for food. — *Syn.* Ravening, gluttonous.
ra-vine' (rā-vēn'), *n.* A gorge; gully.
rav'ish (rāv'ish), *v. t.* 1 To carry away by violence. 2 To overcome with joy, delight, etc. 3 To rape. — **rav'ish-er**, *n.* — **rav'ish-ment**, *n.*
raw (rō), *adj.* 1 Not cooked. 2 Changed little from the original form; as, *raw* materials. 3 Untrained. 4 Having the skin rubbed off; as, a *raw* sore. 5 Bleak.
raw'boned' (rō'bōnd'), *adj.* Thin; lean; gaunt. — *Syn.* Angular, lank, lanky, scrawny.
raw'hide' (rō'hīd'), *n.* The untanned skin of cattle; also, a whip made of it.
ray (rā), *n.* 1 One of the lines of light that appear to radiate from a bright object. 2 Light from a beam or beams. 3 A tiny bit; a particle. 4 A thin line like a beam of light. 5 One of the radiating parts of certain animals, as a starfish.
ray'on (rā'ōn), *n.* A shiny fabric resembling silk, made from wood fiber chemically treated.
raze (rāz), *v. t.* To lay level with the ground; hence, to destroy. — *Syn.* Demolish.
ra'zor (rā'zēr), *n.* A sharp cutting instrument used to shave off hair.
razz (rāz), *v. t. & i.* *Slang, U. S.* To chaff; banter; tease.
re-. A prefix meaning: 1 Back. 2 Again.
reach (rēch), *v. t.* 1 To stretch out; extend. 2 To strike with a missile. 3 To touch, or move to touch, seize, etc. 4 To extend to; stretch as far as. 5 To arrive at. 6 To communicate with. — *Syn.* Gain, compass, achieve, attain. — *n.* 1 A reaching, esp. as if to grasp something. 2 An expanse; stretch. 3 Power to touch or grasp.
re-act' (rē-ākt'), *v. i.* 1 To exert a return or counteracting influence. 2 To respond, as to a stimulus. 3 To turn back to a former condition, lower price, etc.
re-ac'tion (rē-ākt'shūn), *n.* 1 A return or reciprocal action. 2 A counter tendency. 3 Response, as to a stimulus. 4 Chemical change.
re-ac'tion-ar'y (-ēr'ī; esp. *Brit.*, -ēr-ī), *adj.* Relating to or favoring a return to old familiar ways of living, thinking, and doing things. — **re-ac'tion-ar'y**, *n.*
read (rēd), *v. t. & i.* **READ** (rēd); **READ'ING** (rēd-ing). 1 To understand (language) by interpreting its characters. 2 To utter aloud (written or printed words). 3 To learn by observing; as, to *read* nature's signs. 4 To solve (a riddle); hence, to foretell (the future). 5 To study. 6 To register, as a machine. — **read'a-ble** (rēd'-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **read'er** (rēd'ēr), *n.*
read'ing (rēd'ing), *n.* 1 Act of one who reads. 2 That which is read; hence, a public recital. 3 The form in which anything is written; a version. 4 Study of books or literature. 5 Matter intended to

- be read. 6 Manner of rendering something written; also, interpretation. 7 That which is indicated so as to be read; as, a thermometer *reading*. — *adj.* 1 That reads. 2 Of or for reading; as, a *reading* glass.
- re'ad-just'** (rē'ā-jŭst'), *v. t.* To adjust again. — **re'ad-just'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*
- read'y** (rēd'y), *adj.* 1 Prepared for use or action. 2 Immediately liable; likely. 3 Willing; also, prompt. 4 Handy; available. — **read'i-ly** (rēd'y-lī), *adv.* — **read'i-ness** (-i-nēs; -nīs), *n.*
- read'y-made'** (-mād'), *adj.* Made beforehand, as clothes, in readiness for use.
- re-a'gent** (rē-ā'jēnt), *n.* A substance whose chemical reactions are known, and which is used to test or measure other substances for purity, quality, etc., to develop photographic films, etc.
- re'al** (rē'al; rē'al), *adj.* 1 Existent; actual. 2 Genuine; not artificial. — *Ant.* Unreal; apparent; imaginary. — **re'al-i-ty** (rē'al'i-tī), *n.* — **re'al-ly** (rē'al-lī; rē'-), *adv.*
- re'al es-tate'**. Property in houses and land.
- re'al-ism** (rē'al-iz'm; rē'-), *n.* 1 The disposition to see conditions in the light of facts and to deal with them practically. 2 In art or literature, true and faithful portrayal of nature and of men. — **re'al-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **re'al-is'tic** (-is'tik), *adj.* — **re'al-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
- re'al-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* 1 To accomplish. 2 To obtain; gain. 3 To bring by sale or investment; also, to convert into money. 4 To be aware of; understand. — **re'al-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shŭn; -i-zā'-), *n.*
- realm** (rēlm), *n.* 1 A kingdom. 2 A region.
- re'al-tor** (rē'al-tēr; rē'-; -tōr), *n.* U. S. A real-estate broker who is an active member of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.
- re'al-ty** (rē'al-tī; rē'-), *n.* Real estate.
- ream** (rēm), *n.* A quantity of paper, usually 480 sheets.
- ream'er** (rēm'ēr), *n.* A tool with cutting edges, used to enlarge or shape a hole. — **ream**, *v. t.*
- reap** (rēp), *v. t.* To cut with a scythe, sickle, etc., as grain; to gather, as a harvest by cutting. — **reap'er**, *n.*
- re'ap-pear'** (rē'ā-pēr'), *v. i.* To appear again. — **re'ap-pear'ance** (-āns), *n.*
- re'ap-point'** (rē'ā-point'), *v. t.* To appoint again.
- rear** (rēr), *n.* 1 The unit of an army, fleet, etc., which comes last. 2 Back; also, position at the back of anything. — *adj.* Hindmost. — *Syn.* Posterior. — *Ant.* Front. — **rear guard**. — **rear'ward** (rēr'wōrd), *n.*
- rear** (rēr), *v. t.* 1 To set upright. 2 To build. 3 To lift up. 4 To breed and raise, as horses. 5 To foster, as offspring. — *v. i.* To rise up; esp., of a quadruped, to rise up on the hind legs.
- rear admiral**. A naval officer ranking next above a captain and below a vice-admiral.
- re'ar-range'** (rē'ā-rānj'), *v. t.* To arrange again. — **re'ar-range'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*
- re'as-cend'** (rē'ā-sēnd'), *v. t. & i.* To ascend again.
- rea'son** (rē'z'n), *n.* 1 Statement offered as explanation of some belief or act. 2 A ground or cause. 3 Intellect. 4 A sane or sound mind or consideration. 5 Due exercise of the faculty of logical thought. — *v. i.* 1 To argue. 2 To think logically. — **rea'son-er**, *n.* — **rea'son-ing**, *n.*
- rea'son-a-ble** (rē'z'n-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Rational; thinking. 2 Sane; sensible. — *Ant.* Unreasonable. — **rea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **rea'son-a-bly** (-blī), *adv.*
- re'as-sem'ble** (rē'ā-sēm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* To assemble again.
- re'as-ert'** (rē'ā-sŭrt'), *v. t.* To assert again.
- re'as-sume'** (rē'ā-sŭm'), *v. t.* To assume again.
- re'as-sure'** (rē'ā-shŭr'), *v. t.* 1 To assure again. 2 To comfort; to restore confidence to. — **re'as-sur'ance** (-shŭr'āns), *n.*
- re'a-wak'en** (rē'ā-wāk'ēn), *v. t.* To awaken again.
- re'bate** (rē'bāt; rē-bāt'), *n.* A payment back; as, a *rebate* of interest. — *Syn.* Deduction, abatement, discount. — **re'bate**, *v. t.*
- re-bel'** (rē-bēl'), *v. i.* To resist authority.
- reb'el** (rēb'ēl; -l), *n.* A person who resists authority. — *adj.* Resisting authority; disobedient.
- re-bel'li-on** (rē-bēl'yŭn), *n.* Resistance to authority; hence, an uprising; revolt.
- re-bel'li-ous** (-yŭs), *adj.* Engaged in rebellion; insubordinate. — *Ant.* Acquiescent, resigned; submissive.
- re-birth'** (rē-bŭrth'; rē'bŭrth'), *n.* 1 A new or second birth. 2 A renaissance; revival.
- re-born'** (rē-bōrn'), *adj.* 1 Born again. 2 Revived; newly roused; as, a *reborn* art.
- re-bound'** (rē-bound'), *v. i.* To bound back on striking another body. — *Syn.* Recoil. — **re-bound'** (rē-bound'; rē-bound'), *n.*
- re-buff'** (rē-bŭf'), *n. & v. t.* Snub.
- re-build'** (rē-bŭld'), *v. t.* To build again. — *Syn.* Remodel, mend, repair.
- re-buke'** (rē-bŭk'), *n. & v. t.* Reprimand.
- re'bus** (rē'bŭs), *n.* Representation of syllables or words by means of pictures; also, a riddle composed of such pictures.
- re-but'** (rē-bŭt'), *v. t.* To refute, esp. formally, as by evidence and arguments. — *Syn.* Disprove, controvert. — **re-but'tal** (-bŭt'āl; -l), *n.*
- re-cal'ci-trant** (rē-kāl'sī-trānt), *adj.* Stubbornly resisting authority. — *Syn.* Refractory, headstrong, willful, unruly, ungovernable. — *Ant.* Amenable.
- re-call'** (rē-kōl'), *v. t.* 1 To call back. 2 To remember. 3 To revoke; annul. — *Syn.* Recollect, remind, reminisce, bethink. — (rē-kōl'; rē'kōl'), *n.* 1 A summons to return. 2 Annulment; cancellation.
- re-cant'** (rē-kānt'), *v. t. & i.* To take back

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod.

publicly (something one has said). — *Syn.* Retract. — **re·can·ta'tion** (rē·kän·tā'·shūn), *n.*

re·cap·it'u·late (rē·kā·pīt'ū·lāt), *v. t.* To restate briefly; to summarize. — **re·cap·it'u·la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

re·cap'ture (rē·kăp'tūr), *v. t.* To capture again. — **re·cap'ture** (rē·kăp'tūr), *n.*

re·cast' (rē·kăst'), *v. t.* To cast again.

re·cede' (rē·sēd'), *v. i.* To retire; withdraw. — *Ant.* Proceed; advance.

re·cep't' (rē·sēt'), *n.* 1 Recipe. 2 Act of receiving something. 3 *pl.* That which is received. 4 A writing that acknowledges the receiving of money or goods. — *v. t.* To mark (a bill) as paid.

re·ceiv'a·ble (rē·sēv'ā·b'l), *adj.* 1 Capable of being received; specif., acceptable as legal; as, *receivable* certificates. 2 Payable; due; as, bills *receivable*.

re·ceive' (rē·sēv'), *v. t.* 1 To take or accept, as something sent, paid, etc. 2 To contain; hold. 3 To permit to enter; to greet.

re·ceiv'er (rē·sēv'ēr), *n.* 1 One that receives; as, a *receiver* of taxes; a telephone *receiver*. 2 A person legally appointed to receive and have charge of property or money involved in a lawsuit. — **re·ceiv'er·ship**, *n.*

re·cent (rē·sēnt; -s'nt), *adj.* 1 Lately made, used, etc. 2 Of the present time or time just past. — **re·cent·ly**, *adv.*

re·cep'ta·cle (rē·sēp'tā·k'l; -tī·k'l), *n.* Anything used to receive and hold something; container.

re·cep'tion (rē·sēp'shūn), *n.* 1 A receiving; as, radio *reception*. 2 Ceremony of receiving guests.

re·cep'tive (rē·sēp'tīv), *adj.* Able or inclined to take in, hold, contain, etc. — **re·cep·tiv'i·ty** (rē·sēp·tīv'ī·tī; rēs'ēp-), *n.*

re·cess' (rē·sēs'; rēsēs; *the 2d is usual in the U. S. for sense 3*), *n.* 1 An alcove, niche, or the like. 2 A secluded place; a retreat. 3 An intermission between work periods. — (rē·sēs'), *v. t.* To make a recess in (a wall, etc.). — (rē·sēs'), *v. i.* To take a recess, or rest period.

re·ces'sion (rē·sēs'hūn), *n.* Withdrawal; retirement; receding.

re·ces'sive (rē·sēs'īv), *adj.* Receding.

rec'i·pe (rēs'ī·pē), *n.* 1 A cooking formula that tells the materials to be used and the method of combining them. 2 A formula for anything; as, a *recipe* for happiness.

re·cip'i·ent (rē·sīp'ī·ēnt), *n.* One that receives; receiver.

re·cip'ro·cal (rē·sīp'rō·kāl), *adj.* 1 Mutual; joint. 2 So related to each other that one completes the other or is equivalent to the other. — *Syn.* Common; correspondent, complementary. — **re·cip'ro·cal·ly**, *adv.*

re·cip'ro·cate (rē·sīp'rō·kāt), *v. i.* 1 To move backward and forward alternately, as the piston in some steam and internal-combustion engines (hence called *re·cip'ro·cat'ing engines* [-kāt'īng]). 2 To make

a return for something done or given. — **re·cip'ro·ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.*

rec'i·proc'i·ty (rēs'ī·prōs'ī·tī), *n.* 1 Interchange of action; co-operation. 2 A trade policy by which special advantages are granted by one country in return for special advantages granted it by another.

re·cit'al (rē·sīt'āl; -l), *n.* 1 Story; account; narrative. 2 A program of music; esp., such a program given by one person.

rec'i·ta'tion (rēs'ī·tā'shūn), *n.* 1 A reciting. 2 Delivery before an audience of something memorized. 3 A classroom exercise in which pupils answer questions on a lesson they have studied.

re·cite' (rē·sīt'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To repeat, as something memorized. 2 To recount in some detail; relate.

reck'less (rēk'lēs; -līs), *adj.* Lacking due caution; rash. — *Syn.* Hasty, headlong, impetuous. — *Ant.* Calculating. — **reck'less·ly**, *adv.* — **reck'less·ness**, *n.*

reck'on (rēk'ūn), *v. t.* 1 To calculate; compute. 2 To consider; regard. 3 *Colloq.* To think; suppose. — *Syn.* Estimate. — **reck'on·ing**, *n.*

re·claim' (rē·klām'), *v. t.* 1 To reform. 2 To put in a desired condition by labor, discipline, etc.; as, to *reclaim* marshy land. 3 To obtain, as rubber, from waste products. — *Syn.* Save, redeem, rescue. — *Ant.* Abandon. — **rec'la·ma'tion** (rēk'lā·mā'shūn), *n.*

re·cline' (rē·klīn'), *v. t. & i.* To lean; lie down; rest.

re·cluse' (rē·klōs'; rēk'lūs), *n.* A person living in seclusion; hermit.

rec'og·ni'tion (rēk'ōg·nī'sh'ūn), *n.* 1 Acknowledgment, as of a fact or claim. 2 Identification of a person or thing already known. 3 Acknowledgment of the independence of an insurgent community, province, etc.

re·cog·ni·zance (rē·kōg'nī·zāns; rē·kōn'ī-), *n.* In law, a promise recorded before some court or magistrate to do a certain thing, as appear in court.

rec'og·nize (rēk'ōg·nīz), *v. t.* 1 To identify as previously known. 2 To take notice of. 3 To acknowledge as one entitled to be heard at the time, as a speaker in a meeting. 4 To acknowledge the independence of (an insurgent community, province, etc.). — **rec'og·niz'a·ble** (-nīz'ā·b'l), *adj.*

re·coll' (rē·kōil'), *v. i.* 1 To retreat. 2 To spring back; rebound. — *Syn.* Shrink, flinch, wince. — *Ant.* Confront; defy. — **re·coil'**, *n.*

rec'ol·lect' (rēk'ō·lēkt'), *v. t. & i.* To remember. — *Syn.* Recall, remind, reminisce, bethink.

rec'ol·lec'tion (-lēk'shūn), *n.* 1 Act of recollecting. 2 Power of recollecting; also, the time within which things can be recollected; memory. 3 Something recollected.

re·com·mence' (rē·kō·mēns'), *v. t. & i.* To commence again.

foot; out, oil; cube, finite, urn, ūp, circūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

- rec'om-mend'** (rĕk'ŏ-mĕnd'), *v. t.* 1 To entrust. 2 To praise. 3 To commend as meriting consideration. 4 To advise; counsel. — **rec'om-men-da'tion** (-mĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.*
- rec'om-pense** (rĕk'ŏm-pĕns), *v. t.* To pay; compensate. — **Syn.** Requite, reimburse, indemnify, repay. — *n.* Compensation.
- rec'on-cile** (rĕk'ŏn-sīl), *v. t.* 1 To cause to be friendly again. 2 To adjust (differences); settle. 3 To bring to quiet submission. — **Syn.** Conform, accommodate, adapt. — **rec'on-cile'ment**, *n.* — **rec'on-cil'i-a'tion** (-sīl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.*
- rec'on-dite** (rĕk'ŭn-dīt; rĕ-kŏn'dīt), *adj.* Hard to understand; profound; abstract.
- re'con-dit'ion** (rĕ'kŏn-dīsh'ŭn), *v. t.* 1 To restore (something worn) to sound condition by readjustments and replacement of parts; to renovate. 2 To condition again.
- re-con'nais-sance**, **re-con'nois-sance** (rĕ-kŏn'ŭ-sāns), *n.* **Mil.** A preliminary survey of an area to get information of its nature, resources, and of enemy troops therein.
- rec'on-noi'ter**, **rec'on-noi'tre** (rĕk'ŏ-noi'tĕr; rĕ'kŏ-), *v. t.* To make a preliminary survey of in preparation for military operations.
- re-con'quer** (rĕ-kŏng'kĕr), *v. t.* To conquer again.
- re-con'se-crate** (rĕ-kŏn'sĕ-krāt), *v. t.* To consecrate again.
- re'con-sid'er** (rĕ'kŏn-sīd'ĕr), *v. t.* To consider again.
- re-con'sti-tute** (rĕ-kŏn'stī-tūt), *v. t.* To constitute again.
- re'con-struct'** (rĕ'kŏn-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To construct again; rebuild. — **re'con-struc'tion** (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.*
- re-cord'** (rĕ-kŏrd'), *v. t.* 1 To set down in writing, as proceedings in a meeting. 2 To enter on a phonograph disk. — (rĕk'ĕrd; esp. *Brit.*, -ŏrd), *n.* 1 Act of recording. 2 Written account of proceedings. 3 Known facts about a person. 4 The best that has been done in any competition. 5 A phonograph disk.
- re-cord'er** (rĕ-kŏr'dĕr), *n.* 1 A person who records (transactions) officially; as, a recorder of deeds. 2 A recording instrument. 3 A judge in certain courts of some cities.
- re-count'** (rĕ-kount'), *v. t.* To tell; relate in detail. — **Syn.** Recite, rehearse, narrate, describe, state, report.
- re-count'** (rĕ-kount'), *v. t.* To count again.
- re-coup'** (rĕ-kŏup'), *v. t.* To get an equivalent or compensation for; as, to recoup one's losses. — **Syn.** Retrieve, regain, recover.
- re-course'** (rĕ-kŏrs'; rĕ'kŏrs), *n.* Resort for aid; a source of aid.
- re-cov'er** (rĕ-kŭv'ĕr), *v. t.* 1 To get back again; regain. 2 To bring (oneself) back to normal health, or status. 3 To rescue; deliver. 4 To claim, as land from the sea. — **Syn.** Retrieve, recoup. — *v. i.* To regain health. — **re-cov'er-y** (-ĭ), *n.*
- re-cov'er** (rĕ-kŭv'ĕr), *v. t.* To cover again.
- rec're-ant** (rĕk'rĕ-ānt), *adj.* Cowardly; craven. — *n.* A coward.
- re'-cre-ate'** (rĕ'krĕ-āt'), *v. t.* To create again. — **re'-cre-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*
- rec're-a'tion** (rĕk'rĕ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Diversion; play; relaxation. — **rec're-a'tive** (rĕk'rĕ-ā'tīv), *adj.*
- re-crim'i-na'tion** (rĕ-krīm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* An accusation made against an accuser.
- re-cross'** (rĕ-krŏs'), *v. t.* To cross again.
- re-cruit'** (rĕ-krŏūt'), *v. t.* To call to the colors (new men or troops). — *v. i.* To enlist men for service. — *n.* A newly enlisted soldier, sailor, or marine.
- rec'tal** (rĕk'tāl), *adj.* Of or relating to the rectum.
- rec'tan-gle** (rĕk'tāng'g'l), *n.* A four-sided figure with right angles and with opposite sides parallel. — **rec-tan-gu-lar** (rĕk'tāng'gŭ-lĕr), *adj.*
- rec'ti-fy** (rĕk'tī-fī), *v. t.* To correct. — **Syn.** Emend, amend, remedy, redress. — **rec'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.*
- rec'ti-tude** (rĕk'tī-tūd), *n.* Uprightness. — **Syn.** Virtue, goodness, morality.
- rec'tor** (rĕk'tĕr), *n.* 1 A clergyman. 2 Head of a school, university, etc. — **rec'tor-ship**, *n.*
- rec'to-ry** (rĕk'tŏ-rĭ), *n.* A rector's residence; parsonage.
- rec'tum** (rĕk'tŭm), *n.* The lower end of the intestine.
- re-cum'bent** (rĕ-kŭm'bĕnt), *adj.* Reclining; lying. — **Ant.** Upright, erect.
- re-cu'per-ate** (rĕ-kŭ'pĕr-āt), *v. t. & i.* To recover (health, strength, losses); esp., to convalesce. — **re-cu'per-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **re-cu'per-a'tive** (-ā'tīv; -ā'tīv), *adj.*
- re-cur'** (rĕ-kŭr'), *v. i.* 1 To come again to mind. 2 To occur again, esp. after an interval. — **re-cur'ence** (-kŭr'ĕns), *n.* — **re-cur'rent** (-ĕnt), *adj.*
- red** (rĕd), *n.* 1 The color of blood, or a hue resembling this. 2 Any pigment or dye that yields this color. 3 [*cap.*] A revolutionary; an anarchist; also, a revolutionary socialist. — **red**, *adj.* — **red'dish**, *adj.* — **red'ness**, *n.*
- red'breast'** (rĕd'brĕst'), *n.* Robin.
- red'cap'** (rĕd'kăp'), *n.* A person wearing a red cap; specif., *U. S.*, a railroad-station porter.
- red'coat'** (-kŏt'), *n.* A British soldier, who formerly wore a red uniform coat.
- red'den** (rĕd'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become red or reddish; to flush; blush.
- re-deem'** (rĕ-dĕm'), *v. t.* 1 To recover (property) by doing something one has pledged himself to do. 2 To ransom, free, or rescue by paying a price. 3 To atone for. 4 To fulfill (a promise). 5 To deliver from sin and its punishment. — **re-deem'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **re-dĕmp'tion** (rĕ-dĕmp'shŭn), *n.*
- re-deem'er** (rĕ-dĕm'ĕr), *n.* A person who redeems; specif. [*cap.*], Christ.
- red'-hand'ed**, *adj.* Having hands red with blood; hence, fresh from a crime.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ēnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

red-hot (rĕd'hŏt'), *adj.* Red from a high degree of heat, as metal; hence, excited; furious; also, very new.

re-dis-cov'er (rĕ'dīs-kŭv'ēr), *v. t.* To discover again. — **re-dis-cov'er-y** (-y), *n.*

red'o-lent (rĕd'ŏ-lĕnt), *adj.* Fragrant.

re-dou'ble (rĕ-dŭb'l; rĕ-), *v. t. & i.* 1 To double or increase in size or amount. 2 In bridge whist, to double (an opponent's double).

re-doubt' (rĕ-dout'), *n.* A small fort.

re-doubt'a-ble (rĕ-dout'ā-b'l), *adj.* Formidable; arousing dread.

re-dound' (rĕ-dound'), *v. i.* To come as a result.

re-dress' (rĕ-drĕs'), *v. t.* 1 To set right; make amends for. 2 To correct, as a fault. — (rĕ-drĕs'; rĕ-drĕs), *n.* Something done to make amends; also, a correction.

red'skin' (rĕd'skĭn'), *n.* A North American Indian.

re-duce' (rĕ-dŭs'), *v. t.* 1 To lessen. 2 To put in a lower rank, grade, value, etc. 3 To conquer. 4 To bring into a certain order or classification. 5 To bring into a certain condition by grinding, pounding, etc. 6 To correct, as a fracture, by surgical restoration of displaced parts. — *v. i.* To lessen one's weight. — **Syn.** Decrease, diminish, abate, dwindle; vanquish, defeat, subjugate, beat. — **re-duc'er** (-dŭs'ēr), *n.* — **re-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.*

re-dun'dan-cy (rĕ-dŭn'dān-sĭ), *n.* 1 Superfluous amount; excess. 2 Use of surplus words unnecessary to the sense. — **re-dun'dant** (-dānt), *adj.*

red'wood' (rĕd'wŏd'), *n.* A very tall Californian timber tree of the pine family.

re-ech'o (rĕ-ĕk'ŏ), *v. i.* To repeat or return an echo. — **re-ech'o**, *n.*

reed (rĕd), *n.* 1 A tall bamboolike grass or its stem. 2 A musical instrument made from the hollow stem of such a plant. 3 An elastic tongue of cane, wood, or metal by which tones are produced in organ pipes and certain other wind instruments. — **reed'y**, *adj.*

reef (rĕf), *n.* A ridge of rocks or sand at or near the surface of the water.

reef (rĕf), *n.* The part of a sail which is taken in or let out to regulate the size of the sail. — *v. t. & i.* To reduce the area of (a sail) by rolling or folding up a part of it.

reef'er (rĕf'ēr), *n.* A close-fitting thick jacket.

reek (rĕk), *n.* A disagreeable fetid odor. — *v. i.* To emit a fetid odor; as, the horses *reeked* with sweat.

reel (rĕl), *n.* A lively Scottish dance.

reel (rĕl), *n.* 1 A revolvable device on which yarn, thread, wire, etc., may be wound; also, a quantity of yarn, etc., wound on such a device. 2 A strip of motion-picture film. — *v. t.* To wind on a reel. — *v. i.* 1 To whirl around. 2 To stagger.

re-e-lect' (rĕ-ĕ-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To elect again. — **re-e-lec'tion** (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.*

re-em-bark' (rĕ-ēm-bārk'), *v. i.* To embark again.

re-en-force' (rĕ-ĕn-fŏrs'), **re-en-force'-ment**. Variants of **REINFORCE**, etc.

re-en'ter (rĕ-ĕn'tēr), *v. t. & i.* To enter again.

re-es-tab'lish (rĕ-ĕs-tāb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish again. — **re-es-tab'lish-ment**, *n.*

re-fec'tion (rĕ-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* A repast.

re-fec'to-ry (rĕ-fĕk'tŏ-rĭ), *n.* A dining hall, esp. in a monastery.

re-fer' (rĕ-fŭr'), *v. t.* 1 To assign to a certain source, cause, etc. 2 To direct or send (one) to some person or place for treatment, information, etc. 3 To submit to someone else for consideration or action. — **Syn.** Credit, accredit, ascribe, attribute; resort, apply, go, turn. — *v. i.* To allude (to).

ref'er-ee' (rĕf'ēr-ē'), *n. & v. t. & i.* Umpire.

ref'er-ence (rĕf'ēr-ĕns), *n.* 1 Act of referring. 2 Relation; regard. 3 A direction of the attention to a passage, book, etc. 4 A person of whom inquiries can be made about the character, ability, etc., of another person; also, a written recommendation of a person for employment.

ref'er-en'dum (rĕf'ēr-ĕn'dŭm), *n.* A referring of legislative measures to the voters for approval or rejection.

re-fill' (rĕ-fĭl'), *v. t.* To fill again.

re-fine' (rĕ-fĭn'), *v. t.* 1 To free from impurities or waste matter. 2 To improve or perfect. — **re-fin'er** (-fĭn'ēr), *n.* — **re-fin'er-y**, *n.*

re-fined' (rĕ-fĭnd'), *adj.* 1 Freed from impurities. 2 Well-bred; cultured.

re-fine'ment (rĕ-fĭn'mĕnt), *n.* 1 A refining or being refined. 2 Culture. — **Ant.** Vulgarity.

re-fit' (rĕ-fĭt'), *v. t.* To fit or equip again.

re-flect' (rĕ-fĕkt'), *v. t.* 1 To cast back (light, heat, sound, etc.), esp. on being struck. 2 To give back a likeness or image of, as a mirror does. 3 To bring as a result. — *v. i.* 1 To reflect light, heat, etc. 2 To meditate; ponder. — **re-flec'tion**, **re-flex'ion** (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* — **re-flec'tive** (-fĕk'tĭv), *adj.* — **re-flec'tor** (-fĕk'tēr), *n.*

re-flex (rĕ-fĕks), *adj.* Produced by some stimulus independent of consciousness or will; as, a *reflex* knee jerk. — **re-flex**, *n.*

re-flex'ive (rĕ-fĕk'sĭv), *adj.* In grammar, directing its action back upon the doer or subject, as in *reflexive verb* (he hurt himself) and *reflexive pronoun* (by themselves).

re-for'est (rĕ-fŏr'ĕst; -ĭst), *v. t. & i.* To renew forest cover on (land) by seeding or planting trees. — **re-for-est-a'tion** (rĕ-fŏr-ĕs-tā'shŭn; -ĭs-), *n.*

re-form' (rĕ-fŏrm'), *v. t.* To improve; also, to restore to a former good state; to amend. — **Syn.** Correct, rectify, emend, remedy, redress, revise. — *n.* Amendment of what is vicious or depraved. — **re-form'er**, *n.*

re-form' (rĕ-fŏrm'), *v. t.* To form again. — **re-for-ma'tion** (rĕ-fŏr-mā'shŭn), *n.*

ref-or-ma'tion (rĕf'ŏr-mā'shŭn), *n.* 1 A reforming; improvement. 2 [*cap.*] The

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

- religious movement begun by Martin Luther in the 16th century.
- re-form'a-to'ry** (rē-fōr'mā-tō'rī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *n.* An institution for reforming the conduct, habits, etc., of young offenders.
- re-fract'** (rē-frākt'), *v. t.* To subject (rays of light, etc.) to refraction. — **re-frac'tor** (-frākt'ēr), *n.*
- re-frac'tion** (rē-frākt'shūn), *n.* The bending of a ray of light, heat, sound, etc., when it passes obliquely from one medium into another in which its velocity is different.
- re-frac'to-ry** (rē-frākt'tō-rī), *adj.* 1 Stubborn; unmanageable. 2 Difficult to melt, reduce, or the like, as some ores. — *Syn.* Recalcitrant, intractable, ungovernable, unruly, headstrong, willful. — *Ant.* Malleable; amenable.
- re-frain'** (rē-frān'), *v. i.* To hold oneself back; forbear.
- re-frain'** (rē-frān'), *n.* A phrase or verse repeated regularly in a poem or song.
- re-fresh'** (rē-frēsh'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To make or become fresh or fresher. 2 To revive by or as by renewal of supplies. 3 To supply or take refreshment. — *Syn.* Restore, rejuvenate, renovate, refurbish. — *Ant.* Jade, addle.
- re-fresh'ment** (rē-frēsh'mēnt), *n.* Food or drink; *pl.*, a light meal.
- re-frig'er-ate** (rē-frīj'ēr-āt), *v. t.* To chill or freeze (food) for preserving purposes. — **re-frig'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* — **re-frig'er-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.*
- ref'uge** (rēf'ūj), *n.* 1 Shelter or protection from danger, distress, etc. 2 An asylum.
- ref'u-gee'** (rēf'ū-jē'), *n.* One who flees for safety, *esp.* to a foreign country.
- re-ful'gent** (rē-fūl'jēnt), *adj.* Radiant; shining. — *Syn.* Effulgent, luminous, lustrous, bright, brilliant. — **re-ful'gence** (-jēns), *n.*
- re-fund'** (rē-fūnd'), *v. t.* To repay. — (rē-fūnd'; rēf'ūnd), *n.* Repayment.
- re-fuse'** (rē-fūz'), *v. t.* 1 To reject. 2 To decline to do, give, grant, etc.; to deny. — **re-fus'al** (-fūz'āl; -l), *n.*
- ref'use** (rēf'ūs), *n.* Rubbish.
- re-fute'** (rē-fūt'), *v. t.* To disprove; to prove to be false. — **ref'u-ta'tion** (rēf'ū-tā'shūn), *n.*
- re-gain'** (rē-gān'), *v. t.* 1 To gain or get anew. 2 To reach again. — *Syn.* Recover, retrieve.
- re'gal** (rē'gāl), *adj.* Royal; stately; splendid.
- re-gale'** (rē-gāl'), *v. t. & i.* To entertain or feast richly. — *Syn.* Gratify, delight, please, rejoice, gladden. — *Ant.* Vex.
- re-ga'li-a** (rē-gā'li-ā; -gāl'yā), *n. pl.* 1 The emblems, symbols, etc., of royalty, as the crown and scepter. 2 a The insignia of any office or order. b Finery; special dress.
- re-gard'** (rē-gārd'), *v. t.* 1 To gaze upon. 2 To observe closely. 3 To esteem; care for; also, to heed; obey. 4 To concern. — *Ant.* Despise. — *n.* 1 Gaze; look. 2 Heed; care. 3 A respect or particular. 4 Respect; esteem. — **re-gard'less**, *adj.*
- re-gard'ing**, *prep.* Concerning; respecting.
- re-gat'ta** (rē-gāt'tā), *n.* A rowing or sailing race, or a series of such races.
- re-gen'er-ate** (rē-jēn'ēr-īt), *adj.* 1 Formed or created again. 2 Spiritually born again or converted. — (-āt), *v. t.* 1 To reform completely. 2 To reproduce. 3 In radio, to increase the amplification of (radio signals) by use of electron tubes. — **re-gen'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* — **re-gen'er-a'tive** (-ā'tīv; -ā'tlv), *adj.*
- re'gent** (rē'jēnt), *n.* A person who rules during the childhood, absence, or incapacity of a rightful ruler. — **re'gen-cy** (-jēn-sī), *n.*
- reg'i-cide** (rēj'ī-sīd), *n.* 1 One who murders a king. 2 Murder of a king.
- re-gime'** (rē-zhēm'), *n.* 1 System of government. 2 Regimen.
- reg'i-men** (rēj'ī-mēn), *n.* 1 System of government. 2 A systematic diet, course of life, etc.
- reg'i-ment** (rēj'ī-mēnt; *Brit. often* rēj'ī-mēnt), *n.* A body of soldiers commanded by a colonel. — (-mēnt), *v. t.* To organize into uniform groups, *esp.* for central control. — **reg'i-men'tal** (rēj'ī-mēn'tāl; -t'āl), *adj.* — **reg'i-men-ta'tion** (-mēn-tā'shūn), *n.*
- reg'i-men'tals** (rēj'ī-mēn'tālz; -t'ālz), *n. pl.* Military dress; uniforms.
- re'gion** (rē'jūn), *n.* 1 A large, indefinitely defined area; a district. 2 A division of the body; as, the region of the lungs. — **re'gion-al**, *adj.*
- reg'is-ter** (rēj'īs-tēr), *n.* 1 A record of items or details; also, a book for keeping such a record. 2 A device, as in a floor or wall, to regulate ventilation. 3 A mechanical device which records items. 4 The range of a voice or instrument. — *v. t.* 1 To enter in a register. 2 To record automatically. 3 To secure special care for (mail matter) by paying additional postage. 4 To show (emotions) by facial expression, gestures, etc. — *v. i.* To enroll in a list of voters, on a hotel book, etc.
- reg'is-trar** (rēj'īs-trär; -trär'), *n.* One who keeps a register; an official recorder.
- reg'is-tra'tion** (rēj'īs-trā'shūn), *n.* 1 Act of registering; also, an entry in a register. 2 Number of persons registered; enrollment.
- reg'is-try** (rēj'īs-trī), *n.* 1 Enrollment. 2 Place where a register is kept. 3 A record book.
- re'gress** (rē'grēs), *n.* Withdrawal.
- re-gret'** (rē-grēt'), *v. t.* 1 To mourn the loss or death of. 2 To be very sorry for. — *n.* 1 Distress of mind on account of something past. 2 An expression of sorrow, etc. — **re-gret'ful** (-fōōl; -f'l), *adj.* — **re-gret'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-gret'ta-ble**, *adj.*
- reg'u-lar** (rēj'ū-lēr), *adj.* 1 Made, built, arranged, etc., according to a rule, standard, or type; also, even in form, structure, etc. 2 Uniform; orderly. 3 Made, selected, conducted, etc., according to rule or custom. 4 Properly qualified. 5

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

Normal; standard. **6 Mil.** Belonging to the permanent standing army. — **Syn.** Methodical, systematic; typical, natural. — **Ant.** Irregular. — **n.** One of the regular army. — **reg'u-lar'i-ty** (rĕg'ū-lār'ī-tī), **n.** — **reg'u-lar-ly**, **adv.**

reg'u-late (rĕg'ū-lāt), **v. t.** 1 To direct according to rule; control. 2 To put in good order. 3 To adjust so as to work properly. — **reg'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), **n.** — **reg'u-la'tor** (-lā'tēr), **n.**

re-gur'gi-tate (rĕ-gūr'jī-tāt), **v. i. & t.** To pour, gush, or surge back; often, to vomit.

re'ha-bil'i-tate (rĕ-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), **v. t.** 1 To restore to a former rank, right, etc. 2 To put into good condition again. — **re'ha-bil'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), **n.**

re-hearse (rĕ-hūrs'), **v. t. & i.** To practice in private in preparation for a public performance. — **re-hears'al** (-hūr'sāl; -s'l), **n.**

re-heat (rĕ-hēt'), **v. t.** To heat again.

reign (rān), **n.** Rule of a sovereign; also, time during which a sovereign rules. — **v. i.** To rule as a sovereign.

re'im-burse (rĕ'im-būrs'), **v. t.** To repay. — **Syn.** Indemnify, recompense, requite.

rein (rūn), **n.** 1 The strap of a bridle by which the rider or driver directs the animal. 2 Position of control or command; as, to seize the reins of government. — **v. t.** To check or direct by or as by use of reins.

re'in-car-na'tion (rĕ'in-kār-nā'shūn), **n.** Rebirth of the soul in a new body.

rein'deer (rān'dēr'), **n.** A deer of northern regions, long used as a draft animal.

re'in-force (rĕ'in-fōrs'), **v. t.** To strengthen with new force, aid, material, or support, esp. with additional troops or ships. — **re'in-force'ment** (-mĕnt), **n.**

re'in-state (rĕ'in-stāt'), **v. t.** To instate again or in a former position. — **re'in-state'ment** (-mĕnt), **n.**

re-it'er-ate (rĕ-it'ēr-āt), **v. t.** To say or do over and over. — **Syn.** Repeat, iterate. — **re-it'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), **n.**

re-ject (rĕ-jĕkt'), **v. t.** 1 To refuse to accept. 2 To discard. 3 To refuse to grant or consider (a request). — **Syn.** Repudiate, spurn, decline. — **Ant.** Accept; choose, select. — **re-jec'tion** (-jĕk'shūn), **n.**

re-joice (rĕ-jois'), **v. t. & i.** To feel joy or great delight. — **Ant.** Grieve; aggrrieve; bewail. — **re-joic'ing** (-jois'ing), **n.**

re-join (rĕ-join'), **v. t. & i.** 1 (*pron.* rĕ-join') To join again; reunite. 2 To say in answer, as to a plaintiff's plea in court. — **re-join'der** (rĕ-join'dēr), **n.**

re-ju've-nate (rĕ-joō've-nāt), **v. t.** To make youthful again. — **Syn.** Renew, refresh. — **re-ju've-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), **n.**

re-kin'dle (rĕ-kīn'd'l), **v. t. & i.** To kindle again.

re-lapse (rĕ-lāps'), **v. i.** To slip back into a former condition, as of illness, after a change for the better. — **re-lapse'**, **n.**

re-late (rĕ-lāt'), **v. t.** 1 To narrate. 2 To establish relationship between. — **v. i.** To be connected. — **re-lat'ed** (-lāt'ēd; -īd), **adj.**

re-la'tion (rĕ-lā'shūn), **n.** 1 Narration. 2 A relative; kin; also, kinship. 3 Connection. 4 Reference; as, in relation to. 5 State of being mutually interested or involved, as in a business way; *pl.* affairs; concerns; dealings. — **re-la'tion-ship**, **n.**

rel'a-tive (rĕl'ā-tīv), **adj.** 1 Related or connected. 2 Referring; belonging. 3 Comparative; as, the relative value of two objects. 4 In grammar, referring to an antecedent; as, a relative pronoun. — **Syn.** Dependent, contingent, conditional. — **Ant.** Absolute. — **n.** 1 A thing considered in relation to some other thing. 2 A person related to another by blood or marriage. 3 A relative pronoun. — **rel'a-tive-ly**, **adv.**

re-lax (rĕ-lāks'), **v. t. & i.** To make or become less tense, rigid, severe, strict, etc.

re-lax-a'tion (rĕ-lāk-sā'shūn; rĕl'āk-), **n.** 1 A lessening of tension. 2 Diversion; recreation. — **Syn.** Rest, repose, leisure, ease, comfort.

re-lay (rĕ-lā'; rĕ'lā), **n.** A fresh supply of horses, men, etc., arranged to relieve others. — (rĕ-lā'), **v. t.** To pass along as if by relays.

re-lease (rĕ-lēs'), **v. t.** 1 To set free. 2 To relieve from pain, trouble, penalty, etc. 3 To permit, at a specified date but not before, publication of, performance of, etc. — **Syn.** Emancipate, discharge. — **Ant.** Detain; check; oblige (*as a promise, pledge*). — **n.** 1 Relief from pain, trouble, etc. 2 Discharge, as from a debt. 3 Liberation from restraint, as from prison. 4 A releasing for publication, performance, etc. 5 A quitclaim.

rel'e-gate (rĕl'ē-gāt), **v. t.** 1 To exile; banish; hence, to remove or dismiss (a person or thing) to some less prominent position. 2 To assign to some particular class or sphere. 3 To delegate. — **Syn.** Commit, entrust, consign.

re-lent (rĕ-lĕnt'), **v. i.** To become less severe, harsh, or the like. — **Syn.** Yield, submit. — **re-lent'less**, **adj.** — **re-lent'less-ly**, **adv.**

rel'e-vant (rĕl'ē-vānt), **adj.** Having reference to the case under consideration; pertinent. — **Syn.** Germane, material, applicable, apropos. — **Ant.** Extraneous. — **rel'e-vance** (-vāns), **rel'e-van-cy** (-vāns), **n.**

re-li'a-ble (rĕ-lī'ā-b'l), **adj.** Dependable; trustworthy. — **Ant.** Dubious. — **re-li'a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), **n.** — **re-li'a-bly** (-bīlī), **adv.**

re-li'ance (rĕ-lī'āns), **n.** Confidence; trust. — **Syn.** Dependence, faith.

rel'ic (rĕl'īk), **n.** 1 An object venerated because of its association with a saint. 2 *pl.* Ruins. 3 A vestige; trace. 4 Souvenir.

rel'ict (rĕl'īkt), **n.** A widow.

re-lief (rĕ-lĕf'), **n.** 1 Help; aid; comfort. 2 Release, as of a sentry, from a post of duty. 3 Anything that lessens or removes pain, trouble, etc. 4 In sculpture,

foot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

- projection of figures, ornament, etc., from the background. 5 In geography, elevations of a land surface.
- re-lieve'** (rē-lēv'), *v. t.* 1 To free from pain, worry, etc. 2 To remove or lessen (pain, trouble, etc.). 3 To release from a post or duty. 4 To break the monotony of, as by contrast in color, material, etc. — *Syn.* Alleviate, lighten, assuage, mitigate, allay. — *Ant.* Intensify; embarrass; alarm.
- re-lig'ion** (rē-līj'ūn), *n.* 1 Service and adoration of God or a god as expressed in forms of worship. 2 Any one of the systems of faith and worship. 3 Belief in God or in gods. — **re-lig'ious** (-līj'ūs), *adj.* — **re-lig'iously**, *adv.*
- re-lig'ious** (rē-līj'ūs), *n. sing. & pl.* A member of a religious order; a monk, nun, or the like.
- re-lin'quish** (rē-līng'kwīsh), *v. t.* To quit; abandon. — *Syn.* Yield, leave, resign, surrender, cede, waive. — *Ant.* Keep. — **re-lin'quish-ment**, *n.*
- re-lique** (rē-līk; rē-lēk'), *Variant of RELIC.*
- re-lish** (rē-līsh), *n.* 1 A savor or tang, as of food. 2 Keen enjoyment, esp. of food; gusto. 3 A food eaten with other food to add flavor. — *v. t.* 1 To enjoy. 2 To eat with relish. — *Syn.* Fancy, dote on (or upon), like, love.
- re-load'** (rē-lōd'), *v. t. & i.* To load again.
- re-luc'tant** (rē-lūk'tānt), *adj.* Not eager to act, give, serve, etc.; unwilling; also, showing unwillingness. — *Syn.* Disinclined, indisposed, hesitant, loath, averse. — **re-luc'tance** (-tāns), *n.* — **re-luc'tant-ly**, *adv.*
- re-ly'** (rē-lī'), *v. i.* To place confidence; to depend. — *Syn.* Trust, count.
- re-main'** (rē-mān'), *v. i.* 1 To be left after others have been removed, subtracted, or destroyed. 2 To be left as yet to be done, considered, etc. 3 To stay after others have gone. 4 To continue unchanged. — *Ant.* Depart.
- re-main'er** (rē-mān'dēr), *n.* 1 That which is left over; residue. 2 In mathematics, that which is left after subtraction. — *Syn.* Leavings, rest, balance, remnant.
- re-mand'** (rē-mānd'), *v. t.* To send back.
- re-mark'** (rē-mār'k'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To note; observe. 2 To comment. — *n.* 1 An observation; notice. 2 A comment; any casual statement.
- re-mark'a-ble** (rē-mār'kə-b'l), *adj.* Unusual; extraordinary; noteworthy. — *Syn.* Noticeable, prominent, outstanding, conspicuous, signal, striking. — **re-mark'a-bly** (-b'l), *adv.*
- re-mar'ry** (rē-mār'ī), *v. t.* To marry again. — **re-mar'riage** (-mār'īj), *n.*
- re-me'di-al** (rē-mē'dī-āl), *adj.* Affording a remedy; curing.
- rem'e-dy** (rē-mē'dē), *n.* Any healing medicine or application. — *v. t.* To cure; relieve; also, to correct.
- re-mem'ber** (rē-mēm'bēr), *v. t.* 1 To have (an idea) come into the mind again; recollect. 2 To keep from forgetting; to keep in mind. 3 To recall to another's mind. — *Syn.* Remind, bethink. — *Ant.* Forget.
- re-mem'brance** (-brāns), *n.* 1 Recollection. 2 A being remembered; memory. 3 Power of remembering; period over which one's memory extends. 4 Reminder; memento. 5 *pl.* Greetings. — *Ant.* Forgetfulness.
- re-mind'** (rē-mīnd'), *v. t. & i.* To put (a person) in mind (of something). — *Syn.* Remember, recollect, bethink. — **re-mind'er** (-mīn'dēr), *n.*
- rem'i-nis'cence** (rēm'ī-nīs'ēns; -'ns), *n.* 1 Recollection. 2 *pl.* An account of one's memorable experiences. — **rem'i-niscent** (rēm'ī-nīs'ēnt; -'nt), *adj.* — **rem'i-niscent-ly**, *adv.*
- re-miss'** (rē-mīs'), *adj.* Negligent; careless; slack. — *Syn.* Lax, neglectful. — *Ant.* Scrupulous. — **re-miss'ness**, *n.*
- re-mis'sion** (rē-mīsh'ūn), *n.* Act of remitting; esp., the remitting of punishment.
- re-mit'** (rē-mīt'), *v. t.* 1 To forgive. 2 To abate. 3 To refer for consideration, report, decision, etc. 4 To refrain from exacting or enforcing (a penalty, etc.). 5 To send (money) in payment of a bill. — *Syn.* Pardon, excuse, condone. — **re-mit'tance** (-mīt'āns), *n.*
- rem'nant** (rēm'nānt), *n.* That which remains or is left over. — *Syn.* Remainder, residue, rest, balance.
- re-mod'el** (rē-mōd'l), *v. t.* To make over again. — *Syn.* Rebuild, mend, repair.
- re-mon'strate** (rē-mōn'strāt), *v. t. & i.* To protest; urge reasons against (something). — *Syn.* Expostulate, object. — **re-mon'strance** (-strāns), *n.* — **re-mon'strant** (-strānt), *adj. & n.*
- re-morse'** (rē-mōrs'), *n.* Regret for one's sins or for acts that wrong others. — *Syn.* Penitence, repentance, contrition. — **re-morse'ful**, *adj.* — **re-morse'less**, *adj.*
- re-mote'** (rē-mōt'), *adj.* 1 Far off in place or time; not near. 2 Not closely related; distant. — *Ant.* Close. — **re-mote'ly**, *adv.* — **re-mote'ness**, *n.*
- re-mount'** (rē-mount'), *v. t. & i.* To mount again. — **re-mount'** (rē-mount'), *n.* A fresh horse to replace one lost or disabled.
- re-move'** (rē-mōv'), *v. t.* 1 To move from one place to another; transfer. 2 To dismiss. 3 To assassinate. 4 To eliminate. — *v. i.* 1 To change one's residence or location. 2 To go away. — **re-mov'a-ble** (-mōv'ə-b'l), *adj.* — **re-mov'al** (-āl), *n.* — **re-mov'er** (-ēr), *n.*
- re-mu'ner-ate** (rē-mū'nēr-āt), *v. t.* To pay. — **re-mu'ner-a'tion** (-ā'shun), *n.* — **re-mu'ner-a'tive** (-ā'tīv; -ā'tiv), *adj.*
- ren'ai-s-sance'** (rēn'ē-zāns'; -sāns'; rē-nā-sāns), *n.* A new birth or revival; esp. [cap.], the revival in art and literature in Europe in the 14th-16th centuries.
- re'nal** (rē'nāl; -n'l), *adj.* *Anatomy.* Of, relating to, or in the region of, the kidneys.
- re-name'** (rē-nām'), *v. t.* To name again.
- re-nas'cence** (rē-nās'ēns; -'ns), *n.* 1 Rebirth; revival. 2 [cap.] Renaissance.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve; hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ūld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

rend (rënd), *v. t.*; **RENT** (rënt); **REND'ING**. To tear forcibly apart; split. — **Syn.** Cleave, rip.

ren'der (rën'dër), *v. t.* 1 To deliver; give; also, to surrender. 2 To present a statement of; to bring to a person's attention. 3 To represent, as on the stage, in music, etc. 4 To translate. 5 To cause to be or become. 6 To melt so as to clarify, as lard. — **ren-dit'ion** (rën-dish'ün), *n.*

ren'dez-vous (rän'dë-vöö; rën'-), *n.* A meeting place; also, a meeting at an appointed place. — **Syn.** Tryst, engagement, appointment. — **ren'dez-vous**, *v. i. & t.*

ren'e-gade (rën'ë-gäd), *n.* A turncoat; traitor. — **Ant.** Adherent.

re-new' (rë-nü'), *v. t.* 1 To make new, fresh, or strong again. 2 To resume. 3 To replace, as water in a tank. 4 To extend (a note, mortgage, etc.). — **Syn.** Restore, refresh, renovate, rejuvenate. — **re-new'al** (-äl), *n.*

re-nom'i-nate (rë-nöm'î-nät), *v. t.* To nominate again. — **re-nom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shün), *n.*

re-nounce' (rë-nouns'), *v. t.* 1 To abandon. 2 To cast off; repudiate. — **Syn.** Abdicate, resign; forswear. — **Ant.** Covet; claim. — **re-nounce'ment**, *n.*

ren'o-vate (rën'ô-vät), *v. t.* To repair; renew. — **Syn.** Restore, refresh. — **ren'o-va'tion** (-vā'shün), *n.* — **ren'o-va'tor** (-vā'tër), *n.*

re-nown' (rë-noun'), *n.* Fame; celebrity. — **Syn.** Honor, glory, reputation, repute. — **re-nowned'** (-nound'), *adj.*

rent (rënt), *past tense & past part. of REND.*

rent (rënt), *n.* A tear in cloth.

rent (rënt), *n.* Amount paid or due weekly, monthly, etc., for the use of another's property. — *v. t.* To lease; let. — **Syn.** Hire, charter. — **rent'al** (rën'täl; -t'l), *n.* — **rent'er**, *n.*

re-nun'ci-a'tion (rë-nün'sî-ä'shün; -shî-ä'-), *n.* A renouncing; repudiation; disavowal.

re-o-pen (rë-ô-pën), *v. t. & i.* To open again.

re-or'gan-ize (rë-ôr'gän-îz), *v. t. & i.* To organize again or anew, as a business under new capital arrangement and new administration. — **re-or'gan-i-za'tion** (-î-zä'shün; -î-zä'-), *n.*

re-paid' (rë-päd'), *past tense & past part. of REPAY.*

re-pair' (rë-pär'), *v. i.* To go; betake oneself; as, to repair to one's office.

re-pair' (rë-pär'), *v. t.* 1 To restore to good condition. 2 To heal or mend (a wound, a break, etc.). — *n.* 1 Act of repairing; also, an instance of repairing. 2 Condition, as of a building, with respect to the need for repairing. — **re-pair'er**, *n.*

rep'a-ra'tion (rëp'ä-rä'shün), *n.* 1 Act of making amends for a wrong. 2 Amends made for a wrong; often, money paid in compensation. — **Syn.** Redress, restitution, indemnity.

rep'ar-tee' (rëp'ër-të'), *n.* A witty retort; witty sallies, collectively.

re-pass' (rë-päs'), *v. t.* To pass again.

re-past' (rë-päst'), *n.* A meal.

re-pay' (rë-pā'), *v. t.* 1 To pay back. 2 To requite; compensate. — **Syn.** Remunerate, satisfy, reimburse, indemnify. — **re-pay'ment**, *n.*

re-peal' (rë-pēl'), *v. t.* To recall, as a law; to rescind. — **re-peal'**, *n.*

re-peat' (rë-pēt'), *v. t.* 1 To say again. 2 To do again. 3 To say over from memory. — **Syn.** Iterate, reiterate. — *n.* In music, a sign [] placed after, or before and after, a passage to be repeated; also, the passage. — **re-peat'er**, *n.*

re-peat'ed (rë-pēt'ed; -îd), *adj.* Frequent. — **re-peat'ed-ly**, *adv.*

re-pel' (rë-pēl'), *v. t.* 1 To repulse. 2 To reject. 3 To disgust. — **re-pel'lent** (-pēl'ënt), *adj.*

re-pent' (rë-pēnt'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To resolve to amend one's life as a result of contrition for one's sins. 2 To feel sorry (for); to regret. — **re-pent'ance** (-pēnt'āns), *n.* — **re-pent'ant** (-tānt), *adj.*

re-per-cus'sion (rë-për-küş'ün), *n.* 1 A driving back or being driven back; also, reverberation. 2 A reaction from something done, said, etc.

rep'er-toire (rëp'ër-twär; -twör), *n.* Also **rep'er-to'ry** (-tō'rî; esp. Brit., -tër-î). A list of plays, operas, etc., which a company or performer is prepared to present.

rep'e-ti'tion (rëp'ë-tîsh'ün), *n.* A repeating; also, a repeated act, performance, etc. — **rep'e-ti'tious** (-üs), *adj.*

re-pine' (rë-pîn'), *v. i.* To complain; fret.

re-place' (rë-plās'), *v. t.* 1 To restore to a former place, condition, etc. 2 To supplant. 3 To put in the place of something lost, stolen, etc. — **Syn.** Displace, supersede. — **re-place'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

re-plant' (rë-plānt'), *v. t.* To plant again.

re-plen'ish (rë-plēn'îsh), *v. t.* To fill again. — **re-plen'ish-ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

re-plete' (rë-plēt'), *adj.* Full, esp. of food. — **re-ple'tion** (-plē'shün), *n.*

rep'li-ca (rëp'î-kä), *n.* An exact copy. — **Syn.** Facsimile, reproduction, duplicate.

re-ply' (rë-plî'), *v. i. & t.* To respond. — *n.* Response; answer.

re-port' (rë-pört'), *v. t.* 1 To relate; tell. 2 To repeat, as a message; to make minutes of, as a meeting or debate. 3 To make a charge of misconduct against. 4 To present oneself, as for work. — *n.* 1 An account; statement. 2 A rumor. 3 Reputation; as, a man of good report. 4 An explosive noise.

re-port'er (rë-pör'tër), *n.* One who gathers and reports news for a newspaper, etc.

re-pose' (rë-pōz'), *v. t.* To set (trust, hope, etc.); — used with *in*.

re-pose' (rë-pōz'), *v. t. & i.* To rest; to lay or lie at rest. — *n.* 1 Rest; esp., sleep. 2 Peace; calm.

re-pos'i-to'ry (rë-pōz'î-tō'rî; esp. Brit., -tër-î), *n.* Depository.

re'pos-sess' (rë-pōz-zēs'), *v. t.* To regain possession of.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīrouz, menii; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; Z=zh in azure.

rep're-hend' (rĕp'rĕ-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To reprimand; censure. — **Syn.** Criticize, condemn, denounce, blame. — **rep're-hen'si-ble** (-hĕn'si-b'l), *adj.* — **rep're-hen'sion** (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.*

rep're-sent' (rĕp'rĕ-zĕnt'), *v. t.* 1 To portray; depict. 2 To serve as a sign or symbol of. 3 To act the role of. 4 To act or speak in the place of. 5 To be a member or example of. 6 To try to prove; as, he represents himself as poor.

rep're-sen-ta'tion (rĕp'rĕ-zĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1 Act of representing. 2 Sign, emblem, or symbol. 3 State of being represented in a legislative body. 4 A claim or protest.

rep're-sent'a-tive (rĕp'rĕ-zĕn'tā-tĭv), *adj.* 1 Presenting a likeness. 2 Characteristic; typical. 3 Carried on by elected delegates; as, representative government. — *n.* 1 One that represents. 2 A member of the House of Representatives, the lower house of the Congress of the United States; a person who represents a congressional district of a state.

re-press' (rĕ-prĕs'), *v. t.* To check; restrain; suppress. — **re-pres'sion** (rĕ-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* — **re-pres'sive** (-prĕs'ĭv), *adj.*

re-prieve' (rĕ-prĕv'), *v. t.* To delay the punishment or execution of. — **re-prieve'**, *n.*

rep'ri-mand (rĕp'rĭ-mānd), *n.* A severe or formal reproof. — (rĕp'rĭ-mānd; rĕp'rĭ-mānd'), *v. t.* To reprove severely; to censure, esp. officially.

re-print' (rĕ-prĭnt'), *v. t.* To print again. — **re'print** (rĕ'prĭnt'; rĕ-prĭnt'), *n.*

re-pris'al (rĕ-prĭz'āl; -l'), *n.* An act done in retaliation for something done by another person.

re-proach' (rĕ-prōch'), *n.* 1 A cause of censure or disgrace. 2 Censure; rebuke. — *v. t.* 1 To censure; rebuke. 2 To cast discredit upon. — **Syn.** Chide, admonish, reprove, reprimand. — **re-proach'ful** (-fŭl; -f'l), *adj.* — **re-proach'ful-ly**, *adv.*

rep'ro-bate (rĕp'rō-bāt; esp. Brit., -blt), *n.* Scoundrel; scamp.

rep'ro-ba'tion (rĕp'rō-bā'shŭn), *n.* Disapproval.

re-pro-duce' (rĕ-prō-dŭs'), *v. t.* To produce again, as by bearing offspring, by repeating, by portraying, etc. — *v. i.* To bear offspring. — **re-pro-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* — **re-pro-duc'tive** (-dŭk'tĭv), *adj.*

re-proof' (rĕ-prōōf'), *n.* Blame; censure; also, rebuke.

re-prove' (rĕ-prōōv'), *v. t.* To scold; rebuke. — **Syn.** Reprimand, admonish, reproach, chide.

rep'tile (rĕp'tĭl; Brit. -tĭl), *n.* A snake, lizard, alligator, or the like.

re-pub'lic (rĕ-pŭb'lik), *n.* A state in which those who have the right to vote hold the supreme power; also, the form of government in such a state.

re-pub'li-can (rĕ-pŭb'li-kān), *adj.* 1 Of, relating to, or like a republic. 2 Designating or relating to a party called *republican*, esp., U. S., the Republican party organized 1854-56. — *n.* 1 A person

who favors a republican government. 2 A member of a republican party, esp., U. S., of the Republican party. — **re-pub'li-can-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

re-pub'lish (rĕ-pŭb'lish), *v. t.* To publish again. — **re-pub-li-ca'tion** (rĕ'pŭb-li-kā'shŭn), *n.*

re-pu'di-ate (rĕ-pŭdĭ-āt), *v. t.* To refuse to have anything to do with; to refuse to accept, pay, etc. — **Syn.** Spurn, reject, decline. — **Ant.** Adopt. — **re-pu'di-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

re-pug'nant (rĕ-pŭg'nānt), *adj.* Contrary to a person's tastes or principles; also, repulsive. — **Syn.** Repellent, abhorrent, distasteful, obnoxious; revolting, offensive, loathsome. — **Ant.** Congenial. — **re-pug'nance** (-nāns), *n.*

re-pulse' (rĕ-pŭls'), *v. t.* 1 To repel. 2 To reject. — *n.* 1 A repelling or being repelled in hostile encounter. 2 Rejection. — **re-pul'sion** (rĕ-pŭl'shŭn), *n.*

re-pul'sive (rĕ-pŭl'sĭv), *adj.* Offensive; repellent. — **Syn.** Repugnant, revolting, loathsome. — **Ant.** Alluring, captivating.

rep'u-ta-ble (rĕp'ŭ-tā-b'l), *adj.* Bearing a good reputation; estimable.

rep'u-ta'tion (rĕp'ŭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1 Character commonly ascribed to a person. 2 Fame; renown. 3 Good name.

re-pu'te' (rĕ-pŭt'), *n.* 1 Reputation. 2 Fame; note. 3 Report; common talk. — **Syn.** Renown, celebrity, honor, glory. — **Ant.** Disrepute. — *v. t.* To esteem. — **re-pu'ted** (-pŭt'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.*

re-quest' (rĕ-kwĕst'), *n.* 1 Petition. 2 That which is asked for. 3 Fact or condition of being asked for. — *v. t.* 1 To ask for (something). 2 To ask (someone) — **Syn.** Solicit.

Re'qui-em (rĕ'kwĭ-ĕm; rĕk'wĭ-ĕm), *n.* 1 R.C. Church. A Mass for the repose of a departed soul or souls. 2 Any musical service or hymn in honor of the dead.

re-quire' (rĕ-kwĭr'), *v. t.* 1 To demand; compel. 2 To need. — **re-quire'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

req'ui-site (rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *adj.* Required; necessary; essential. — **req'ui-site**, *n.*

req'ui-si'tion (rĕk'wĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1 Formal application or demand, as for supplies. 2 Requirement. — *v. t.* To demand; press into service.

re-quite' (rĕ-kwĭt'), *v. t.* To repay for a benefit, loss, etc.; to recompense. — **Syn.** Compensate, remunerate, pay, satisfy. — **re-quit'al** (rĕ-kwĭt'āl; -l'), *n.*

re-read' (rĕ-rĕd'), *v. t.* To read again.

re-scind' (rĕ-sĭnd'), *v. t.* To revoke; cancel. — **re-scis'sion** (rĕ-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.*

re'script (rĕ'skrĭpt), *n.* An order or decree.

res'cue (rĕs'kŭ), *v. t.* To free from danger, harm, or confinement. — **Syn.** Deliver, redeem, ransom, reclaim, save. — **res'cue**, *n.*

re-search' (rĕ-sŭrch'; rĕ'sŭrch), *n.* Critical study and investigation. — **Syn.** Inquiry, probe. — **re-search'er**, *n.*

re-sem'blance (rĕ-zĕm'blāns), *n.* Like-

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ēnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

- ness. — **Syn.** Similarity. — **Ant.** Difference; distinction.
- re-sem'ble** (rē-zēm'b'l), *v. t.* To be like or similar to.
- re-sent'** (rē-zēnt'), *v. t.* To feel angry or displeased at. — **re-sent'ful** (-fōol; -f'l), *adj.* — **re-sent'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-sent'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*
- res'er-va'tion** (rēz'ēr-vā'shūn), *n.* 1 Act of reserving. 2 Something reserved; as, room reservation in a hotel; esp., a tract of land reserved for some special use.
- re-serve'** (rē-zūrv'), *v. t.* 1 To store for future or special use. 2 To hold back for oneself. — **Syn.** Keep, keep back, retain, withhold, detain. — *n.* 1 Act of reserving or state of being reserved. 2 Something reserved; reservation; also, stock of money, supplies, reinforcements, etc. 3 Restraint or caution in one's bearing toward others. — **re-served'** (-zūrvd'), *adj.*
- res'er-voir** (rēz'ēr-vwōr; -vwār), *n.* A place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, as by a city.
- re-set'** (rē-sēt'), *v. t.* To set again, as type or a diamond. — (rē-sēt'; rē'sēt'), *n.* Act of resetting; also, a thing reset.
- re-side'** (rē-zīd'), *v. i.* To dwell.
- res'i-dence** (rēz'ī-dēns), *n.* House; home. — **res'i-den'tial** (-dēn'shāl), *adj.*
- res'i-dent** (rēz'ī-dēnt), *adj.* Residing. — *n.* One who resides in a place.
- re-sid'u-al** (rē-zīd'ū-āl), *adj.* Being a residue, or remainder.
- re-sid'u-ar'y** (-ēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -ēr'ī), *adj.* Residual; as, a residuary legatee is one to whom the residue of an estate is bequeathed.
- res'i-due** (rēz'ī-dū), *n.* Remainder.
- re-sid'u-um** (rē-zīd'ū-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -ūa (-ā). 1 That which remains after certain deductions are made; a residue; often, the leavings. 2 A residual product; a by-product, as coal tar and coke in gas manufacture. — **Syn.** Remainder, rest, balance, remnant.
- re-sign'** (rē-zīn'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To give up, as one's position. 2 To give (oneself) over, as to grief, despair, etc. — **res'ig-na'tion** (rēz'īg-nā'shūn; rēs'īg-), *n.*
- re-signed'** (rē-zīnd'), *adj.* Submissive; acquiescent. — **Ant.** Rebellious. — **re-sign-ed-ly** (-zīn'ēd-lī; -īd-; -zīnd'lī), *adv.*
- re-sil'i-ent** (rē-zīl'ī-ēnt), *adj.* Elastic; springy. — **Syn.** Flexible, supple. — **re-sil'i-ence** (-ēns), **re-sil'i-en-cy** (-ēn-sī), *n.*
- res'in** (rēz'īn; -īn), *n.* A substance obtained from the gum or sap of certain trees, used in varnish, in medicines, etc. — **res'in-ous** (rēz'ī-nūs), *adj.*
- re-sist'** (rē-zīst'), *v. t.* 1 To repel or prevent. 2 To fight against or oppose. — **Syn.** Combat, withstand, antagonize. — **Ant.** Submit; abide. — **re-sist'ance** (rē-zīst'āns), *n.* — **re-sist'ant** (-tānt), *adj.* — **re-sist'less**, *adj.*
- res'o-lute** (rēz'ō-lūt), *adj.* Determined; firm. — **Syn.** Steadfast, stanch, faithful, true, loyal. — **res'o-lute-ly**, *adv.*
- res'o-lu'tion** (rēz'ō-lū'shūn), *n.* 1 Answer; solution. 2 Determination; firm-
- ness. 3 A statement expressing the wishes or decisions of a body of persons.
- re-solve'** (rē-zōlv'), *v. t.* 1 To break up into constituent parts; hence, to analyze. 2 To determine; decide. 3 To answer; solve. 4 To change by formal vote. — **Ant.** Blend. — *v. i.* To determine; decide. — *n.* Determination; resolution. — **re-solv'a-ble** (rē-zōlv'ā-b'l), *adj.*
- re-solved'** (rē-zōlvd'), *adj.* Having a fixed purpose; determined.
- res'o-nant** (rēz'ō-nānt), *adj.* Resounding; ringing. — **res'o-nance** (-nāns), *n.*
- res'o-na'tor** (rēz'ō-nā'tēr), *n.* Anything that resounds or exhibits resonance; in radio construction, the antenna system and other high-frequency circuits of a receiving apparatus.
- re-sort'** (rē-zōrt'), *v. i.* 1 To betake oneself often. 2 To have recourse, as for aid. — *n.* 1 Refuge. 2 Recourse. 3 General visitation; as, a place of popular resort. 4 A haunt.
- re-sound'** (rē-zound'), *v. i.* To sound; reverberate; ring.
- re-source'** (rē-sōrs'; rē'sōrs), *n.* 1 Reserve stock. 2 *pl.* Available funds. 3 Means of resort, as in an emergency. — **re-source'ful** (rē-sōrs'fōol; -f'l), *adj.* — **re-source'ful-ness**, *n.*
- re-spect'** (rē-spēkt'), *v. t.* 1 To esteem. 2 To heed. 3 To deal with. — *n.* 1 Esteem; also, *pl.*, an expression of esteem. 2 A detail; way. 3 Regard; relation. — **Syn.** Admiration. — **Ant.** Contempt. — **re-spect'ful** (-fōol; -f'l), *adj.* — **re-spect'ful-ly**, *adv.*
- re-spect'a-ble** (rē-spēk'tā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Estimable. 2 Decent or correct in conduct. — **re-spect'a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*
- re-spect'ing**, *prep.* With regard to.
- re-spec'tive** (rē-spēk'tīv), *adj.* Relating to particular persons or things, each to each. — **Syn.** Individual, special, specific. — **re-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.*
- res'pi-ra'tion** (rēs'pī-rā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of breathing. — **re-spir'a-to'ry** (rēs'pī-rā-tō'rī; rēs'pī-rā-), *adj.* — **re-spire'** (rēs'pīr'), *v. i. & t.*
- res'pi-ra'tor** (rēs'pī-rā'tēr), *n.* 1 A device covering the mouth or nose, to prevent the inhaling of harmful substances or to allow the inhaling of medicated vapors. 2 A device for artificial respiration.
- res'pite** (rēs'pīt), *n.* 1 Postponement. 2 Time of rest from work, pain, etc.
- re-splend'ent** (rēs-splēn'dēnt), *adj.* Gloriously bright; splendid.
- re-pond'** (rēs-spōnd'), *v. i.* 1 To answer; reply. 2 To react, as to a stimulus. — **re-sponse'** (rēs-spōns'), *n.*
- re-spon'si-ble** (rēs-spōn'sī-b'l), *adj.* 1 Accountable; answerable. 2 Reliable. 3 Involving important duties. — **re-spon'si-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*
- re-spon'sive** (rēs-spōn'sīv), *adj.* Responding readily; easily taught, etc.
- rest** (rēst), *n.* 1 Abode. 2 Slumber; also, quiet. 3 Inactivity. 4 A stand or sup-

foot; out, oil; cūbe, finite, ūrn, ūp, oircūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

port. 5 In music, a silence, or the symbol indicating it. — **Syn.** Repose, relaxation, leisure, ease, comfort. — **v. i.** 1 To sleep; also, to be dead. 2 To be still. 3 To be held up or supported. 4 To be based or founded. — **rest'ful** (rĕst'fŭl; -f'ŭl), *adj.*

rest (rĕst), *n.* Remainder.

res'tau-rant (rĕs'tō-rānt; *Brit. also* rĕs'tō-rān), *n.* A public eating house.

res'tau-ra-teur (rĕs'tō-rā-tŭr'), *n.* A restaurant keeper.

res'ti-tu'tion (rĕs'tĭ-tŭ'shŭn), *n.* Act of restoring; restoration. — **Syn.** Amends, redress, reparation, indemnity.

res'tive (rĕs'tĭv), *adj.* Uneasy; fidgety. — **Syn.** Restless, impatient, nervous.

rest'less (rĕst'lĕs; -lĭs), *adj.* 1 Deprived of rest; uneasy. 2 Not affording rest; as, a *restless* night. 3 *Poetic.* Never resting or ceasing; unquiet. 4 Lacking in repose; averse to inaction; hence, unsettled; discontented. — **Syn.** Restive, impatient, nervous, fidgety. — **rest'less-ly**, *adv.* — **rest'less-ness**, *n.*

re-stor'a-tive (rĕ-stōr'ā-tĭv), *n.* Something that restores, as a person to consciousness.

re-store' (rĕ-stōr'), *v. t.* 1 To give back; return. 2 To put back into use or service. 3 To put back in possession. 4 To repair; renew. — **re-stor'er** (-stōr'ēr), *n.*

re-strain' (rĕ-strān'), *v. t.* To check; curb. — **Syn.** Bridle, inhibit. — **Ant.** Impel; incite; activate; abandon (*oneself*).

re-straint' (rĕ-strānt'), *n.* 1 Restraining force. 2 Confinement, as in an institution. 3 Control over one's feelings; reserve. 4 A check; curb. — **Ant.** Incitement; liberty.

re-strict' (rĕ-strĭkt'), *v. t.* To limit; restrain within bounds. — **re-strict'ion** (-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* — **re-strict'ive** (-strĭk'tĭv), *adj.*

re-sult' (rĕ-zŭlt'), *v. i.* To proceed or come to pass as an effect or consequence. — *n.* 1 That which results. 2 Something obtained by calculation or investigation. — **re-sult'ant** (rĕ-zŭlt'ānt), *adj. & n.*

re-sume' (rĕ-zŭm'), *v. t.* To take up again or anew; to recommence. — **re-sump'tion** (rĕ-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.*

re'su-mé' (rĕ-zŭ-mā'), *n.* A summing up, as of something said.

res'ur-rect' (rĕz'ŭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* To raise from the dead.

Res'ur-rec'tion (rĕz'ŭ-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* The rising of Christ from the dead.

re-sus'ci-tate (rĕ-sŭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To revive from a condition resembling death. — **re-sus'ci-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

re'tail (rĕ'tāl), *n.* The sale of goods in small amounts. — **re'tail** (rĕ'tāl; *Brit. also* rĕ-tāl'), *v. t.* — **re'tail'er**, *n.*

re-tain' (rĕ-tān'), *v. t.* 1 To keep in a fixed place or position. 2 To hold in possession or use. 3 To engage (a lawyer) by paying a fee in advance. — **Syn.** Detain, withhold, reserve.

re-tain'er (rĕ-tān'ēr), *n.* 1 One that retains. 2 A servant or follower in a

wealthy household. 3 A fee paid to secure the services of a lawyer.

re-take' (rĕ-tāk'), *v. t.* 1 To take or seize again. 2 To photograph again. — **(rĕ-tāk')**, *n.* A second photograph of a motion-picture scene.

re-tal'i-ate (rĕ-tāl'ĭ-āt), *v. i.* To return like for like. — **re-tal'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), **re-tal'i-a-to'ry** (-ā-tō'rĭ; *esp. Brit., -tēr-ŭ*), *adj.*

re-tard' (rĕ-tārd'), *v. t.* To hold back; delay the progress of. — **Syn.** Slow, slacken, detain. — **Ant.** Accelerate; advance, further. — **re-tar-da'tion** (rĕ-tār-dā'shŭn), *n.*

re-ten'tion (rĕ-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* A retaining in possession, use, memory, etc. — **re-ten'tive** (-tĭv), *adj.*

ret'i-cent (rĕt'ĭ-sĕnt; -s'nt), *adj.* Inclined to keep silent. — **Syn.** Reserved, uncommunicative, taciturn, secretive. — **Ant.** Frank. — **ret'i-cence** (-sĕns; -s'ns), *n.*

ret'i-na (rĕt'ĭ-nā), *n.* The membrane in the back of the eye, receiving the image of vision.

ret'i-nue (rĕt'ĭ-nŭ), *n.* The attendants or followers of a distinguished person.

re-tire' (rĕ-tĭr'), *v. i.* 1 To retreat. 2 To withdraw from office, business, military service, etc. 3 To go to bed. — **v. t.** 1 To withdraw. 2 To remove from active service. 3 In certain games, to put out (a batsman, a side, etc.). — **re-tire'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

re-tired' (rĕ-tĭrd'), *adj.* 1 Secluded; as, a *retired* spot. 2 Withdrawn from active duty. 3 Received by, or due to, one who has retired; as, *retired* pay.

re-tir'ing (rĕ-tĭr'ĭng), *adj.* Shy.

re-tort' (rĕ-tōrt'), *v. t.* 1 To say in reply. 2 To answer (an argument) by a counter argument of like kind. — **Syn.** Rejoin, respond. — *n.* A witty, sarcastic, or angry reply.

re-tort' (rĕ-tōrt'), *n.* A vessel in which substances are distilled or broken up by heat.

re-touch' (rĕ-tŭch'), *v. t.* To touch or treat again, as a picture, play, essay, etc., in an effort to improve it.

re-trace' (rĕ-trās'), *v. t.* To trace over again; to go back upon (one's steps, etc.).

re-tract' (rĕ-trākt'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To draw back or in. 2 To withdraw (a charge, promise, etc.); to renounce. — **Ant.** Protract. — **re-trac'tion** (-trāk'shŭn), *n.*

re-treat' (rĕ-trēt'), *n.* 1 Withdrawal; retirement. 2 A place of refuge; asylum. 3 An institution for the insane. 4 *Mil.* A signal for withdrawal; also, a signal following the evening roll call. — **v. i.** To withdraw.

re-trench' (rĕ-trĕnch'), *v. t. & i.* To cut down (expenses); curtail. — **Syn.** Shorten, abbreviate. — **re-trench'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

ret'ri-bu'tion (rĕt'ri-bŭ'shŭn), *n.* Something administered as a punishment. — **Syn.** Reprisal, vengeance, revenge, retaliation.

re-trieve' (rĕ-trĕv'), *v. t.* 1 To find and bring in (killed or wounded game). 2 To

recover, restore, or repair (a loss; damage, etc.) — *Ant.* Lose.

ret'ro-grade (rēt'rō-grād; rē'trō-), *adj.* Moving, tending, etc., backward, or from a better to a worse condition. — *v. i.* To degenerate. — **ret'ro-gres'sion** (-grēsh'ūn), *n.*

ret'ro-spect (rēt'rō-spēkt; rē'trō-), *n.* A looking backward; a review of past events. — **ret'ro-spec'tion** (-spēk'shūn), *n.* — **ret'ro-spec'tive** (-tīv), *adj.*

re-turn' (rē-tūrn'), *v. i.* 1 To go or come back. 2 To reply. — *v. t.* 1 To report. 2 To elect. 3 To bring or send back. 4 To repay. 5 To yield; produce. 6 To say in reply. — *n.* 1 A coming or going back. 2 A bringing or sending something back; specif., repayment. 3 Yield; proceeds. 4 Recurrence, as of an illness. 5 Report, as of election results. — **re-turn'**, *adj.*

re-un'ion (rē-ūn'yūn), *n.* A meeting again of persons who have been separated.

re'u-nite' (rē-ū-nīt'), *v. t. & i.* To unite again.

rev (rēv), *v. t. & i.* *Aviation Slang.* To step (up or down) the number of revolutions per minute of (a motor).

re-vamp' (rē-vāmp'), *v. t.* To vamp again; *Colloq.*, to give a new form to old materials; as, to *revamp* a play.

re-veal' (rē-vēl'), *v. t.* To disclose (something secret); to tell, show, etc. — *Syn.* Divulge, betray. — *Ant.* Conceal. — **rev'e-lā'tion** (rēv'ē-lā'shūn), *n.*

rev'el-le (rēv'ē-lē; *now rare*, rē-vāl'yē; *see note below*), *n.* *Mil.* A signal sounded at sunrise.

The usual pron. in the U. S. service is rēv'ē-lē, and this is also common in general use in America; in the British service rē-vēl' (or rē-vāl') is usual.

rev'el (rēv'ēl; -l), *v. i.* 1 To be noisily gay. 2 To take delight (in). — *n.* A noisy celebration. — **rev'el-er**, **rev'el-ler** (-ēr), *n.* — **rev'el-ry** (-rī), *n.*

re-venge' (rē-vēnj'), *v. t.* To inflict harm or injury in return for (a wrong); to avenge. — *n.* The act of revenging. — *Syn.* Vengeance, retaliation, retribution. — **re-venge'-ful** (-fōl; -f'l), *adj.*

rev'e-nue (rēv'ē-nū; *occas. in Brit. use*, rē-vēn'ū), *n.* 1 Income from any source. 2 Money collected by a government through taxes, duties, etc.

re-ver'ber-ate (rē-vūr'bēr-āt), *v. i.* To resound, like a series of echoes. — **re-ver'ber-a'tion** (-ē'shūn), *n.*

re-vere' (rē-vēr'), *n.* A revers.

re-vere' (rē-vēr'), *v. t.* To venerate. — *Syn.* Reverence, worship, adore. — *Ant.* Flout.

rev'er-ence (rēv'ēr-ēns), *n.* Respect mixed with love and awe. — *v. t.* To regard with reverence.

rev'er-ent (rēv'ēr-ēnd), *adj.* Worthy of reverence; — used as a title of respect given to clergymen.

rev'er-ent (rēv'ēr-ēnt), *adj.* Deeply re-

spectful. — **rev'er-en'tial** (-ēn'shāl), *adj.* — **rev'er-ent-ly**, *adv.*

rev'er-ia, **rev'er-y** (rēv'ēr-ī), *n.* Dreamy thought; a musing.

re-vers' (rē-vēr'; -vār'), *n. sing. & pl.* A turned-back and, usually, faced piece, as the lapel of a coat.

re-verse' (rē-vūrs'), *adj.* Turned or acting backward. — *n.* 1 An opposite direction; esp., in machinery, a reverse gear. 2 Act of reversing. 3 The back of anything. 4 A change, as for the worse. — *v. t.* 1 To turn upside down, backward, or inside out. 2 To set aside or change (a legal sentence, decree, etc.). — *Syn.* Transpose, invert. — **re-ver'sal** (rē-vūr'sāl; -s'l), *n.* — **re-vers'i-ble** (-vūr'sī-b'l), *adj.*

re-ver'sion (rē-vūr'shūn; -zhūn), *n.* 1 Right of succession, as to a title or a property. 2 Return toward some ancestral type or condition. — **re-ver'sion-ar'y** (-ēr'y; *esp. Brit.*, -ēr-ī), *adj.*

re-vert' (rē-vūrt'), *v. i.* To return, specif. toward some ancestral type or condition.

re-view' (rē-vū'; *in sense 1*, rē-), *v. t.* 1 To examine again. 2 To write a critical judgment of. 3 *Mil.* To make a formal inspection of (troops). — (rē-vū'), *n.* 1 A general survey. 2 A re-examination. 3 A critical judgment of a book, play, etc.; also, a magazine devoted to such judgments. 4 Judicial re-examination of proceedings, as by a higher court. 5 *Mil.* A formal inspection of troops. — **re-view'er**, *n.*

re-vile' (rē-vīl'), *v. t. & i.* To abuse loudly; rail (at). — *Syn.* Vituperate, berate, rate, upbraid, scold. — *Ant.* Laud.

re-vise' (rē-vīz'), *v. t.* 1 To look over, as printer's proof, in order to correct or improve. 2 To make a new version of. — **re-vi'sion** (rē-vīzh'ūn), *n.*

re-vis'it (rē-vīz'it), *v. t. & i.* To visit again. **re-viv'al** (rē-vīv'āl; -l), *n.* 1 A reviving or being revived. 2 A new publication or presentation, as of a book, play, etc. 3 An evangelistic meeting.

re-vive' (rē-vīv'), *v. i.* To recover vigor and strength. — *v. t.* 1 To restore to life; reanimate. 2 To render active and flourishing again. 3 To renew in the memory. — **re-viv'i-ty** (rē-vīv'ī-tī), *v. t.*

re-voke' (rē-vōk'), *v. t.* To recall, annul, repeal, or rescind. — **rev'o-ca'tion** (rēv'ō-kā'shūn), *n.*

re-volt' (rē-vōlt'; -vōlt'), *n.* Rebellion; insurrection. — *v. i.* 1 To rebel. 2 To be disgusted. — *v. t.* To affect with disgust or loathing. — **re-volt'ing**, *adj.*

rev'o-lu'tion (rēv'ō-lū'shūn), *n.* 1 Rotation. 2 Progress, as that of a planet, around in an orbit. 3 A cycle. 4 Radical change, esp. in government, as accomplished by war. — **rev'o-lu'tion-ar'y** (-ēr'y; *esp. Brit.*, -ēr-ī), *adj.* — **rev'o-lu'tion-ist** (-īst), *n.* — **rev'o-lu'tion-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*

re-volve' (rē-vōlv'), *v. t.* 1 To reflect upon. 2 To turn in an orbit; also, to rotate. — *v. i.* 1 To move in an orbit around a center. 2 To rotate.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

re-volv'er (rē-vōl'vēr), *n.* A pistol with a revolving cylinder of several chambers.
re-vue' (rē-vū'), *n.* A kind of burlesque in which recent events, esp. plays of the past year, are reviewed by imitations; also, loosely, a medley of songs, dances, etc.
re-vul'sion (rē-vūl'shūn), *n.* A strong sudden change of feeling.
re-ward' (rē-wōrd'), *v. t.* To give a reward to (a person) or for (a service, etc.); to pay. — *n.* 1 Something given in return for good or evil done or received. 2 Payment. — *Syn.* Premium, prize, award.
re-write' (rē-rīt'), *v. t.* To write again.
rhap'so-dy (rāp'sō-dī), *n.* A highly emotional utterance, literary composition, or musical piece.
rhe'o-stat (rē'ō-stāt), *n.* A device which controls the flow of electric current.
rhet'o-ric (rēt'ō-rīk), *n.* Art of speaking or writing in a pleasing and forceful manner; skillful use of language. — **rhe-tor'i-cal** (rē-tōr'ī-kāl), *adj.* — **rhet'o-ri'cian** (rēt'ō-rīsh'ān), *n.*
rheum (rōm), *n.* A watery fluid discharged from the eyes or nose when a person has a cold, etc.
rheu'ma-tism (rō'mā-tīz'm), *n.* A disease characterized by stiffness in the muscles, pain in the joints, etc. — **rheu-mat'ic** (rō-māt'īk), *adj.*
rhine'stone' (rīn'stōn'), *n.* A brilliant, colorless, glass or lead-glass material, used to imitate the diamond, etc.
rhino'cer-os (rī-nōs'ēr-ōs), *n.* A large thick-skinned animal of Africa and Asia, with one or two upright horns on the snout.
rho'do-den'dron (rō'dō-dēn'drōn), *n.* A bush or tree bearing clusters of large white, pink, or purple flowers.
ru'barb (rō'bārb), *n.* A garden plant with edible juicy leafstalks.
rhyme, rime (rīm), *n.* 1 Agreement of the terminal sounds in two or more words or verses. 2 A composition in verse marked by such agreement of terminal sounds; hence, poetry. — *v. i.* To make rhymes; to write poetry.
rhythm (rīth'm; rīth'm), *n.* 1 Regular rise and fall of sounds of words. 2 Movement, as in dancing, in which some action, step, etc., is regularly done. — **rhyth'mic** (rīth'mīk; rīth'-), *adj.* — **rhyth'mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*
rib (rīb), *n.* 1 One of the series of curved bones that are joined in pairs to the spine of man and animals and help to stiffen the body wall. 2 Something like or likened to such a bone.
rib'ald (rīb'āld; -'ld), *adj.* Low or coarse; vulgar. — *Syn.* Obscene, gross. — **rib'-ald-ry** (-rī), *n.*
rib'and, rib'band (rīb'ānd), *n.* Ribbon.
rib'bon (rīb'ūn), *n.* 1 A narrow fabric used for trimming, badges, etc. 2 A narrow strip or shred.
rice (rīs), *n.* A marsh grass grown in warm regions for its seed, the chief food of some countries; also, this seed.

rich (rīch), *adj.* 1 Wealthy. 2 Valuable. 3 Abounding in sugar, fats, oils, etc. 4 Deep and pleasing in color, tone, etc. 5 Abundant; hence, fruitful; fertile. — *Ant.* Poor. — **rich'es** (rīch'ēz; -īz), *n. pl.* — **rich'ly**, *adv.* — **rich'ness**, *n.*
rick (rīk), *n.* A large stack, as of hay, in the open air.
rick'ets (rīk'ēts; -īts), *n.* A children's disease characterized by alterations in the bones, and other deformities.
rick'et-y (rīk'ē-tī; -ī-tī), *adj.* Shaky; feeble.
ric'o-chet' (rīk'ō-shā'; esp. Brit., -shēt'), *n.* A glancing rebound or skipping, as of a projectile along the ground. — *v. i.*; — **-CHETED'** (-shād') or **-CHET'ED** (-shēt'ēd; -īd); **-CHET'ING** (-shā'īng) or **-CHET'ING** (-shēt'īng). To skip with a glancing rebound or series of rebounds, as a projectile.
rid (rīd), *v. t.*; **RID** or **RID'DED**; **RID'DING**. To free; clear. — **rid'dance** (rīd'āns), *n.*
rid'den (rīd'n), *past part.* of **RIDE**.
rid'dle (rīd'īl), *n.* A coarse sieve. — *v. t.* To pierce with many holes, as with bullets.
rid'dle (rīd'īl), *n.* A puzzling question; enigma; conundrum.
ride (rīd), *v. i.*; *past* **RODE** (rōd); *past part.* **RID'DEN** (rīd'n); *pres. part.* **RID'DING** (rīd'īng). 1 To go on an animal's back, in a boat, car, etc. 2 To be at anchor. — *v. t.* 1 To sit on and control (a horse, etc.); hence, to be borne along on. 2 To proceed over on horseback. — *n.* Act of riding; esp., a journey on a horse, train, ship, etc. — **rid'er** (rīd'ēr), *n.* — **rid'er-less**, *adj.*
ridge (rīj), *n.* 1 A range of hills. 2 A raised line or strip. 3 The line made where two sloping surfaces meet. — *v. t.* & *i.* To form into a ridge or ridges.
ridge'pole' (rīj'pōl'), *n.* The highest horizontal timber in a sloping roof, to which the upper ends of the rafters are fastened.
rid'i-cule (rīd'ī-kūl), *n.* Act of poking fun at another person; remarks made to cause people to laugh at another person. — *v. t.* To laugh at or make fun of mockingly or contemptuously. — *Syn.* Deride, taunt, twit.
ri-dic'u-lous (rī-dīk'ū-lūs), *adj.* Of a nature to excite ridicule; absurd. — *Syn.* Laughable, ludicrous. — **ri-dic'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*
rife (rīf), *adj.* Widespread; prevalent; abounding.
riff'raff' (rīf'rāf'), *n.* 1 Refuse; rubbish. 2 The rabble.
rī'fle (rī'fīl), *v. t.* To ransack.
rī'fle (rī'fīl), *v. t.* To groove the inside of (a gun barrel) to increase accuracy of fire. — *n.* A firearm with a rifled barrel. — **rī'-fle-man** (-mān), *n.*
rift (rīft), *n.* Cleft; fissure; also, a separation.
rig (rīg), *v. t.* 1 To fit (a ship) with rigging, or to fit rigging to (masts, spars, etc.). 2 To equip. 3 To dress; clothe. 4 To manipulate (market prices). — *n.* 1 Distinctive arrangement of sails and masts that

differentiate different types of vessels. 2 Clothing. 3 Equipment. 4 A carriage with its horse or horses. 5 Apparatus.

rig'ging (rĭg'ĭng), *n.* The ropes, chains, etc., that hold and move masts, sails, and spars of a ship.

right (rĭt), *adj.* 1 Straight, as a line. 2 Just. 3 Correct; also, favorable. 4 Normal. 5 Intended to be used or worn outward. 6 Relating to the side of the body opposite to that in which the heart is located; hence, relating to the corresponding side or section of things; as, the *right* bank of a river is on the right side of a person looking downstream. — *Syn.* Good; accurate, exact, precise, nice. — *Ant.* Wrong.

— *adv.* 1 In a straight line; directly. 2 Correctly; honorably. 3 Very. — *n.* 1 Anything correct, just, honorable, etc. 2 Lawful claim. 3 The right side or part.

— *v. t.* 1 To restore to its proper upright position. 2 To make right (something that has been wrong). 3 To set in order.

— *right'ly, adv.* — *right'ness, n.*

right angle. An angle bounded by two lines perpendicular to each other.

right'eous (rĭ'chūs), *adj.* Upright. — *Syn.* Virtuous, noble, moral, ethical. — *Ant.* Iniquitous. — *right'eous-ness, n.*

right'ful (rĭt'fūl; -f'ĭ), *adj.* 1 Just. 2 Having, or held by, a legally just claim. — *right'ful-ly, adv.*

right'-hand', *adj.* 1 Being nearer the right hand than the left; as, the *right-hand* side. 2 Of, relating to, or done with, the right hand. 3 Most dependable; as, my *right-hand* man.

rig'id (rĭ'ĭd), *adj.* 1 Not flexible; stiff. 2 Strict. — *Syn.* Tense; rigorous, stringent. — *Ant.* Elastic; lax. — *rig'id'i-ty* (rĭ'ĭd'i-tĭ), *n.* — *rig'id-ly, adv.*

rig'ma'role (rĭg'mā-rōl), *n.* Senseless talk.

rig'or, rig'our (rĭg'ēr), *n.* Strictness; also, severity. — *Syn.* Difficulty, hardship. — *Ant.* Amenity. — *rig'or-ous* (-ūs), *adj.* — *rig'or-ous-ly, adv.*

rill (rĭl), *n.* Rivulet.

rim (rĭm), *n.* 1 Border; edge; margin. 2 The outer part of a wheel.

rime (rĭm), *n.* Hoarfrost.

rime (rĭm). Variant of *RHyme*.

rind (rĭnd), *n.* Outer coat of a thing; as, *bacon rind*, *orange rind*, etc.

ring (rĭng), *n.* 1 A circular band, worn as an ornament, used for holding or fastening, etc. 2 Anything circular in shape. 3 A place for contest or display; as, a *boxing ring*. 4 A group of people who work together for selfish or dishonest purposes. — *v. t.*; *RINGED* (rĭngd); *RING'ING*. 1 To encircle. 2 In certain games, to throw a ring over (the mark).

ring (rĭng), *v. i.*; *PAST RANG* (rāng) or *RUNG* (rūng); *PAST PART.* *RUNG*; *PRES. PART.* *RING'ING*. 1 To sound resonantly, as a bell; also, to feel as if filled with such sound. 2 To sound a bell. 3 To be filled with report or talk. — *v. t.* 1 To sound, as a bell. 2 To announce, as by striking a bell. 3

To repeat loudly and persistently. — *n.* 1 A clear resonant sound, as of a bell. 2 A character of utterance expressive of some quality. 3 The sounding of a bell, as on a telephone; specif., a call on the telephone.

ring'lead'er (rĭng'lēd'ēr), *n.* A leader, esp. of a group of troublemakers.

ring'let (rĭng'lēt; -lĭt), *n.* A long curl.

rink (rĭngk), *n.* 1 A level extent of ice marked off for various games. 2 A similar level surface marked off or enclosed for some sport or game.

rinse (rĭns), *v. t.* To wash lightly; cleanse.

ri'ot (rĭ'ūt), *n.* Disorderly behavior; disturbance of the public peace. — *ri'ot, v. i.* — *ri'ot-er* (-ēr), *n.* — *ri'ot-ous* (-ūs), *adj.*

rip (rĭp), *v. t.*; *RIPPED* (rĭpt); *RIP'PING*. To cut or tear open. — *n.* A rent made by ripping, esp. by a seam giving away.

ripe (rĭp), *adj.* 1 Ready to be harvested; mature. 2 Fully developed. 3 Prepared. — *Ant.* Green; unripe. — *ripe'ly, adv.* — *ripe'ness, n.*

rip'en (rĭp'ēn), *v. i. & t.* To mature.

rip'ple (rĭp'pl), *v. i. & t.* To ruffle slightly, as water flowing over rocks. — *rip'ple, n.*

rip'saw' (rĭp'sō'), *n.* A saw with coarse teeth, used for cutting wood in the direction of the grain.

rise (rĭz), *v. i.*; *PAST ROSE* (rōz); *PAST PART.* *RIS'EN* (rĭz'n); *PRES. PART.* *RIS'ING* (rĭz'ing). 1 To move upward. 2 To ascend from the grave. 3 To extend upward. 4 To stand up; to get out of bed after sleep. 5 To end a session. 6 To rebel. 7 To increase, as in price, intensity, etc. 8 To expand or become light, as dough raised with yeast. 9 To originate. 10 To emerge into sight. — *Syn.* Mount, soar; spring, arise, proceed. — *Ant.* Decline; set (as the sun); abate. — *n.* 1 Ascent. 2 Attainment of a higher position. 3 Advance, as in price, value, fame, etc. 4 Source; origin.

ris'er (rĭz'ēr), *n.* 1 One that rises; as, he is an early *riser*. 2 In stairs, the upright piece of a step.

risk (rĭsk), *n.* Danger; peril. — *v. t.* To expose to danger; also, to incur the danger of. — *risk'y* (rĭs'kĭ), *adj.*

rite (rĭt), *n.* A set form of conducting a ceremony, esp. a religious ceremony.

rit'u'al (rĭt'ū-āl), *n.* 1 Form of worship established by custom or law. 2 Any form of ceremony. — *rit'u-al, adj.* — *rit'u-al-is'tic* (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

ri'val (rĭ'vāl), *n.* Competitor; opponent. — *adj.* Competing. — *v. t.*; *RI'VALED* (rĭ'vāld) or *RI'VALLED*; *RI'VAL-ING* or *RI'VAL-LING*. 1 To compete with. 2 To emulate. 3 To equal or match. — *ri'val-ry* (-rĭ), *n.*

rive (rĭv), *v. t. & i.*; *PAST RIVED* (rĭvd); *PAST PART.* *RIVED* or *RIV'EN* (rĭv'ēn); *PRES. PART.* *RIV'ING* (rĭv'ing). To split; rend.

riv'er (rĭv'ēr), *n.* A natural stream larger than a brook. — *riv'er-side'* (-sĭd'), *n. & adj.*

riv'et (rĭv'ēt; -ĭt), *n.* A metal bolt or pin

- used to fasten things together. — *v. t.*; RIV'ET-ED; RIV'ET-ING. To fasten with a rivet or rivets. — *riv'et-er* (rīv'ē-tēr; -tēr), *n.*
- riv'u-let* (rīv'ū-lēt; -līt), *n.* A small stream.
- roach* (rōch), *n.* Cockroach.
- roach* (rōch), *n.* A European fresh-water fish of the carp family.
- road* (rōd), *n.* 1 A highway. 2 A path; way. 3 Often *pl.* Anchorage for ships. — *road'side* (rōd'sīd'), *n. & adj.* — *road'stead* (-stēd), *n.* — *road'way* (-wā'), *n.*
- road'bed* (rōd'bēd'), *n.* 1 In railroads, the bed on which the superstructure (ties, rails, etc.) rests; also, the ballast on which the ties rest. 2 In common roads, the whole material laid in place and ready for travel.
- road'ster* (rōd'stēr), *n.* 1 A driving horse. 2 An open automobile with one cross seat and, often, a rumble seat.
- roam* (rōm), *v. i. & t.* To wander (over); to rove. — *Syn.* Stray, ramble.
- roan* (rōn), *adj.* Bay, chestnut, red, or brown, with gray or white interspersed; — of a horse. — *n.* 1 Roan color. 2 A roan horse.
- roar* (rōr), *v. i. & t.* To bellow or shout; to make a loud deep sound. — *roar*, *n.*
- roast* (rōst), *v. t.* To cook before a fire or in an oven. — *n.* A piece of roasted meat, or a piece suitable for roasting. — *adj.* Roasted. — *roast'er*, *n.*
- rob* (rōb), *v. t.*; ROBBED (rōbd); ROB'BING. To steal from; defraud. — *v. i.* To commit robbery. — *rob'ber* (rōb'ēr), *n.*
- rob'ber-y* (rōb'ēr-ī), *n.* Theft of something from a person by use of violence and fear.
- robe* (rōb), *n.* 1 A long flowing garment; hence, ceremonial dress. 2 U. S. A light wrap or blanket. — *v. t.* To array.
- rob'in* (rōb'īn), *n.* 1 A small, warblerlike European bird with a yellowish-red breast. 2 A large thrush of North America with blackish head and tail and reddish breast.
- ro'bot* (rō'bōt; rōb'ōt), *n.* An automaton; specif., a mechanical man.
- robot bomb.* A pilotless jet-propelled airplane, loaded with explosives, which descends when its fuel is gone and falls as an ordinary bomb.
- ro-bust'* (rō-būst'), *adj.* Strong; healthy. — *Ant.* Frail, feeble. — *ro-bust'ness*, *n.*
- rock* (rōk), *n.* 1 A mass of stony material; also, broken pieces of stone. 2 Solid mineral deposits. 3 A defense; refuge. — *rock'y* (rōk'ī), *adj.*
- rock* (rōk), *v. t. & i.* 1 To move as in a cradle. 2 To sway or move back and forth.
- rock'-bound'*, *adj.* Encircled with rocks.
- rock'er* (rōk'ēr), *n.* 1 One of the curved pieces on which a chair, cradle, etc., rocks. 2 Any of various devices that work with a rocking motion.
- rock'et* (rōk'ēt; -īt), *n.* A firework which shoots high in the air and explodes in a shower of sparks.
- rocket bomb.* An aerial bomb driven by a rocket apparatus in its tail.
- rock salt.* Common salt in rocklike masses.
- rod* (rōd), *n.* 1 A straight slender bar. 2 Stock; race. 3 A stick used in punishing a person; hence, punishment. 4 A staff borne to show rank. 5 A measure of length, 16½ feet.
- rode* (rōd), *past tense of RIDE.*
- ro'dent* (rō'dēnt), *n.* One of the order of gnawing animals, including rats, mice, squirrels, beavers, porcupines, and rabbits.
- ro'de-o* (rō'dē-ō; rō-dā'ō), *n.* 1 Western U. S. A roundup, as of cattle on a range. 2 A public performance representing features of cowboy life.
- roe* (rō), *n.* 1 The roe deer, a small nimble European deer. 2 A doe.
- roe* (rō), *n.* Eggs or spawn of fishes, in a mass.
- roe'buck'* (rō'būk'), *n.* The male roe deer.
- Roent'gen, or Rönt'gen, ray* (rōnt'gēn; rēnt'-; rōnt'yēn), *X ray.*
- ro-ga'tion* (rō-gā'shūn), *n.* Supplication.
- Rog'er* (rōj'ēr), *n.* In radio and other systems of communication, "I understand"; "all right"; — a pronunciation device for R ("received").
- rogue* (rōg), *n.* Scamp; rascal. — *ro'guer-y* (rō'gēr-ī), *n.* — *ro'guish* (rō'gīsh), *adj.*
- roist'er* (rōis'tēr), *v. i.* To bluster or swagger; also, to indulge in riotous merrymaking; to revel. — *roist'er-er*, *n.*
- role, rôle* (rōl), *n.* A part or character played by an actor.
- roll* (rōl), *v. t. & i.* 1 To move in a rounded or circling course. 2 To turn over and over. 3 To move on wheels. 4 To shape or be shaped in rounded form, or by use of something round. 5 To sound with something of a trill; as, he *rolled* his r's. — *n.* 1 A rolling or being rolled. 2 Something that rolls; roller. 3 Something that is rolled or rounded; as, a *roll* of cloth. 4 A list; record. 5 A heavy reverberating sound. — *roll'er* (rōl'ēr), *n.*
- roll call.* 1 Act or time of calling over a list of names, as among soldiers. 2 A signal for such a call.
- roller skate.* A skate with wheels instead of a runner. — *roll'er-skate'* (rōl'ēr-skāt'), *v. i.*
- rol'lick* (rōl'īk), *v. i.* To romp; frolic. — *rol'lick-ing* (-īng), *adj.*
- Ro'man* (rō'mān), *adj.* 1 Of, relating to, or characteristic of, Rome or the people of Rome. 2 Relating to the Roman Catholic Church. — *n.* A native or citizen of Rome, esp. of ancient Rome.
- ro-mance'* (rō-māns'; rō'māns), *n.* 1 A tale of knightly adventure. 2 A type of novel whose interest lies esp. in adventure, surprising incident, etc. — *ro-manc'er* (rō-mān'sēr), *n.*
- Ro'man-ism* (rō'mān-īz'm), *n.* The Roman Catholic religion. — *Ro'man-ist* (-īst), *n.* Both used *slightly*.
- ro-man'tic* (rō-mān'tīk), *adj.* 1 Fanciful. 2 Inclined to view life as a romance. 3 Showing fancy and imagination. — *ro-man'ti-cal-ly* (-tī-kāl-ī), *adv.*

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

- ro-man'ti-cism** (rō-măn'tī-sīz'm), *n.* In literature, revival of imagination and feeling and emphasis on individualism in thought and expression, characteristic of a literary movement beginning in the late 18th century. — **ro-man'ti-cist** (-sīst), *n.*
- romp** (rōmp), *v. i.* To play actively and noisily.
- romp'ers** (rōmp'ērz), *n. pl.* A child's one-piece outer garment, worn at play.
- rood** (rōd), *n.* 1 Cross; crucifix. 2 A measure of area, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.
- roof** (rōf), *n.* 1 The cover of a building. 2 Anything like or likened to a roof (def. 1). — *v. t.* To cover with a roof. — **roof'ing**, *n.* — **roof'less**, *adj.*
- rook** (rōk), *n.* A piece in the game of chess; a castle.
- rook** (rōk), *n.* A European bird of the crow family. — **rook'er-y** (rōk'ēr-ī), *n.*
- rook** (rōk), *v. t. & i.* To cheat.
- room** (rōm), *n.* 1 Space. 2 An apartment or chamber; also, the people in such a chamber. 3 Opportunity; chance. — *v. i.* U.S. To occupy a room; to lodge. — **room'er**, *n.* — **room'ful** (-fōl), *n.* — **room'y**, *adj.*
- room'mate** (rōm'māt'), *n.* A person with whom one shares a room or rooms.
- roost** (rōst), *n.* A perch, as for fowls at night. — *v. i.* To perch. — **Syn.** Alight, light, land.
- roost'er** (rōs'tēr), *n.* U.S. A cock.
- root** (rōt), *n.* 1 In ferns and seed plants, an underground leafless part that absorbs nourishment and helps to hold the plant in position. 2 Anything like or likened to such a plant part. 3 Source; origin. 4 The basic part. — *adj.* Made of or relating to roots. — *v. i.* To be or become firmly established. — *v. t.* 1 To plant deeply; hence, to establish. 2 To tear up by the root. — **root'let** (rōt'lēt; -līt), *n.*
- rope** (rōp), *n.* 1 A large strong cord. 2 A thick string of things, as beads or pearls, made by twisting them together. — *v. t.* 1 To bind or tie, or fasten together, with a rope. 2 To separate or divide off by means of a rope. 3 U.S. To lasso.
- ro'sa-ry** (rō'zā-rī), *n.* A string of beads on which prayers are counted.
- rose** (rōz), *n.* 1 A prickly shrub bearing fragrant red, pink, yellow, or white flowers; also, a flower of this shrub. 2 The pink or light crimson color of many of these flowers. — **rose'bud'** (rōz'būd'), *n.* — **rose'bush'** (-bōsh'), *n.* — **rose'-col'ored** (-kūl'ērd), *adj.*
- ro'se-ate** (rō'zē-āt; -īt), *adj.* Tinged with rose color; rosy.
- rose'mar-y** (rōz'mār-ī; *esp. Brit.*, -mēr-ī), *n.* A fragrant evergreen shrub of the mint family, with leaves used in perfumery. It is an emblem of fidelity.
- ro-sette** (rō-zēt'), *n.* A roselike ornament made of ribbon, silk, or the like.
- rose water.** A watery solution of the fragrant constituents of the rose, used as a perfume.
- rose'wood'** (rōz'wōd'), *n.* A tropical tree yielding a dark-red wood streaked with black; also, this wood.
- ros'in** (rōz'īn; -'n), *n.* The hard resin left after distilling off the oil of turpentine, used in varnishes, on violin bows, etc.
- ros'ter** (rōs'tēr; rōs'tēr), *n.* A list.
- ros'trum** (rōs'trūm), *n.* Stage; platform.
- ros'y** (rōz'ī), *adj.* 1 Like a rose in color. 2 Hopeful; promising.
- rot** (rōt), *v. i. & t.* To decay; spoil. — *n.* 1 Decay. 2 Any of certain diseases, esp. of sheep, marked by rotting, emaciation, etc.
- ro'ta-ry** (rō'tā-rī), *adj.* Turning, as a wheel on its axis.
- ro'tate** (rō'tāt; *esp. Brit.*, rō-tāt'), *v. i. & t.* 1 To revolve. 2 To alternate in a series. — **Syn.** Turn, circle, spin, whirl, twirl. — **ro'ta-tion** (rō-tā'shūn), *n.* — **ro'ta-tor** (rō-tā-tēr; rō-tā'tēr), *n.* — **ro'ta-to-ry** (rō-tā-tō-rī; *Brit. also* rō-tā'tō-rī), *adj.*
- rote** (rōt), *n.* Fixed routine; hence, repetition of forms or phrases, often without attention to meaning.
- ro'to-gra-vure** (rō'tō-grā-vūr'; -grā'vūr), *n.* A process by which pictures and text are printed from etched plates affixed to the rollers of a rotary printing press; hence, an illustration so printed.
- rot'ten** (rōt'n), *adj.* 1 Decayed; spoiled. 2 Unsound, as rotted timbers. 3 Corrupt. — **rot'ten-ness**, *n.*
- ro-tund'** (rō-tūnd'), *adj.* Round or rounded out. — **Syn.** Plump, chubby, portly, stout. — **Ant.** Angular. — **ro-tun-di-ty** (-tūn'dī-tī), *n.*
- ro-tun'da** (rō-tūn'dā), *n.* 1 A round building, esp. one covered by a dome or cupola. 2 A large round room; as, the *rotunda* of the Capitol.
- rou'ble** (rōb'l), *n.* Variant of RUBLE.
- rou-é'** (rō-ā'), *n.* A man given to debauchery; a rake.
- rouge** (rōzh), *n.* 1 A red powder used in polishing glass, gems, etc. 2 A cosmetic used to give a red color to cheeks and lips. — **rouge**, *v. t. & i.*
- rough** (rūf), *adj.* 1 Uneven; not smooth. 2 Not calm. 3 Rugged; harsh. 4 Tempestuous. 5 Crude or unfinished; hastily made or done, as a calculation. — *n.* 1 A rowdy. 2 Crude material. 3 Uneven ground, covered with weeds, long grass, etc. — **Ant.** Smooth; gentle. — *v. t.* To shape or make in rough form. — *adv.* In a rough manner. — **rough'en** (rūf'ēn), *v. t. & i.* — **rough'ly**, *adv.* — **rough'ness**, *n.*
- rough'age** (rūf'ij), *n.* Food having much indigestible material whose bulk stimulates the activity of the intestines.
- rough'-and-read'y**, *adj.* Rude or unpolished in nature, method, or manner, but effective in action.
- rough'hew'** (rūf'hū'), *v. t.*; see HEW. 1 To hew (timber, etc.) coarsely, without smoothing. 2 To form crudely or roughly; to roughcast.
- rough'shod'** (rūf'shōd'), *adj.* Shod with

foōt; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūa, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

- calked shoes. — **to ride roughshod**. To ride or travel without regard to difficulties; hence, to tyrannize (*over*).
- rou-lette'** (rō-lēt'), *n.* A gambling game in which a whirling wheel (roulette wheel) is used.
- round** (round), *adj.* 1 Spherical. 2 Circular or cylindrical. 3 Complete; also, approximate. 4 Liberal in size or amount. — *n.* 1 Anything round. 2 A group. 3 A circuit; cycle. 4 A bout, turn of action, period of play, etc. 5 A rung, as of a ladder. 6 *Mil.* One shot discharged by each soldier or gun of a command. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To make or become round. 2 To complete. 3 To wheel about. 4 To fill out to fullness of form. — *prep.* 1 Encircling. 2 On all sides of. — *adv.* 1 Circularly; in rotation. 2 To each in turn. 3 In circumference. 4 By an indirect course. 5 Out in all directions from a center. 6 On all sides. — **round'ish**, *adj.* — **round'ly**, *adv.* — **round'ness**, *n.*
- round'a-bout'** (round'ā-bout'), *adj.* Indirect; circuitous.
- round'a-bout'**, *n.* A merry-go-round.
- roun'de-lay** (roun'dē-lā), *n.* A song in which a simple strain is often repeated.
- round'house'** (round'hous'), *n.* 1 Formerly, a jail. 2 A circular building for housing and repairing locomotives. 3 On old sailing vessels, a cabin on the after part of the quarter-deck.
- round'up'** (round'ūp'), *n.* 1 *Western U. S.* The gathering together of cattle on the range by riding around them and driving them in, as for branding; also, the men and horses engaged in a roundup. 2 *Colloq., U. S.* A gathering in of scattered persons or things; as, a roundup of criminals.
- rouse** (rouz), *v. t. & i.* 1 To wake from sleep. 2 To excite to activity.
- roust'a-bout'** (roust'ā-bout'), *n.* 1 *U. S.* A wharf laborer or deck hand, esp. on a river steamboat; in mines, oil fields, etc., a general laborer. 2 A handy man on a ranch in the western United States.
- rout** (rout), *n.* 1 Rabble. 2 Disorganized condition, as of troops in disorderly flight. — *v. t.* To put to rout; to defeat utterly.
- route** (rōūt; rout), *n.* Course; path; way. — *v. t.* To send by a certain course or way.
- rou-tine'** (rō-tēn'), *n.* 1 A round of work, play, etc., regularly followed. 2 Any regular course of action. — **rou-tine'**, *adj.*
- rove** (rōv), *v. i. & t.* To ramble; roam; wander.
- roy'er** (rōv'ēr), *n.* A pirate or pirate ship.
- row** (rou), *n.* A noisy quarrel. — **row**, *v. t. & i.*
- row** (rō), *v. t.* 1 To propel with oars along the surface of water. 2 To convey in a rowboat. 3 To match rowing skill against. — *n.* An excursion in a rowboat. — **row'er** (rō'ēr), *n.*
- row'boat'** (rō'bōt'), *n.* A boat designed to be rowed.
- row'dy** (rou'dī), *n.* A ruffian.
- row'el** (rou'ēl), *n.* A small pointed wheel on a spur, used to prick a horse.
- row'lock'** (rō'lōk'), *n.* An oarlock.
- roy'al** (roi'āl), *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or belonging to a king or sovereign; kingly; regal. 2 Like or befitting a king; majestic. — **roy'al-ly**, *adv.*
- roy'al-ist** (roi'āl-ist), *n.* An adherent of a king, or one who favors the system of monarchical government.
- roy'al-ty** (roi'āl-tī), *n.* 1 Kingship. 2 A royal person, or royal persons. 3 A share of a product or profit, as of a mine, oil well, etc., claimed by the owner for allowing another person to use the property. 4 Payment made to the owner of a patent or copyright for the use of it.
- rub** (rüb), *v. t. & i.* 1 To use pressure and friction on a body or object. 2 To scour, polish, etc., by such pressure and friction. 3 To smear. 4 To chafe; fret. — *n.* 1 Friction. 2 Hindrance; obstruction.
- rub'ber** (rüb'ēr), *n.* 1 One that rubs. 2 An eraser. 3 A flexible, waterproof, elastic substance made from the juice of certain tropical plants, and synthetically. 4 Something made of this material. 5 In some games, an extra game, hand, etc., played to decide a tie. — **rub'ber-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*
- rub'bish** (rüb'ish), *n.* Trash.
- rub'ble** (rüb'bl), *n.* Broken stones, bricks, etc., used in masonry; also, a mass of broken stones, etc., as of a bombed building.
- ru'ble, rou'ble** (rōō'b'l), *n.* A former gold money unit of Russia; also, a Russian silver coin of the same value.
- ru'bric** (rōō'brīk), *n.* A rule for the conduct of a religious service.
- ru'by** (rōō'bī), *n.* A precious stone of a clear red color.
- rud'der** (rüd'ēr), *n.* A movable flat piece attached vertically at the rear of a boat or aircraft so that it can be turned and thus steer the craft.
- rud'dy** (rüd'ī), *adj.* Reddish.
- rude** (rōōd), *adj.* 1 Roughly made; crude. 2 Uncultured; simple. 3 Unskilled. 4 Impolite; discourteous. — **Ant.** Civil; urbane. — **rude'ly**, *adv.* — **rude'ness**, *n.*
- ru'di-ment** (rōō'dī-mēnt), *n.* 1 Something not fully developed. 2 An elementary principle of any art or science. — **ru'di-men'ta-ry** (-mēn'tā-rī), *adj.*
- rue** (rōō), *n.* A European strong-scented woody herb with bitter-tasting leaves.
- rue** (rōō), *v. t.* To regret very much; to repent of. — *n.* Regret. — **rue'ful** (rōō'fōol; -f'l), *adj.* — **rue'ful-ly**, *adv.*
- ruff** (rūf), *n.* 1 A wheel-shaped frilled collar worn about 1600. 2 A fringe of hair or feathers around the neck.
- ruffed** (rūft), *adj.* Having a ruff; as, **ruffed grouse**.
- ruf'fi-an** (rūf'ī-ān; rūf'yān), *n.* A noisy, brutal, cruel fellow.
- ruf'fle** (rūf'l), *v. t.* 1 To pucker, plait, or fold. 2 To roughen the surface of. 3 To irritate. 4 To rumple; disarrange. — *n.* 1 A frill. 2 A ripple.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, sīlēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōōd,

rug (rŭg), *n.* A piece of heavy fabric with a nap or pile, used as a floor covering, lap robe, etc.

rug'ged (rŭg'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* 1 Rough; uneven. 2 Harsh; stern. 3 Stormy. 4 Sturdy; vigorous. — *Ant.* Fragile.

ru'in (rŭo'in), *n.* 1 Destruction. 2 Cause of destruction. 3 *pl.* Remains, as of a destroyed city, building, etc. 4 Worthlessness. — *v. t.* 1 To destroy. 2 To damage, injure, or spoil. — **ru'in-a'tion** (rŭo'i-nā'shŭn), *n.* — **ru'in-ous** (rŭo'i-nŭs), *adj.*

rule (rŭol), *n.* 1 Regulation. 2 Usual way of doing something. 3 Government; control. 4 A straight strip of wood, metal, etc., used as a guide in drawing straight lines. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To govern; control. 2 To decide authoritatively. 3 To mark on paper with a rule; to mark (paper) with lines guided by a rule.

ru'ler (rŭol'ēr), *n.* 1 A sovereign. 2 A rule (def. 4).

rum (rŭm), *n.* An alcoholic drink distilled from molasses, sugar cane, etc.; hence, any intoxicating liquor.

rum'ba (rŭom'bā; *U. S.* rŭm'bā), *n.* A Cuban Negro dance or, *U. S.*, an imitation of it.

rum'ble (rŭm'b'l), *v. i.* To make a low heavy rolling sound; to move along with such a sound. — *n.* 1 A low heavy rolling sound. 2 A seat behind and outside a carriage body; also, in an automobile, a folding seat behind the regular seating space.

ru'mi-nant (rŭo'mĭ-nānt), *n.* Any of a division of animals that chew the cud, including cattle, sheep, goats, deer, giraffes, and camels.

ru'mi-nate (rŭo'mĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.* To meditate; muse. — **ru'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

rum'mage (rŭm'ĭ), *v. t. & i.* To poke around in all corners looking for something.

rum'my (rŭm'ĭ), *n.* A certain game at cards.

ru'mor, ru'mour (rŭo'mēr), *n.* 1 Common talk. 2 A story current but not authenticated.

rump (rŭmp), *n.* 1 The rear end of an animal; also, a cut of beef behind the upper sirloin. 2 A fag end; remnant.

rum'ple (rŭm'p'l), *v. t. & i.* To tousle; muss. — *n.* A wrinkle.

rum'pus (rŭm'pŭs), *n.* *Collog.* A disturbance; fracas. — *Syn.* Brawl, row, scrap.

rum'run'ner (rŭm'rŭn'ēr), *n.* One engaged in transporting liquor into a country or state in which it is prohibited.

run (rŭn), *v. i.; past* RAN (rān); *past part.* RUN; *pres. part.* RUN'NING. 1 To move rapidly. 2 To ply regularly. 3 To flee. 4 To contend in a race, election, etc. 5 To move in schools, as certain fish. 6 To extend; stretch. 7 To spread, as a dyed color in washing. 8 To discharge mucus, pus, etc. 9 To be worded or written. 10 To keep recurring, as a tune in one's mind. — *v. t.* 1 To cause to run. 2 To bring to a stated condition by running. 3 To con-

test by running. 4 To trace. 5 To thrust. 6 To smuggle. 7 To incur, as a risk. 8 To manage, as a business. — *n.* 1 A running. 2 A continuing demand, as by depositors on a bank for their money. 3 An unbroken series. 4 A brook. 5 The usual or normal kind. 6 Distance covered. 7 A range for stock. 8 A trip; journey. 9 A lengthwise ravel, as in a stocking. 10 In baseball and cricket, a unit of scoring. — **run'ner**, *n.*

run'a-bout' (rŭn'ā-bout'), *n.* A light wagon, automobile, or motorboat.

run'a-gate (rŭn'ā-gāt), *n.* A runaway.

run'a-way' (rŭn'ā-wā'), *n.* A fugitive. — *adj.* 1 Fugitive. 2 Accomplished by elopement. 3 Won by a long lead. 4 Subject, as prices, to rapid changes.

run'-down' (rŭn'daun'), *adj.* 1 Dilapidated; tumble-down. 2 Exhausted; worn out. 3 Of a watch or clock, stopped for want of winding.

rune (rŭon), *n.* 1 A letter, or sign, of an alphabet formerly used by Teutonic peoples. 2 Mystery; magic. 3 *pl.* Old Finnish or Old Norse poetry in runes. — **ru'nic** (rŭo'nĭk), *adj.*

rung (rŭng), *n.* A round of a chair or ladder, or a spoke of a wheel.

rung (rŭng), *past tense & past part.* of RING, to sound.

run'let (rŭn'lēt; -lĭt), *n.* A runnel; a brook.

run'nel (rŭn'el; -lĭ), *n.* A brook.

run'ner-up', *n.* 1 One who runs up, in various senses. 2 The competitor in a contest who finishes next to the winner.

run'ning (rŭn'ĭng), *n.* Act of one that runs (in various senses). — *adj.* 1 That runs. 2 Continuous; as, a running fire of musketry. 3 Successive; as, two days running. 4 Measured in a straight line; as, price per running foot. 5 Flowing; smooth; easy; as, running handwriting. 6 Discharging pus; as, a running sore. 7 Of or relating to a run, as of a train; as, the running time to Chicago.

runt (rŭnt), *n.* 1 Any animal unusually small of its kind. 2 A dwarf.

run'way' (rŭn'wā'), *n.* A track for wheeled vehicles, for airplanes in landing and taking off, etc.

ru-pee' (rŭo-pē'), *n.* A silver coin and the monetary unit of India.

rup'ture (rŭp'tŭr), *n. & v. t. & i.* Break.

ru'ral (rŭo'rāl), *adj.* Of or relating to the country or country people.

ruse (rŭoz), *n.* Trick; fraud.

rush (rŭsh), *n.* A hollow-stemmed plant growing in marshes. — **rush'y**, *adj.*

rush (rŭsh), *v. i. & t.* 1 To move forward speedily, violently, etc. 2 To act or move with too great haste or without proper preparation. 3 To attack; charge. — *n.* 1 A violent forward motion. 2 A crowding of people to one place for some purpose. 3 Unusual demand, activity, or the like.

rusk (rŭsk), *n.* 1 A soft crusty bread containing egg; also, a kind of sweet biscuit. 2 Bread or cake crisped in an oven.

rus'set (rūs'ēt; -It), *n.* 1 A reddish-brown or yellowish-brown color. 2 A coarse cloth of this color. 3 A winter apple of a russet-colored, rough-skinned variety. — **rus'set**, *adj.*

Rus'sian (rūsh'ān), *adj.* Of or pert. to Russia or the Russian language. — *n.* 1 A native or inhabitant of Russia. 2 The Russian language.

rust (rūst), *n.* 1 The reddish coating formed on iron and other metals when they are exposed to air. 2 A reddish-orange color. 3 A plant disease that causes spots on plants. — **rust'y**, *adj.*

rus'tic (rūs'tik), *adj.* 1 Rural. 2 Awkward; boorish. 3 Plain; simple. — **rus'tic'i-ty** (rūs-tis'tī), *n.*

rus'ti-cate (rūs'ti-kāt), *v. i. & t.* 1 To go into, or to force to go into, the country for residence; to banish or be banished to the country; specif., to suspend from college. 2 To become or cause to become rustic.

rus'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shūn), *n.* A rustication. **rus'tle** (rūs'tl), *v. i. & t.* To make or cause to make a series of small sounds, as those made by shaking leaves, etc. — **rus'tle**, *n.*

rus'tle (rūs'tl), *v. i. & t.* *Western U. S.* To steal (cattle). — **rus'tler** (rūs'lēr), *n.*

rut (rūt), *n.* Sexual desire of deer, cattle, etc.; also, the period during which this exists. — **rut**, *v. i.*

rut (rūt), *n.* 1 A track worn by wheels. 2 A usual way of doing anything, from which one is not easily stirred. — *v. t.* To furrow.

ru'ta-ba'ga (rōō'tā-bā'gā), *n.* A kind of turnip with a large elongated root having a leafy neck.

ruth'less (rōōth'lēs; -līs), *adj.* Pitiless; cruel. — **ruth'less-ness**, *n.*

rye (rī), *n.* 1 A grass cultivated for its seed, or grain; also, the seed, or grain, of this plant. 2 A whisky distilled from this grain or from a mixture of rye and malt.

S

Sab'ath (sāb'āth), *n.* A day set apart for rest and worship; among Christians usually Sunday; among Jews and some Christians, the period from Friday evening to Saturday evening, originally the seventh day of the week in the Hebrew calendar.

sa'ber, **sa'bre** (sā'bēr), *n.* A cavalry sword with a curved blade.

sa'ble (sā'b'l), *n.* 1 A dark-brown animal of northern Europe and Asia, valued for its fur; also, this fur. 2 The color black. 3 *pl.* Mourning garments.

sab'o-tage' (sāb'ō-tāzh'; sāb'ō-tī), *n.* Malicious destruction of an employer's property by workmen, as sometimes during labor troubles, or by enemy agents or sympathizers in time of war.

sac (sāk), *n.* A baglike part of an animal or plant.

sac'cha-rin (sāk'ā-rīn), *n.* Also **sac'charine** (rīn; -rēn). A very sweet, white crystalline substance made from coal tar.

sac'cha-rine (sāk'ā-rīn; -rīn), *adj.* Sickly sweet.

sac'er-do'tal (sās'ēr-dō'tāl; -t'l), *adj.* Priestly.

sa'chem (sā'chēm), *n.* A North American Indian chief.

sa-chet' (sā-shā'; *esp. Brit.*, sāsh'ā), *n.* A small bag filled with perfumed powder (**sachet powder**).

sack (sāk), *n. & v. t.* Plunder; pillage.

sack (sāk), *n.* A white wine of southern Europe.

sack (sāk), *n.* 1 A large coarse bag. 2 A loose jacket or short coat. — *v. t.* To dismiss. — **sack'cloth'** (sāk'klōth'), *n.*

sac'ra-ment (sāk'rā-mēnt), *n.* In Christian churches, one of the ceremonies established by Christ, as baptism and the Eucharist. — **sac'ra-men'tal** (-mēn'tāl; -t'l), *adj.*

sa'cred (sā'krēd; -krīd), *adj.* 1 Dedicated, as to a god. 2 Holy. 3 Relating to religion. 4 Protected by some religious, legal, or moral quality; inviolate. — *Syn.* Divine, blessed, spiritual. — *Ant.* Profane. — **sa'cred-ly**, *adv.* — **sa'cred-ness**, *n.*

sac'ri-fice (sāk'rī-fīs; -fīs; -fīz), *n.* 1 An offering to God or a god. 2 The giving up of one thing for another. 3 A loss of profit. — (sāk'rī-fīs; -fīz), *v. t.* 1 To offer, kill, etc., as a sacrifice. 2 To suffer loss of, give up, or destroy, for the sake of something. — **sac'ri-fi'cial** (-fīsh'āl), *adj.*

sac'ri-lege (sāk'rī-lēj; -līj), *n.* The crime of stealing or desecrating that which is sacred. — **sac'ri-le'gious** (-lē'jūs; -līj'ūs), *adj.*

sad (sād), *adj.* 1 Grieving; mournful; downcast. 2 Causing sorrow; depressing. 3 Dull; somber. — **sad'den** (sād'n), *v. t. & i.* — **sad'ly**, *adv.* — **sad'ness**, *n.*

sad'dle (sād'l), *n.* 1 A padded leather-covered seat, as for a rider on horseback, on a bicycle, etc. 2 The upper back portion of a carcass, as of mutton. — *v. t.* 1 To put a saddle on. 2 To burden. — **sad'dler** (sād'lēr), *n.*

sad'dle-bow' (sād'l-bō'), *n.* The bow or arch in the front of a saddle.

sad'i-ron (sād'ī-rōn), *n.* Flatiron.

sad'ism (sād'īz'm; sā'dīz'm; sād'īz'm), *n.* Abnormal delight in cruelty. — **sad'ist** (-īst), *n.*

safe (sāf), *adj.* 1 Freed from injury or risk. 2 Affording safety; also, secure from danger or loss. 3 Reliable; trustworthy. — *Ant.* Dangerous. — **safe'ly**, *adv.*

safe'-con'duct (sāf'kōn'dūkt), *n.* A pass permitting a person to go through enemy lines.

safe'guard' (sāf'gärd'), *n.* A defense; protection. — **safe'guard'**, *v. t.*
safe'ty (sāf'tī), *n.* 1 Freedom from danger; security. 2 Reliability. — **safe'ty**, *adj.*
saf'iron (sāf'rūn), *n.* A deep-orange substance obtained from the flower of one kind of crocus and used in cookery.
sag (sāg), *v. i.* 1 To droop; bend down at the middle. 2 To become flabby. — **sag**, *n.*
sa'ga (sā'gā), *n.* A tale of an Icelandic hero or heroes; hence, any story of heroic deeds.
sa-ga'cious (sā-gā'shūs), *adj.* Shrewd; keen-minded. — **sa-gac'i-ty** (sā-gās'tī), *n.*
sag'a-more (sāg'ā-mōr), *n.* A North American Indian chief.
sage (sāj), *n.* A shrublike mint, with leaves used in flavoring.
sage (sāj), *adj.* Wise; prudent. — *n.* A wise man. — **sage'ly**, *adv.*
sa'go (sā'gō), *n.* A dry granulated starch made from the pith of an East Indian palm.
said (sēd), *past tense & past part.* of SAY.
sail (sāl), *n.* 1 A piece of fabric by means of which the wind is used to propel vessels. 2 Such pieces of fabric collectively. 3 A vessel. 4 Something like or likened to a sail (def. 1). 5 A trip on a sailing vessel. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To travel on a sailing vessel. 2 To pass over in a ship. 3 To manage or direct the course of a vessel. — **sail'-boat'** (sāl'bōt'), *n.* — **sail'or** (sāl'ēr), *n.*
saint (sānt; *unaccented, as in Saint Agnes*), *n.* 1 A holy or godly person; esp., R.C. Church, one who has been canonized. 2 A soul in heaven. — **saint'ly**, *adv.*
saith (sēth), *archaic 3d person sing. pres. indic.* of SAY.
sake (sāk), *n.* 1 Motive; purpose. 2 Welfare; well-being.
sal'ad (sāl'ād), *n.* A cold dish, as of lettuce, fish, fruit, etc., served with special dressing.
sal'a-man'der (sāl'ā-mān'dēr), *n.* A small lizardlike animal; newt.
sal'a-ry (sāl'ā-rī), *n.* Payment made at regular intervals for services.
sale (sāl), *n.* 1 Transfer of ownership of property from one person to another in return for money. 2 Ready market; demand. 3 Auction. 4 A selling of goods at bargain prices. — **sal'a-ble** (sāl'ā-b'l), *adj.*
sale'a-ble, *adj.*
sales'man (sālz'mān), *n.* A person who sells, either in a store or to outside customers. — **sales'girl'** (-gūrl'), *n.* — **sales'-la'dy** (-lā'dī), *n.* — **sales'man-ship**, *n.* — **sales'wom'an** (-wōm'ān), *n.*
sa'll-ent (sāl'ī-ēnt), *adj.* Outstanding; prominent. — **Syn.** Conspicuous, striking, noticeable.
sa'line (sāl'īn), *adj.* Consisting of or containing salt; salty.
sa-li'va (sā-lī'vā), *n.* Fluid which forms in the mouth; spit. — **sal'i-var'y** (sāl'i-vēr'y; *esp. Brit., -vēr-ī*), *adj.*
sal'low (sāl'ō), *adj.* Of a pale, yellowish, sickly color, as the complexion.

sal'y (sāl'y), *n.* 1 A rushing attack on besiegers made by troops of a besieged place. 2 A witty remark or retort. 3 A jaunt. — **sal'y**, *v. i.*
salm'on (sām'ūn), *n.* 1 A large soft-finned food fish with pinkish or reddish flesh. 2 A light reddish-orange color.
sa'lon' (sā'lōn'), *n.* A large room for social gatherings.
sa-loon' (sā-lōon'), *n.* 1 A large drawing room, ballroom, or the like; also, a similar room on a passenger ship. 2 A shop where liquors are sold and drunk. — **sa-loon'-keep'er** (-kēp'ēr), *n.*
salt (sōlt), *n.* 1 A white crystalline substance used in seasoning foods, etc. 2 In medicine, a saltlike cathartic substance. 3 In chemistry, a compound formed by action of an acid on metal and in other ways. — *adj.* Preserved or treated with salt; also, salty. — *v. t.* To preserve, season, or feed with salt. — **salt'y**, *adj.*
salt'pe'ter, salt'pe'tre (sōlt'pē'tēr), *n.* A chemical salt found in the earth, used in making explosives, as a fertilizer, etc.
sa-lu'bri-ous (sā-lū'brī-ūs), *adj.* Healthy.
sal'u-tar'y (sāl'ū-tēr'y; *esp. Brit., -tēr-ī*), *adj.* Healthful; health-giving. — **Ant.** Deleterious; evil.
sal'u-ta'tion (sāl'ū-tā'shūn), *n.* Greeting.
sa-lute' (sā-lūt'), *v. t.* 1 To greet. 2 To honor by special ceremonies. 3 *Mil. & Naval.* To show respect to (a superior officer) by a formal position of hand, rifle, or sword. — *n.* 1 Greeting. 2 *Mil. & Naval.* The formal position assumed in saluting.
sal'vage (sāl'vāj), *n.* 1 Money paid for saving a ship, its cargo or passengers, when the ship is wrecked or in danger. 2 The saving of a ship. 3 The saving of possessions in danger of being lost. 4 Things saved from a wreck, fire, etc. — *v. t.* To rescue from wreckage, ruins, etc.
sal'va'tion (sāl-vā'shūn), *n.* 1 The saving of a person from sin or from punishment for sin, esp. in the life after death. 2 The saving from danger, evil, etc. 3 That which saves, redeems, etc.
salve (säv; sāv), *n.* An ointment; unguent. — *v. t.* To soothe; quiet.
sal'ver (sāl'vēr), *n.* A tray.
same (sām), *adj.* 1 Not different. 2 Similar. — **Syn.** Identical, equivalent, equal. — **Ant.** Different. — *adv.* In the same way. — *pron.* The same person, thing, act, etc. — **same'ness**, *n.*
sam'ple (sām'p'l), *n.* A piece designed to show the quality of the whole from which it was taken; example. — *v. t.* To judge the quality of by samples.
sam'pler (sām'plēr), *n.* A piece of needlework, esp. one testing skill in embroidering.
san'a-to-ri-um (sān'ā-tō'rī-ūm), *n.* A hospital located in a healthful place; a health resort; sanitarium.
sanc'ti-fy (sāngk'tī-fī), *v. t.* To consecrate; hallow. — **sanc'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circū's, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous (sǎngk'tī-mō'nī-ūs), *adj.* Hypocritically pious.
sanc'tion (sǎngk'shūn), *n.* Authoritative approval. — *v. t.* To ratify. — *Syn.* Endorse, accredit, certify. — *Ant.* Interdict.
sanc'ti-ty (sǎngk'tī-tī), *n.* Holiness; sacredness.
sanc'tu-ar'y (sǎngk'tū-ēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -ēr-ī), *n.* 1 A consecrated place. 2 A place of refuge.
sanc'tum (sǎngk'tūm), *n.* A study; den; private office.
sand (sǎnd), *n.* 1 Loose particles of broken rock. 2 Something like or likened to such material, as in gritty nature, lack of cohesion, etc. — *v. t.* 1 To cover or fill with sand. 2 To scour with sand; also, to smooth or polish with sandpaper. — **sand'y** (sǎn'dī), *adj.*
san'dal (sǎn'dāl; -d'ī), *n.* A shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot; also, a low or open slipper or rubber overshoe.
sand'man' (sǎnd'mǎn'), *n.* The fairy who makes children sleepy.
sand'pa'per (sǎnd'pā'pēr), *n.* Paper with sand glued on one side, used in smoothing and polishing surfaces. — **sand'pa'per**, *v. t.*
sand'piper (sǎnd'pīp'ēr), *n.* A shore bird with a moderately long bill.
sand'stone (sǎnd'stōn'), *n.* Rock made of sand held together by some natural cement.
sand'wich (sǎnd'wīch; *Brit. usually sǎn'-wī*), *n.* Two or more slices of bread with meat, cheese, etc., spread between them.
sane (sǎn), *adj.* Sound in mind; rational; also, sensible. — *Ant.* Insane.
sang (sǎng), *past tense* of SING.
san'gul-nar'y (sǎng'gwī-nēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -nēr-ī), *adj.* Bloody.
san'guine (sǎng'gwīn), *adj.* 1 Ruddy, as in complexion. 2 Cheerful; hopeful. — *Ant.* Bloodless; afraid.
san'i-tar'i-um (sǎn'ī-tār'ī-ūm), *n.* 1 A sanatorium. 2 A hospital for persons with nervous or mental diseases.
san'i-tar'y (sǎn'ī-tēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.* Of or relating to health; hygienic. — *Ant.* Noxious.
san'i-ta'tion (sǎn'ī-tā'shūn), *n.* Use of scientific sanitary measures to prevent disease.
san'i-tize (sǎn'ī-tīz), *v. t.* To make sanitary.
san'i-ty (sǎn'ī-tī), *n.* Soundness of mind.
sank (sǎngk), *past tense* of SINK.
sans (sǎnz; *Fr. sǎn*), *prep.* Without.
sap (sǎp), *n.* The watery fluid which circulates through the vascular tissue in woody plants. — **sap'less**, *adj.*
sap (sǎp), *v. t.* 1 To undermine. 2 To weaken; to exhaust gradually.
sa'pi-ent (sǎ'pī-ǎnt), *adj.* Wise; sage — **sa'pi-ence** (-ǎns), *n.*
sap'ling (sǎp'līng), *n.* 1 A young tree. 2 A youth.
sap'phire (sǎf'īr), *n.* A hard transparent bright-blue precious stone.

sap'py (sǎp'ī), *adj.* 1 Full of sap; vigorous. 2 Silly; foolish.
sap'suck'er (sǎp'sūk'ēr), *n.* Any of several small American woodpeckers.
sar'casm (sǎr'kǎz'm), *n.* 1 A keen or bitter taunt; a gibe. 2 Ironical criticism or reproach. — **sar-cas'tic** (sǎr-kǎs'tīk), *adj.* — **sar-cas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
sar-coph'a-gus (sǎr-kōf'ā-gūs), *n.*; *pl.* -GI (-jī), -GUS-ES (-gūs-ēz; -īz). A large coffin displayed in the open air or in a tomb.
sar-dine' (sǎr-dēn'; sǎr'dēn), *n.* A young, very small fish preserved in oil and used as food.
sar-don'ic (sǎr-dōn'īk), *adj.* Expressing scorn or mockery; bitterly disdainful. — *Syn.* Ironical, satirical, sarcastic. — **sar-don'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
sar'sa-pa-ril'la (sǎr'sā-pā-rīl'ā), *n.* The root of a tropical American plant, used in medicine and for flavoring.
sash (sǎsh), *n.* In a door or window, a frame for a pane of glass; also, the movable part of a window.
sash (sǎsh), *n.* A broad band, as of silk, worn around the waist or over the shoulder.
sas'sa-fras (sǎs'ā-frās), *n.* A tree of the laurel family; also, its dried bark, used in medicine and as flavoring.
sat (sǎt), *past tense & past part.* of SIT.
Sa'tan (sǎ'tǎn; -t'n), *n.* The Devil.
sa-tan'ic (sǎ-tǎn'īk), *adj.* Having the qualities of Satan; extremely malicious or wicked.
satch'el (sǎch'ēl), *n.* A valise.
sate (sǎt), *v. t.* To satisfy to the full; also, to surfeit; cloy.
sa-teen' (sǎ-tēn'), *n.* A cotton cloth finished to resemble satin.
sat'el-lite (sǎt'ē-līt), *n.* 1 An attendant in the retinue of a prince or distinguished person; hence, a follower; toady. 2 In astronomy, a smaller body that revolves around a larger body.
sa'ti-ate (sǎ'shī-āt), *v. t.* To gratify to the point of disgust; surfeit.
sa-ti'e-ty (sǎ-tī'ē-tī), *n.* Surfeit.
sat'in (sǎt'īn; -'n), *n.* A silk fabric with a glossy surface. — **sat'in-y**, *adj.*
sat'in-wood' (sǎt'īn-wōd'), *n.* An East Indian tree with hard yellowish-brown wood; also, this wood.
sat'ire (sǎt'īr), *n.* Biting wit, irony, or sarcasm used to discredit folly and vice. — **sa-tir'ic** (sǎ-tīr'īk), **sa-tir'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **sat'i-rist** (sǎt'ī-rīst), *n.* — **sat'i-rize** (-rīz), *v. t.*
sat'is-fac'tion (sǎt'īs-fǎk'shūn), *n.* 1 A satisfying. 2 Reparation for an insult, as by a duel. 3 Settlement of a claim. — **sat'is-fac'to-ry** (-fǎk'tō-rī), *adj.*
sat'is-fy (sǎt'īs-ī), *v. t.* 1 To gratify. 2 To pay what is due to. 3 To answer or discharge (a claim). 4 To convince. 5 To meet the requirements of. — *Ant.* Tantalize.
sa'trap (sǎ'trǎp; *esp. Brit.*, sǎt'rǎp), *n.* A petty prince.
sat'u-rate (sǎt'ū-rāt), *v. t.* 1 To soak thor-

- oughly. 2 To treat, charge, etc. (with something) to the point (saturation point) where no more can be absorbed. — **sat'ur-ation** (săt'ŭ-rā'shŭn), *n.*
- Sat'ur-day** (săt'ēr-dī; -dā), *n.* The seventh day of the week; the Jewish Sabbath.
- sat'ur-nine** (săt'ēr-nīn), *adj.* Gloomy; grave. — **Ant.** Genial.
- sat'yr** (săt'ēr; săt'tēr), *n.* In Greek mythology, a woodland deity with a horse's ears and tail.
- sauce** (sôs), *n.* 1 A dressing for salads, meats, puddings, etc. 2 *U.S.* Stewed fruit. 3 Impudence. — *v. t.* To be impudent to.
- sauce'pan'** (sôs'păn'), *n.* A cooking pan with a handle.
- sau'cer** (sô'sēr), *n.* A rounded shallow dish for use under a cup.
- sau'cy** (sô'sī), *adj.* Impudent; pert. — **sau'ci-ly**, *adv.*
- sauer'kraut'** (sour'krout'), *n.* Finely cut cabbage fermented in brine.
- saun'ter** (sôn'tēr; sän'-), *v. i. & n.* Stroll.
- sau'sage** (sô'sī), *n.* Minced and highly seasoned pork or other meat, often enclosed in a tubular casing.
- sau-té'** (sô-tā'), *adj.* Fried lightly and quickly in a little fat. — **sau-té'**, *v. t.*
- sav'age** (säv'ij), *adj.* 1 Wild; untamed. 2 Uncivilized; barbarous. 3 Cruel; fierce. — *n.* 1 A human being living in a state little removed from that of animals. 2 A brutal person. — **sav'age-ly**, *adv.* — **sav'age-ness**, *n.* — **sav'age-ry** (säv'ij-rī), *n.*
- sa-vant'** (sä-vän'; sä-vant'), *n.* A scholar.
- save** (säv), *v. t.* 1 To rescue. 2 To preserve; guard. 3 To redeem. 4 To hoard. — **Ant.** Lose; waste; spend; consume. — *v. i.* To hoard money or goods. — **sav'er** (säv'ēr), *n.*
- sav'lor, sav'lour** (säv'yēr), *n.* 1 One who saves or delivers. 2 [*cap.*] In this sense, **Sav'lour**. Jesus Christ.
- sa'vor, sa'vour** (sä'ver), *n.* 1 The taste and odor of a thing; flavor or smell. 2 Special flavor or quality. — *v. i.* To have special taste, smell, or quality; to smack. — **sa'vor-y, sa'vour-y** (sä'ver-ī), *adj.*
- saw** (sô), *n.* A common saying; a maxim.
- saw** (sô), *n.* A cutting tool with a thin flat blade having a line of teeth along its edge. — *v. i.* To cut or divide with or as with a saw. — **saw'dust'** (sô'düst'), *n.* — **saw'mill'** (-mīl'), *n.* — **saw'yer** (sô'yēr), *n.*
- saw** (sô), *past tense* of SEE.
- sax'o-phone** (săk'sô-fôn), *n.* A musical wind instrument.
- say** (sā), *v. t. & i.* **SAID** (sēd); **SAY'ING**. 1 To utter. 2 To declare. 3 To state positively. 4 To recite. — *n.* 1 What is said or to be said. 2 *U.S.* The power of final decision.
- say'ing** (sā'ing), *n.* A maxim; saw
- scab** (skăb), *n.* 1 A crust over a sore, wound, etc.; also, any of various diseases of plants. 2 A workman who replaces a striker, or who works under conditions not authorized by the trade-union; blackleg.
- *v. i.*; **SCABBED** (skăbd); **SCAB'ING**. 1 To become covered with a scab. 2 To work as a scab.
- scab'bard** (skăb'ërd), *n.* A sheath for a sword, dagger, etc.
- scaf'fold** (skăf'ôld; -ôld), *n.* A raised platform, as for supporting workmen, tools, etc., in construction work, or for holding a gallows, etc. — **scaf'fold-ing**, *n.*
- scald** (skôld), *v. t.* 1 To burn with, or as if with, hot liquid or steam. 2 To heat up to the boiling point. — *n.* A burn caused by scalding.
- scale** (skāl), *n.* Either pan of a balance, or weighing machine; *pl.*, a weighing machine. — *v. t. & i.* To weigh.
- scale** (skāl), *n.* 1 One of the small thin plates which cover the body of many fishes, snakes, etc. 2 Any thin plate. — *v. t.* To strip or clear of scales. — **scal'y** (skāl'ī), *adj.*
- scale** (skāl), *n.* 1 Anything divided into regular spaces as a help in drawing, measuring, etc. 2 A graduated series; as, a scale of prices. 3 Size of a sample thing, as a model, in proportion to the size of the actual thing. 4 A standard of estimation or judgment. 5 In music, a series of tones going up or down in pitch according to a certain scheme. — *v. t.* 1 To ascend by or as by a ladder. 2 To arrange in a graded series.
- scal'lop** (skôl'ŭp; skăl'-), *n.* 1 A marine mollusk; also, one of the shells of this mollusk used as a baking dish. 2 One of the rounded projections forming an edging in lace, etc. — *v. t.*; **SCAL'LOPED** (-ŭpt); **SCAL'LOP-ING**. 1 To edge (lace, etc.) with scallops. 2 To bake in a scallop shell, casserole, etc.
- scalp** (skălp), *n.* The part of the skin and flesh of the head usually covered with hair. — *v. t.* To cut or tear the scalp from.
- scal'pel** (skăl'pēl), *n.* In surgery, a small straight knife with a thin blade.
- scamp** (skămp), *n.* A rascal.
- scam'per** (skămp'ēr), *v. i.* To run or move lightly and hurriedly. — **scam'per**, *n.*
- scan** (skăn), *v. t.* 1 To read (verses) so as to show their metrical structure. 2 To examine closely. — **Syn.** Scrutinize, inspect.
- scan'dal** (skăn'dôl; -d'ī), *n.* 1 Disgrace; dishonor. 2 Malicious gossip; slander. — **scan'dal-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* — **scan'dal-mon'-ger** (-mŭng'gēr), *n.* — **scan'dal-ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*
- scant** (skănt), *adj.* 1 Barely sufficient. 2 Having scarcely enough. — **Syn.** Scanty, skimpy, meager, sparse. — **Ant.** Plentiful; profuse. — *v. t.* To skimp.
- scant'ling** (skănt'ling), *n.* A piece of lumber, such as is used for an upright in building.
- scant'y** (skăn'tī), *adj.* Barely sufficient; scant. — **Ant.** Ample, plentiful; profuse. — **scant'i-ness**, *n.*
- scape'goat'** (skăp'gô't'), *n.* One that bears blame for others.
- scape'grace'** (-grăs'), *n.* A reckless rascal.

foöt; out, oil; cûbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menti; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natûre, verdûre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

scar (skär), *n.* A mark left after a wound, sore, etc., has healed. — **scar**, *v. t. & i.*
scarce (skärs), *adj.* 1 Not plentiful. 2 Rare. — **Ant.** Abundant. — **scar'ci-ty** (skär'si.ti), *n.*
scarce'ly (skärs'li), *adv.* 1 Barely. 2 Almost not. 3 Very probably not.
scare (skär), *v. t.* To frighten; startle. — **Ant.** Entice. — *n.* Fright. — **scar'y** (skär'i), *adj.*
scare'crow (skär'krō'), *n.* A crude figure set up to frighten crows, etc., away from crops.
scarf (skärf), *n.* 1 A broad band of silk, wool, etc., worn loosely around the neck, on the head, etc. 2 A fur neckpiece. 3 A long narrow strip of fabric, for use on a sideboard, etc.
scar'let (skär'lēt; -līt), *n.* A bright-red color. — **scar'let**, *adj.*
scat'ter (skät'tēr), *v. t. & i.* 1 To disperse. 2 To dissipate or become dissipated; as, scattered hopes.
scav'en-ger (skäv'ēn.jēr; -In.jēr), *n.* A person or animal that collects or disposes of refuse, waste, etc.
scē-nā'ri-o (sē-nā'ri-ō; sē-nār'i-ō; shā-nā'-), *n.* The story of the plot of a motion picture.
scene (sēn), *n.* 1 In a drama, a division of an act. 2 Setting, as of action in a play, story, etc. 3 View; prospect. 4 A display of strong feeling, esp. anger. — **scē-nic** (sē'nīk; sē'nīk), *adj.*
scen'er-y (sēn'ēr-i), *n.* 1 The painted scenes or hangings of a stage, and the fittings that go with them. 2 Picturesque out-of-door scenes.
scent (sēnt), *v. t.* 1 To smell. 2 To perfume. — *n.* 1 An odor; smell. 2 Sense of smell; as, dogs have keen scent. 3 Course of pursuit; track. 4 An artificial perfume. — **scent'less**, *adj.*
scep'ter, **scep'tre** (sēp'tēr), *n.* A staff borne by a sovereign as a sign of authority.
scep'tic (skēp'tīk), **scep'ti-cal**, **scep'ti-cism**. Variants of **SKEPTIC**, **SKEPTICAL**, **SKEPTICISM**.
sched'ule (skēd'ul; Brit. shēd'ul), *n.* 1 A list of items or details. 2 A timetable. — *v. t.* To make a schedule of; also, to enter on a schedule.
scheme (skēm), *n.* 1 A plan for doing something. 2 A crafty plot. 3 A systematic design. — *v. t. & i.* To design; plan; plot. — **schem'er** (skēm'ēr), *n.* — **schem'ing**, *adj.*
schism (sīz'm), *n.* 1 A split; division. 2 The offense committed by those who break away from a church — **schis-mat'ic** (sīz-māt'īk), *adj. & n.*
schol'ar (skōl'ēr), *n.* 1 A student; pupil. 2 A learned man; savant. — **schol'ar-ly**, *adj.*
schol'ar-ship *n.* 1 Qualities or learning of a scholar. 2 Money given to a student to help him pay for his education.
schol'ar's't'ic (skō-lās'tīk), *adj.* Relating to schools, scholars, or scholarship.

school (skōol), *n.* 1 An institution for teaching and learning; also, the pupils in attendance. 2 A body of persons of like opinions, beliefs, etc.; as, the radical school. — *v. t.* To teach; train; drill.
school'book' **school'mas'ter**
school'boy' **school'mate'**
school'fel'low **school'mis'tress**
school'girl' **school'room'**
school'house' **school'teach'er**
school'man **school'yard'**
school (skōol), *n.* A large number of one kind of fish or water animals swimming and feeding together.
schoon'er (skōon'ēr), *n.* A fore-and-aft-rigged sailing vessel.
sci'ence (sī'ēns), *n.* 1 A branch of study concerned with observation and classification of facts, esp. with the establishment of verifiable general laws. 2 Accumulated systematized knowledge, esp. when it relates to the physical world. — **sci'en-tif'ic** (sī'ēn.tīf'īk), *adj.* — **sci'en-tif'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **sci'en-tist** (sī'ēn.tīst), *n.*
scim'i-lar, **scim'i-ter** (sīm'i.tēr), *n.* A curved sword, used by Arabs.
scin-til'la (sīn.tīl'ā), *n.* A spark; the least bit.
scin'til-late (sīn'tī.lāt), *v. i.* To sparkle; gleam. — **scin'til-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*
sci'on (sī'ūn), *n.* 1 A shoot of a plant used in grafting or in growing new plants. 2 A descendant.
scis'sors (sīz'ērz), *n. pl.* A cutting instrument like shears, but smaller.
scoff (skōf), *v. i. & t.* To mock; jeer. — **scoff'er**, *n.*
scold (skōld), *v. i. & t.* To utter harsh rebuke; chide. — *n.* A person who scolds.
scone (skōn; skōn), *n.* A baking-powder biscuit eaten as a teacake.
scoop (skōop), *n.* 1 A large shovel; also, a shovellike utensil; as, a sugar scoop. 2 A bucket of a dredge, grain elevator, etc. 3 A motion as of one using a scoop (def. 1). 4 In newspaper slang, publication of a story ahead of a competitor. — *v. t.* 1 To take out or up with or as with a scoop. 2 To dig out; make hollow. 3 To gather in, as with a scoop. 4 In newspaper slang, to get a scoop on (a rival).
scope (skōp), *n.* 1 Mental range. 2 Extent covered; range. 3 Room for development.
scorch (skōrch), *v. t.* To burn the surface of; to dry, shrivel, etc., with heat.
score (skōr), *n.* 1 Debt. 2 A cut, scratch, or slash. 3 Account; reason; as, absent on the score of illness. 4 A record of points made, as in a game. 5 The number twenty. 6 The music of a composition, with different parts indicated. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To record. 2 To keep score in a game. 3 To tally; hence, to win. 4 To grade (tests, etc.).
scorn (skōrn), *n.* Bitter contempt. — *v. t.* To hold in contempt; disdain. — **scorn'er**, *n.* — **scorn'ful**, *adj.* — **scorn'ful-ly**, *adv.*

and chaotic, care, add, account, arm, ask, sofa; eve, here, event, end, silent, make, ice, ill, charity; old, obey. orb, odd, soft, connect; food,

scor'pi-on (skôr'pī-ŭn), *n.* A spiderlike creature bearing a poisonous sting at the tip of its tail.
Scot (skôt), *n.* A native of Scotland.
Scotch (skôch), *adj.* Of or relating to Scotland or its people; Scottish.
Scotch'man (skôch'măn), *n.* A Scot.
scot'-free' (skôt'frē'), *adj.* Unhurt; safe.
Scots (skôts), *adj.* Scottish; Scotch. — *n.* The Scottish language.
Scot'tish (skôt'ish), *adj.* Of or relating to the Scots; Scotch.
scoun'drel (skoun'drēl), *n.* A wicked rascal.
scour (skour), *v. t.* To pass rapidly through (a region) as if in search of something.
scour (skour), *v. t.* 1 To rub, as with a gritty substance in order to clean. 2 To cleanse from dirt, grease, etc., as by rubbing.
scourge (skûrj), *v. t.* 1 To lash; flog. 2 To punish severely. — *n.* 1 A lash or whip. 2 Punishment; also, an affliction, as a plague.
scout (skout), *v. i. & t.* To look around; to track or follow; also, to reconnoiter. — *n.* 1 A person sent out to get information; also, a soldier, airplane, or vessel sent out to reconnoiter. 2 A member of either of two youth organizations, **Boy Scouts** or **Girl Scouts**. — **scout'mas'ter** (-măs'tēr), *n.*
scout (skout), *v. t.* To scorn; flout.
scow (skou), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat used as a lighter.
scowl (skoul), *n. & v. i.* Frown.
scrab'ble (skrăb'bl), *v. i. & t.* 1 To scrape; scratch. 2 To clamber; scramble. 3 To work hard and long. 4 To scribble. — **scrab'ble**, *n.*
scram'ble (skrăm'b'bl), *v. i.* 1 To clamber clumsily around. 2 To jostle; push and shove. 3 To spread irregularly. — *v. t.* 1 To mix together. 2 To fry (eggs) after mixing the yolks and whites.
scrap (skrăp), *n.* 1 Fragment; piece. 2 Discarded material; refuse. — *v. t.* To discard as unserviceable. — *adj.* Made up of scrap or scraps.
scrap'book' (skrăp'bôok'), *n.* A blank book in which printed items, pictures, etc., are kept.
scrape (skrăp), *v. t.* 1 To remove by drawing a knife over; also, to clean, smooth, etc., by rubbing off the covering. 2 To grate. 3 To get together (a fortune) by scratching, by strict economy, etc. — *v. i.* 1 To scrape anything with a grating sound. 2 To hoard money little by little. 3 To get along with difficulty. — *n.* 1 Act or effect of scraping. 2 A bow accompanied by a drawing back of the foot. 3 A predicament. — **scrap'er** (skrăp'ēr), *n.*
scratch (skrăch), *v. t.* 1 To scrape with claws or nails. 2 To scrape along a rough surface. 3 To cancel. — *v. i.* 1 To use claws or nails in digging, rubbing, scraping, etc. 2 To scrape. — *n.* 1 A mark made by or as by scratching. 2 The starting

line in a race. — *adj.* 1 Made as or used for a trial attempt. 2 Made or done by chance; as, a *scratch* hit. 3 In sports, having no handicap.
scrawl (skrôl), *v. t. & i.* To write hastily and carelessly. — *n.* A scribble.
scream (skrēm), *v. t. & i.* To cry out loudly and shrilly. — *n.* A loud shrill cry.
screech (skrēch), *n. & v. t. & i.* Shriek.
screen (skrēn), *n.* 1 A partition or curtain. 2 A sieve. 3 In warfare, a protective formation ahead of the main body. 4 The curtain on which motion pictures are projected; hence, motion pictures. — *v. t.* 1 To shield with or as with a screen. 2 To sift with a screen. 3 To present, as a motion picture, on the screen. — *Syn.* Hide, conceal, secrete.
screw (skrō), *n.* 1 A mechanical device consisting of a continuous thread winding spirally around a cylindrical shank. 2 Also **screw propeller**. A wheellike device, with a central hub and radiating blades, for propelling steamboats, airplanes, etc. — *v. t.* 1 To turn, as a screw; to press, move, etc., by or as by a screw. 2 To twist; contort. 3 To fasten with a screw or screws. — **screw driver**, **screw'driv'er** (skrō'driv'ēr), *n.*
scribble (skrīb'bl), *v. t. & i.* To write hastily or carelessly. — *n.* Hasty or careless writing; scrawl. — **scrib'bler** (skrīb'lēr), *n.*
scribe (skrīb), *n.* A copyist; hence, *Jocose*, a writer.
scrim (skrīm), *n.* A light, loosely woven cotton or linen cloth.
scrimp (skrīmp), *v. i.* To be niggardly; to economize greatly.
scrip (skrīp), *n.* 1 U. S. Formerly, paper money for an amount less than one dollar. 2 A certificate showing its holder is entitled to something, as stock, land, etc.
script (skrīpt), *n.* Written matter; specif., manuscript of a play or part for actors, lines for a radio broadcaster, etc.
Scripture (skrīp'tŭr), *n.* Also **Scriptures** (-tŭrz), *n. pl.* The Bible. — **scrip'tur-al** (-tŭr-əl), *adj.*
scribe'ner (skrīv'nēr; skrīv'ēn-ēr), *n.* A scribe; writer; author.
scroll (skrôl), *n.* 1 A roll of paper or parchment; hence, a writing. 2 An ornament like or likened to such a roll.
scrub (skrüb), *n.* A growth of underbrush. — *adj.* 1 Undersized; stunted. 2 Untrained and undeveloped. — **scrub'by**, *adj.*
scrub (skrüb), *v. t.* To rub in washing; to wash by rubbing. — **scrub**, *n.*
scruff (skruf), *n.* The loose skin of the back of the neck.
scruple (skrōp'pl), *n.* 1 A point of conscience or honor. 2 Hesitation due to such a point. — *v. i. & t.* To have conscientious scruples. — **scrup'u-lous** (-pŭ-lŭs), *adj.* — **scrup'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*
scrut'i-ny (skrōt'it-nŭ), *n.* A careful looking over; close examination. — *Syn.* Inspection. — **scrut'i-nize** (-nŭz), *v. t. & i.*

foot; out, oil; cube, finite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menti; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

scud (skūd), *v. i.* To move speedily. — *n.* Loose vaporlike clouds driven by the wind.
scuff (skūf'), *v. i.* 1 To struggle confusedly at close quarters. 2 To shuffle one's feet.
scull (skul), *v. t. & i.* In boating, to propel (a boat) by an oar over the stern. — *n.* An oar for use in sculling; also, one of a pair of short oars for a single oarsman.
sculler-y (skul'ēr-y), *n.* A small room near the kitchen, used for washing dishes, etc.
scullion (skul'yūn), *n.* A kitchen menial.
sculptor (skulp'tēr), *n.* One who designs works of sculpture.
sculpture (skulp'tūr), *n.* 1 Act or process of carving or molding statues, etc., out of marble, wood, or other material. 2 Work so produced. — *sculpture*, *v. t.*
scum (skūm), *n.* 1 Any foul filmy covering floating on a liquid, as on a stagnant pool. 2 Waste matter; also, a rabble.
scupper (skūp'ēr), *n.* An opening in the side of a ship through which water on deck is drained overboard.
scurf (skūrf), *n.* Tiny scales of dry skin, as in dandruff.
scurrlous (skūr'lūs), *adj.* Coarsely jesting; obscene; vulgar.
scurry (skūr'y), *v. i.* To scamper.
scurvy (skūr'vī), *adj.* Mean; contemptible. — *scurvily*, *adv.*
scurvy (skūr'vī), *n.* A disease marked by spongy and bleeding gums, weakness, and loosening teeth.
scutch'oon (skūch'ūn), *n.* Variant of ESCUTCHEON.
scuttle (skūt'l), *n.* A pail for carrying coal.
scuttle (skūt'l), *v. i.* To scurry; scamper.
scuttle (skūt'l), *n.* A small opening with a lid, esp. in the deck, side, or bottom of a ship. — *v. t.* To cut a hole in the deck, side, or bottom of (a ship) in order to sink it.
scythe (sīth), *n.* An implement for mowing grass, grain, etc., by hand.
sea (sē), *n.* 1 A large body of salt water. 2 Ocean. 3 Rough water; also, a heavy wave. 4 Something like or likened to a large body of water. — *sea*, *adj.* — *sea-board* (-bōrd'), *n.* — *sea-coast* (-kōst'), *n.* — *sea-far'er* (-fār'ēr), *n.* — *sea-far'ing*, *adj.* — *sea-go'ing* (-gō'ing), *adj.* — *sea-lev'el*. — *sea-port* (-pōrt'), *n.* — *sea-shore* (-shōr'), *n.* — *sea-side* (-sīd'), *n.* — *sea-ward* (-wērd), *adj.* — *sea-weed* (-wēd'), *n.* — *sea-wor'thy* (-wūr'thī), *adj.*
sea gull. Any gull frequenting the sea.
seal (sēl), *n.* A large sea animal of cold regions, hunted for fur, hides, and oil; also, the fur of this animal. — *v. i.* To hunt seals. — *seal'er*, *n.* — *seal'skin* (sēl'skīn'), *n.*
seal (sēl), *n.* 1 A device having a raised design that can be stamped on clay, wax, etc.; also, the impression made by stamping with such a device. 2 That which fastens or secures as a stamped wax im-

pression fastens a letter; hence, a guaranty; pledge. 3 In law, any mark acceptable as having the effect of an official seal (def. 1). — *v. t.* 1 To affix a seal to; hence, to authenticate. 2 To fasten with a seal; hence, to enclose securely. 3 To determine. — *seal'er*, *n.*
seam (sēm), *n.* 1 The line of junction of two edges, esp. of edges of fabric sewn together. 2 A wrinkle. 3 In geology, a thin layer; of coal, a bed. — *v. t.* 1 To join by a seam. 2 To wrinkle, furrow, etc. — *seamless*, *adj.* — *seam'y*, *adj.*
sea'man (sē'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). One who assists in the handling of ships; mariner.
sea'man-ship (-shīp), *n.* The art, or skill in the art, of navigating a vessel.
sea mew (mū). Sea gull.
seamstress (sēm'strēs; -strīs; sēm'-), *n.* Also *sempstress* (sēmp'strēs; sēm'-; -strīs). A woman who does sewing.
sea'plane (sē'plān'), *n.* An airplane so made that it can rise from or alight on the water.
sear (sēr), *v. t.* 1 To wither; dry up. 2 To burn or scorch, esp. on the surface; also, to brand.
search (sūrch), *v. t.* 1 To look through in trying to find something. 2 To seek. 3 To probe. — *n.* 1 A searching. 2 Critical examination. 3 In maritime law, act of boarding and inspecting a vessel, as in looking for contraband. — *search'er*, *n.*
search'light (sūrch'līt'), *n.* An apparatus for throwing a brilliant beam of light on objects at a distance; also, the light.
sea'sick (sē'sīk'), *adj.* Nauseated by the motion of a ship. — *sea'sick'ness*, *n.*
sea'son (sē'z'n), *n.* 1 One of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, or winter. 2 A special period; as, the Easter season. — *v. t.* 1 To make pleasant to the taste by use of salt, pepper, spices, etc. 2 To flavor. 3 To make suitable for use by aging, drying, etc. 4 To accustom; habituate, as to hardship or misfortune. — *Syn.* Harden, inure, acclimatize. — *sea'son-al* (-āl; -'l), *adj.*
sea'son-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *adj.* Occurring at a fit time; opportune. — *Syn.* Timely. — *Ant.* Unseasonable.
sea'son-ing (sē'z'n-ing), *n.* That which seasons; condiment.
seat (sēt), *n.* 1 Place on or at which a person sits. 2 A chair, bench, stool, etc. 3 A place which serves as a capital, a center, etc. — *v. t.* 1 To place in or on a seat. 2 To provide seats for.
se-ba'ceous (sē-bā'shūs), *adj.* Of, relating to, or secreting, fat; as, *sebaceous* glands of the skin.
se-cede (sē-sēd'), *v. i.* To withdraw from any organized body, esp. from a political body. — *se-ces'sion* (-sēsh'ūn), *n.* — *se-ces'sion-ist*, *n.*
se-clude (sē-klōd'), *v. t.* To shut off by oneself; to isolate. — *se-clu'sion* (-klōd'-zhūn), *n.*

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ūld, ūbey, ūrb, ūdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd; -ŭnt), *n.* 1 A sixtieth part of a minute, either of time or of a degree. 2 An instant.

sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd; -ŭnt), *adj.* 1 Coming after the first. 2 Next lower in rank, value, importance, etc., than the first. 3 Of the same kind or character as the first. — *adv.* In the second place, rank, etc. — *n.* 1 A person or thing that is second. 2 An aid to another person, as in a duel. — **sec'ond-ly**, *adv.*

sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *v. t. & i.* 1 To act as a second (of). 2 To encourage; forward, as a person or plan. 3 To support (a motion) by adding one's voice to that of the person who has proposed it.

sec'ond-ar'y (sĕk'ŭn-dĕr'ī; *esp. Brit., -dĕr-ī*), *adj.* 1 Second in rank, value, occurrence, etc.; inferior; lesser; sometimes, coming after the primary; higher than the elementary; as, *secondary* schools; *secondary* education. 2 Belonging to a second or later stage of development. 3 Naming the feathers on the second joint of a bird's wing. — **Syn.** Subordinate. — **Ant.** Primary.

sec'ond-hand' (sĕk'ŭnd-hānd'), *adj.* 1 Not original. 2 Not new; used. 3 Dealing in used goods, *esp.* clothing.

sec'ond-rate' (-rāt'), *adj.* Inferior.

se'cret (sĕ'krĕt; -krĕt), *adj.* 1 Hidden; concealed. 2 Covert; stealthy; also, engaged in detecting, spying, etc. 3 Kept from general knowledge, as a password. — *n.* 1 Something kept from the knowledge of others. 2 A mystery. 3 Concealment. — **se'cre-cy** (sĕ'krĕ-sī), *n.* — **se'cret-ly**, *adv.*

sec're-tar'i-at (sĕk'rĕ-tār'ī-āt), *n.* The office of a department headed by a secretary; also, the body of secretaries in an office.

sec're-tar'y (sĕk'rĕ-tĕr'ī; *esp. Brit., -tĕr-ī*), *n.* 1 A confidential clerk. 2 In a corporation, society, etc., an official in charge of correspondence, records, etc. 3 An official at the head of a department of government. 4 A writing desk. — **sec're-tar'i-al** (-tār'ī-āl), *adj.* — **sec're-tar'y-ship**, *n.*

se-crete' (sĕ-krĕt'), *v. t.* 1 To hide; conceal. 2 To produce and emit as a secretion. — **se-cre'tive** (sĕ-kr'ĕ-tīv), *adj.* — **se-cre'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **se-cre'tive-ness**, *n.*

se-cre'tion (sĕ-krĕ'shŭn), *n.* 1 A concealing. 2 Material produced (from the blood in animals, and in cells in plants) and discharged, as saliva from the salivary glands.

sect (sĕkt), *n.* A group of persons holding opinions or beliefs in common; *esp.*, a religious denomination. — **sec-tar'i-an** (sĕk-tār'ī-ān), *adj. & n.* — **sec'ta-ry** (sĕk'tā-rī), *n.*

sec'tion (sĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1 A cutting apart; also, a part cut off or separated. 2 A distinct part of a book, a country, a community, etc. 3 The appearance that a thing has or would have if cut straight through.

sec'tion-al (sĕk'shŭn-āl; -l), *adj.* 1 Of, relating to, or characteristic of, a section.

2 Divided into sections. — **sec'tion-al-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

sec'tor (sĕk'tĕr), *n.* 1 In geometry, a part of a circle between two radii. 2 A definite part of a region assigned to a military leader as his area of operations.

sec'u-lar (sĕk'ŭ-lĕr), *adj.* 1 Not under church control; nonreligious; not sacred. 2 Not bound by monastic vows; not belonging to a religious order; as, a *secular* priest. — **Ant.** Religious; regular (*of priests*).

se-cure' (sĕ-kŭr'), *adj.* 1 Easy in mind; free from fear. 2 Confident. 3 Safe. 4 Certain; sure. — **Ant.** Precarious, dangerous. — *v. t.* 1 To guard. 2 To assure payment of, as by collateral. 3 To fasten. 4 To acquire; get. — **se-cure'ly**, *adv.*

se-cu'ri-ty (sĕ-kŭ'rī-tī), *n.* 1 Safety. 2 Certainty. 3 Freedom from worry. 4 Protection; shelter. 5 Something, as collateral, given as pledge of payment. 6 *pl.* Bonds, stocks, etc.

se-dan' (sĕ-dān'), *n.* 1 Also **sedan chair**. A covered chair used as a vehicle for one person and usually borne on poles by two men. 2 A type of enclosed automobile.

se-date' (sĕ-dāt'), *adj.* Calm; grave; quiet. — **Syn.** Staid, sober, serious, solemn. — **Ant.** Flighty. — **se-date'ly**, *adv.*

sed'a-tive (sĕd'ā-tīv), *adj.* Soothing; relieving pain. — *n.* A sedative drug.

sed'en-tar'y (sĕd'ĕn-tĕr'ī; *esp. Brit., -tĕr-ī*), *adj.* Characterized by or requiring much sitting; as, *sedentary* work.

sedge (sĕj), *n.* A grasslike plant with solid stems, growing in tufts in marshes. — **sedg'y** (sĕj'ī), *adj.*

sed'i-ment (sĕd'ī-mĕnt), *n.* 1 The material in a liquid that settles to the bottom; lees; dregs. 2 In geology, material deposited by a river, etc. — **sed'i-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tā-rī), *adj.*

se-di'tion (sĕ-dī'shŭn), *n.* The causing of discontent, insurrection, or resistance against a government. — **se-di'tious** (-ŭs), *adj.*

se-duce' (sĕ-dūs'), *v. t.* To lead astray; to persuade to do wrong; to corrupt. — **Syn.** Tempt, entice, inveigle, lure. — **se-duc'er** (sĕ-dūs'ĕr), *n.* — **se-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* — **se-duc'tive** (-dŭk'tīv), *adj.*

sed'u-lous (sĕd'ŭ-lŭs), *adj.* Industrious; painstaking.

see (sĕ), *v. t.; past SAW (sō); past part. SEEN (sĕn); pres. part. SEE'ING.* 1 To perceive by the eye. 2 To experience. 3 To scrutinize. 4 To heed. 5 To escort. 6 To meet and talk with. 7 To understand. — **Syn.** Behold, descry, espy, view, survey, contemplate, observe, notice, remark, note, discern. — *v. i.* 1 To have the power of sight. 2 To understand.

seed (sĕd), *n.* 1 A ripened ovule of a plant, which may develop by germination. 2 Any small seedlike fruit; as, grass seed. 3 Descendants; as, the seed of David. 4 Source; origin. — *v. t.* 1 To strew

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

seed upon; to plant. 2 To bear or shed seeds. 3 To take seeds from, as from raisins. — **seed'er**, *n.* — **seed'less**, *adj.* — **seeds'man** (sēdz'mān), *n.* — **seed'time'** (sēd'tīm'), *n.*
seed'ling (sēd'ling), *n.* 1 A plant grown from seed. 2 Any young tree.
seek (sēk), *v. t.*; **SOUGHT** (sōt); **SEEK'ING**. 1 To search for. 2 To try to reach. 3 To beseech. 4 To try to obtain. 5 To attempt; try. — **seek'er**, *n.*
seem (sēm), *v. i.* 1 To appear; look to be. 2 To offer itself to notice as existing. 3 To appear to a person's own mind.
seem'ing (sēm'ing), *adj.* Apparent; evident. — **seem'ing-ly**, *adv.*
seem'ly (sēm'li), *adj.* Proper; decorous. — **Ant.** Unseemly.
seen (sēn), *past part.* of SEE.
seep (sēp), *v. i.* To leak through fine pores or cracks; to percolate slowly. — **seep'age** (sēp'ij), *n.*
seer (sēr), *n.* A person who foresees events; a prophet.
see'saw' (sē'sō'), *n.* A children's sport of riding on the ends of a plank balanced in the middle, one end going up while the other goes down. — *v. i. & t.* To go up and down like a seesaw.
seethe (sēth), *v. t. & i.* 1 To boil or stew. 2 To make or become violently agitated.
seg'ment (sēg'mēnt), *n.* 1 A section; division of a thing. 2 In geometry, a part cut off from a figure, as a circle, by a line.
seg're-gate (sēg'rē-gāt), *v. t.* To cut off from others; isolate. — **seg're-ga'tion** (-gā'shūn), *n.*
sei-gneur' (sēn-yūr'), *n.* A feudal lord.
seine (sān; sēn), *n.* A large weighted fishing net. — *v. t. & i.* To fish with a seine.
seis'mic (sīz'mīk; sīs'-), **seis'mi-cal** (-mī-kāl), *adj.* Of, relating to, like, or caused by, an earthquake.
seize (sēz), *v. t.* 1 To lay hold of or take possession of by force. 2 To arrest. 3 To affect. 4 To understand. — **Syn.** Take, grasp, clutch, snatch, grab. — **sei'zure** (sē'zhēr), *n.*
sel'dom (sēl'dūm), *adv.* Rarely.
se-lect' (sē-lēkt'), *adj.* 1 Chosen; picked; hence, choice; exclusive. 2 Careful in choosing. — **Ant.** Indiscriminate. — *v. t. & i.* To choose; pick out. — **Ant.** Reject.
se-lec'tion (sē-lēk'shūn), *n.* 1 Act of selecting; choice. 2 The thing selected. 3 In biology, any process, natural or artificial, which encourages the survival of certain organisms and prevents the survival of others. — **Ant.** Rejection. — **se-lec'tive** (-tīv), *adj.*
se-lect'man (sē-lēkt'mān), *n.* A member of a board of town officials chosen annually in most New England states to handle local public business.
self (sēlf), *n.*; *pl.* SELVES (sēlvz). 1 A person distinct from all other persons in his characteristics. 2 A particular side of a person's character. 3 Selfishness.
self- (sēlf-). A prefix meaning: 1 *Of one-*

self, himself, etc. 2 *By oneself*; hence, *automatic*. 3 *To, for, or toward oneself*.
self'-as-sur'ance **self'-im-por'tant**
self'-cen'tered **self'-im-pose'**
self'-com-mand' **self'-knowl'edge**
self'-com-pla'cen-cy **self'-love'**
self'-com-pla'cent **self'-made'**
self'-con-celt' **self'-pit'y**
self'-con'fi-dence **self'-pos-sessed'**
self'-con'fi-dent **self'-pos-ses'sion**
self'-con'scious **self'-pres'er-va'-**
self'-con'scious-ness **tion**
self'-con-tained' **self'-re-li'ance**
self'-con'tra-dic'- **self'-re-li'ant**
tion **self'-re-proach'**
self'-con-trol' **self'-re-spect'**
self'-de-fense' **self'-re-spect'ing**
self'-de-ni'al **self'-re-straint'**
self'-de-ny'ing **self'-right'eous**
self'-de-struc'tion **self'-sac'ri-fice**
self'-de-ter'mi-na'- **self'-sac'ri-fic'ing**
tion **self'-sat'is-fac'-**
self'-de-vo'tion **tion**
self'-dis-ci-pline **self'-sat'is-fied**
self'-es-teem' **self'-seek'ing**
self'-ev'i-dent **self'-suf-fi'ci-en-cy**
self'-ex-pres'sion **self'-suf-fi'c'ing**
self'-gov'ern-ing **self'-sup-port'ing**
self'-gov'ern-ment **self'-sus-tain'ing**
self'-help' **self'-will'**
self'-im-por'tance **self'-willed'**
self'ish (sēl'fīsh), *adj.* Taking care of one's own comfort, interest, etc., without regard for others. — **self'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **self'ish-ness**, *n.*
self'same' (sēl'f'sām'), *adj.* Identical. — **Ant.** Diverse.
sell (sēl), *v. t.*; **SOLD** (sōld); **SELL'ING**. 1 To transfer (any property) in return for money or something else of value. 2 To deal in as a business. — *v. i.* To be sold; to find buyers. — **sell'er**, *n.*
sel'vage, sel'vedge (sēl'vīj), *n.* The edge of a woven fabric, so formed as to prevent raveling.
selves (sēlvz), *n.*, *pl.* of SELF.
sem'blance (sēm'blāns), *n.* 1 Outward appearance. 2 Likeness.
se-mes'ter (sē-mēs'tēr), *n.* Half a year; esp., one of the two terms into which many colleges divide the school year.
sem'i- (sēm'ī-). A prefix which means: 1 *Half*. 2 *Nearly half*; *partly*.
sem'i-an'nu-al **sem'i-con'scious**
sem'i-ar'id **sem'i-of-fi'cial**
sem'i-cir'cle **sem'i-pre'cious**
sem'i-cir'cu-lar **sem'i-trop'i-cal**
sem'i-co'lon (sēm'ī-kō'lōn), *n.* Punctuation mark [;] separating co-ordinate clauses.
sem'i-nar'y (sēm'ī-nēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -nēr-ī), *n.* An educational institution; as, a theological *seminary*.
Sem'ite (sēm'īt; sē'mīt), *n.* A member of a Caucasian race now chiefly represented by the Jews and Arabs. — **Sem'it'ic** (sēm'īt'ik), *adj.*
semp'stress (sēm(p)'strēs; -strīs). Variant of SEAMSTRESS.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

sen'ate (sĕn'āt; -āt), *n.* The upper and less numerous branch of various legislatures, as of the United States.

sen'a-tor (sĕn'ā-tēr), *n.* A member of a senate. — **sen'a-to'ri-al** (sĕn'ā-tō'rī-āl), *adj.*

send (sĕnd), *v. t.*; **SENT** (sĕnt); **SEND'ING**.
1 To transmit; dispatch. 2 To emit. 3 To propel, as an arrow; to drive. — **send'er**, *n.*

se'nile (sĕ'nīl; -nīl), *adj.* Old; aged. — **Ant. Juvenile**. — **se'nīl'i-ty** (sĕ'nīl'ī-tī), *n.*

sen'ior (sĕn'yēr), *adj.* 1 Elder. 2 More advanced in dignity, rank, etc. 3 Belonging to the final year of a school or college course. — *n.* 1 A person older than another, or of higher rank, etc. 2 A student in the final year of his school or college course. — **sen'ior'i-ty** (sĕn-yōr'ī-tī), *n.*

sen'na (sĕn'ā), *n.* 1 Any of various species of cassia. 2 The dried leaflets of certain kinds of cassia, used as a purgative.

sen-sa'tion (sĕn-sā'shūn), *n.* 1 A feeling. 2 A condition of excitement; also, the thing that causes this condition. — **sen-sa'tion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.*

sense (sĕns), *n.* 1 Feeling; sensation. 2 Judgment or understanding. 3 The power or means by which any living thing responds to things through sight, hearing, taste, smell, touch, etc. 4 Meaning, as of a word or phrase. 5 Opinion; as, the sense of the meeting. — *v. t.* To feel, realize, etc.; as, to sense danger. — **sense'less**, *adj.*

sen'si-bil'i-ty (sĕn'sī-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* Sensitivity; responsiveness; delicacy of feeling.

sen'si-ble (sĕn'sī-b'l), *adj.* 1 Capable of being felt, seen, etc. 2 Capable of seeing, feeling, etc. 3 Aware; conscious. 4 Reasonable; intelligent. — **Ant.** Insensible; absurd, foolish. — **sen'si-bly** (-bīl), *adv.*

sen'si-tive (sĕn'sī-tīv), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to the senses; sensory. 2 Having power of feeling, or sensation. 3 Of such a nature as to be easily affected; susceptible. — **Ant.** Insensitive. — **sen'si-tive-ness**, *n.* — **sen'si-tiv'i-ty** (-tīv'ī-tī), *n.*

sen'so-ry (sĕn'sō-rī), *adj.* Of or relating to sensation or the senses.

sen'su-al (sĕn'shōō-āl; sĕns'ū-), *adj.* 1 Relating to the pleasing of the senses. 2 Devoted to the pleasures of the senses. — **sen'su-al-ist** (-īst), *n.* — **sen'su-al'i-ty** (-āl'ī-tī), *n.*

sen'su-ous (sĕn'shōō-ūs; sĕns'ū-), *adj.* Relating to the senses, or to things that can be seen, felt, heard, etc.

sent (sĕnt), *past tense & past part.* of **SEND**.
sen'tence (sĕn'tĕns), *n.* 1 Decision; judgment; as, to pass sentence. 2 In grammar, a group of words so put together that they express a thought. — *v. t.* To pronounce sentence on. — **Syn.** Condemn, damn, doom.

sen'ten'tious (sĕn-tĕn'shūs), *adj.* Using wise sayings, proverbs, etc.; hence, using pompous language.

sen'tient (sĕn'shĕnt; -shĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* Capable of feeling; having feeling.

sen'ti-ment (sĕn'tī-mĕnt), *n.* 1 Feeling; hence, thought and judgment influenced by feeling; emotional attitude. 2 An opinion; notion.

sen'ti-men'tal (sĕn'tī-mĕn'tāl; -t'l), *adj.* 1 Influenced by tender feelings. 2 Affecting the emotions. — **Syn.** Romantic.

sen'ti-men'tal-ism (-īz'm), *n.* — **sen'ti-men'tal-ist** (-īst), *n.* — **sen'ti-men'tal'i-ty** (-mĕn-tāl'ī-tī), *n.* — **sen'ti-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

sen'ti-nel (sĕn'tī-nĕl; -n'l), *n.* A sentry; guard.

sen'try (sĕn'trī), *n.* A sentinel; guard.

se'pal (sĕ'pāl; sĕp'āl), *n.* A leaflike part or division of the calyx of a flower.

sep'a-rate (sĕp'ā-rāt), *v. t.* 1 To disunite, disconnect, or sever. 2 To keep apart by something intervening. — *v. i.* To part; to cease to be together. — **Ant.** Combine.

— (-rīt), *adj.* 1 Not connected. 2 Divided from each other; apart. 3 Single; particular; as, the separate pieces of the puzzle. — **sep'a-ra-ble** (-rā-b'l), *adj.* — **sep'a-rate-ly** (-rīt-lī), *adv.* — **sep'a-ra-tion** (-rā'shūn), *n.*

sep'a-ra'tist (sĕp'ā-rā'tīst), *n.* An advocate of separation, as from a political or religious body.

sep'a-ra'tor (sĕp'ā-rā'tēr), *n.* One that separates, as an apparatus for separating cream from milk.

Sep-tem'ber (sĕp-tĕm'bĕr), *n.* The ninth month of the year, having 30 days.

sep'tic (sĕp'tīk), *adj.* Relating to, causing, or produced by, putrefaction.

sep'ul-cher, **sep'ul-chre** (sĕp'ūl-kĕr), *n.* A tomb; burial vault. — *v. t.*; **SEP'UL-CHERED** (-kĕrd) or **SEP'UL-CHRED** (-kĕrd); **SEP'UL-CHER-ING** (-kĕr-īng) or **SEP'UL-CHRING** (-krīng). To bury.

se-pul'chral (sĕ-pūl'krāl), *adj.* 1 Relating to burial or the grave. 2 Gloomy. 3 Low and grave; — of sound.

sep'ul-ture (sĕp'ūl-tŭr), *n.* 1 Burial; interment. 2 A sepulcher.

se'quel (sĕ'kwĕl), *n.* 1 Logical consequence. 2 Effect; result. 3 A literary work continuing a story begun in a preceding issue.

se'quence (sĕ'kwĕns), *n.* 1 The condition or fact of following something else. 2 A series. 3 Result; sequel. 4 Chronological order of events. — **Syn.** Succession, set. — **se'quent** (-kwĕnt), *adj.*

se-ques'ter (sĕ'kwĕs'tēr), *v. t.* To set apart; segregate.

se-ques'trate (sĕ'kwĕs'trāt), *v. t.* Archaic. To sequester. — **se'ques-tra'tion** (sĕ'kwĕs-trā'shūn; sĕk'wĕs-), *n.*

se'quin (sĕ'kwīn; sĕk'īn), *n.* 1 An obsolete gold coin of Turkey and Italy. 2 A spangle.

se-quoi'a (sĕ'kwōi'ā), *n.* A giant Californian coniferous tree.

se'ra (sĕ'rā), *n.* *pl.* of **SERUM**.

se-rag'l'o (sĕ-rāl'yō; sĕ-rāl'yō), *n.* Harem.

foōt; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=oh in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ser'aph (sēr'áf), *n.*; *pl.* **SER'APHIM** (sēr'á-fīm), **SER'APHS** (sēr'áfs). An angel of a high order of celestial beings. — **se-raph'ic** (sē-ráf'ík), *adj.*

sere (sēr), *adj.* Dry; withered.

ser'e-nade' (sēr'ē-nād'), *n.* Music sung or played at night under a lady's window, esp. for gallantry. — *v. t. & i.* To entertain with or perform a serenade.

se-rene' (sē-rēn'), *adj.* 1 Clear; as, *serene* skies. 2 Quiet; calm. — *Syn.* Tranquil, peaceful, placid. — **se-rene'ly**, *adv.* — **se-ren'i-ty** (sē-rēn'ī-tī), *n.*

serf (sūrf), *n.* A peasant bound to the land and subject in some degree to the owner. — **serf'dom** (sūrf'dūm), *n.*

serge (sūrl), *n.* A twilled woolen cloth.

ser'geant (sār'jēnt), *n.* 1 An officer in a police force. 2 A noncommissioned army officer ranking next above a corporal.

se'ri-al (sēr'ī-ál), *adj.* Appearing in parts that follow regularly; as, a *serial* story. — *n.* A serial story or other writing.

se'ries (sēr'ēz; -īz), *n. sing. & pl.* A number of things, events, etc., arranged in order and connected by being alike in some way. — *Syn.* Succession, progression, sequence, set, suit, chain, train, string.

se'ri-ous (sēr'ī-ūs), *adj.* 1 Solemn; earnest. 2 Requiring much thought or work. 3 Dangerous; harmful. — *Syn.* Grave, sedate, sober. — **se'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **se'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

ser'jeant (sār'jēnt). Variant of **SERGEANT**.

ser'mon (sūr'mūn), *n.* A public discourse, usually by a priest or minister, imparting religious instruction.

ser'pent (sūr'pēnt), *n.* A snake.

ser'pen-tine (sūr'pēn-tēn; -tīn), *adj.* 1 Sly; crafty. 2 Winding; devious.

ser'ried (sēr'īd), *adj.* Crowded; dense.

se'rum (sēr'ūm), *n.* The watery part of an animal fluid, as blood, separated from the solid part; specif., such fluid obtained as an antitoxin from the blood of animals and used to prevent or cure diseases.

serv'ant (sūr'vānt), *n.* A person employed by another, as for domestic work.

serve (sūrv), *v. i.* 1 To labor as a servant. 2 To perform the duties of a position. 3 To do duty as a soldier, sailor, etc. 4 To spend time in doing something. 5 To wait on persons at table, customers in a store, etc. 6 To answer a purpose. — *v. t.* 1 To obey and worship (God). 2 To render military or naval service for. 3 To go through (a period of time) by agreement or under sentence. 4 To benefit; help. 5 To wait upon, as at table. 6 To treat; act toward. 7 To furnish; supply. 8 To answer the needs of. 9 To suffice. 10 In tennis, etc., to put (the ball) in play by hitting it to the opponent. — **serv'er**, *n.*

serv'ice (sūr'vīs), *n.* 1 Occupation of a servant. 2 Act, fact, or means of serving. 3 Duty required. 4 A religious rite. 5 Performance of official or professional duties. 6 A branch of public employment, or the persons in it, as, *civil service*. 7 Mili-

tary or naval duty. 8 A set of dishes, silverware, etc. 9 Help; benefit. 10 In tennis, a serving of the ball. — *Syn.* Use, advantage, profit, account, avail. — *v. t.* To do some work of maintenance, repair, etc., on or upon.

serv'ice-a-ble (sūr'vīs-ā-b'l), *adj.* Prepared for service; useful or usable.

ser'vile (sūr'vīl; esp. *Brit.*, -vīl), *adj.* 1 Befitting a slave or servant. 2 Behaving like a slave; submissive. — *Ant.* Authoritative. — **ser-vil'i-ty** (sūr'vīl'ī-tī), *n.*

ser'vi-tor (sūr'vī-tēr), *n.* Servant.

ser'vi-tude (sūr'vī-tūd), *n.* Slavery; bondage.

ses'a-me (sēs'ā-mē), *n.* An East Indian plant with seeds that yield a valuable oil (*sesame oil*).

ses'sion (sēsh'ūn), *n.* 1 A single meeting of a court, school, etc. 2 A series of meetings; as, Congress was in *session* for six months.

set (sēt), *v. t.*; **SET**; **SETTING**. 1 To cause to sit. 2 To place. 3 To settle; decree. 4 To cause to be, do, etc. 5 To arrange; adjust. 6 To fix in a frame. 7 To estimate. 8 To wager. 9 To make fast, rigid, etc. 10 To adapt, as words to music. — *v. i.* 1 To brood. 2 To fit. 3 To pass below the horizon, as the sun. 4 To have a certain direction; to tend; incline. 5 To become fixed. — *adj.* 1 Fixed by authority. 2 Deliberate. 3 Rigid. 4 Persistent. 5 Formed; made. — *n.* 1 A setting or being set. 2 Form; build. 3 Direction or course; hence, tendency. 4 Fit, as of a coat. 5 A group of persons or things of the same kind usually classed together. 6 Any artificial setting for the scene of a play or motion picture. 7 A radio receiving apparatus. 8 In tennis, a group of games in which one side wins at least six to an opponent's four or less.

set'back' (sēt'bāk'), *n.* A reverse.

set-tee' (sēt-tē'), *n.* A bench or sofa with a back and arms.

set'ter (sēt'tēr), *n.* One of a breed of hunting dogs.

set'ting (sēt'īng), *n.* 1 Act of one that sets; as, the *setting* of type. 2 That in which something is mounted. 3 Background; scenery. 4 Music written for a poem, psalm, etc. 5 The eggs that a fowl sits on for hatching at one time.

set'tle (sēt'tl), *v. t. & i.* 1 To place. 2 To locate permanently. 3 To make compact. 4 To sink gradually to a lower level. 5 To establish in life, business, a home, etc. 6 To direct one's effort. 7 To fix by agreement. 8 To give legally. 9 To adjust; arrange. 10 To quiet; calm. 11 To decide; determine. 12 To adjust (accounts); to pay (a bill). 13 To reach an agreement (on). 14 To clarify by depositing sediment, as wine. — *Syn.* Set, fix. — *Ant.* Unsettle. — **set'tler** (sēt'tlēr), *n.*

set'tle-ment (sēt'tl-mēnt), *n.* 1 A settling or being settled. 2 Establishment in life, business, a home, etc. 3 That which set-

ties, or is settled, established, etc. 4 A bestowal; as, a marriage *settlement*. 5 Payment of an account. 6 Adjustment of doubts and differences. 7 Colonization; also, a colony. 8 A small village. 9 An institution in a poor district of a city to give aid to the community.

sev'en (sév'én), *adj.* One more than six. — *n.* The number greater by a unit than six. — **sev'en-fold'** (-föld'), *adj.* — **sev'-enth** (sév'énth), *adj. & n.*

sev'en-teen' (sév'én-tēn'), *adj.* One more than sixteen. — *n.* The number greater by one than sixteen. — **sev'en-teenth'** (-tēnth'), *adj. & n.*

sev'en-ty (sév'én-tī), *adj.* One more than sixty-nine. — *n.* The sum of seven tens. — **sev'en-ti-eth** (-tī-ēth; -īth), *adj. & n.*

sev'er (sév'ēr), *v. t. & i.* To separate, esp. by force, as by cutting, tearing, etc. — **sev'er-ance** (-āns), *n.*

sev'er-al (sév'ēr-āl), *adj.* 1 Individual; distinct. 2 Consisting of an indefinite number but yet not very many. — **sev'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

se-vere' (sē-vēr'), *adj.* 1 Austere; grave. 2 Strict in discipline. 3 Causing discomfort; afflicting, as a cold, fever, etc. 4 Hard to endure; as, *severe* trials. — *Syn.* Stern. — *Ant.* Tolerant; tender. — **se-vere-ly**, *adv.* — **se-ver-i-ty** (sē-vēr'i-tī), *n.*

sew (sō), *v. t. & i.* *past* SEWED (sōd); *past part.* SEWED or SEWN (sōn); *pres. part.* SEW'ING. To fasten by stitches made with thread and needle. — *v. i.* To practice sewing, esp. as an occupation. — **sew'er** (sō'ēr), *n.*

sew'age (sū'ij), *n.* Refuse liquids and other matter carried off by sewers.

sew'er (sū'ēr), *n.* An artificial pipe or channel to carry off refuse water and certain other waste matter.

sew'er-age (sū'ēr-ij), *n.* 1 Sewage 2 A system of sewers.

sew'ing (sō'ing), *n.* 1 Occupation of one who sews. 2 Material that has been, or is to be, sewed.

sex (sēks), *n.* The character of being either male or female. — **sex'u-al** (sēk'shōō-āl; sēks'ū-āl), *adj.*

sex'tant (sēks'tānt), *n.* An instrument for measuring angular distances, used esp. at sea to ascertain latitude and longitude.

sex-tet', sex-tette' (sēks-tēt'), *n.* 1 A musical composition for six voices or six instruments; also, the six performers of such a composition. 2 Any group of six.

sex'ton (sēks'tūn), *n.* A church official who takes care of the church building, rings the bell for service, etc.

shab'by (shāb'ī), *adj.* 1 Threadbare and faded from wear. 2 Dressed in worn clothes. 3 Mean; as, *shabby* treatment.

shack (shāk), *n.* A hut

shack'le (shāk'ī), *n.* 1 *pl.* Fetters; irons. 2 Any check on free action, as if by fetters. 3 Any device for making something fast or secure. — *v. t.* To fasten with shackles; to chain

shad (shād), *n. sing. & pl.* A North Amer

ican food fish found along the Atlantic coast, ascending rivers to spawn.

shade (shād), *n.* 1 Partial obscurity. 2 Space sheltered from the light, esp. of the sun. 3 A dark color or a variety of a color. 4 A small difference; as, various *shades* of meaning. 5 *pl.* Phantoms. 6 A screen or curtain. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To shelter from light and heat. 2 To darken; obscure. 3 To mark with degrees of light or color. 4 To show slight differences in color, meaning, etc. — **shad'y** (shād'ī), *adj.*

shad'ing (shād'ing), *n.* The color, lines, etc., representing darkness or shadow in a drawing or painting.

shad'ow (shād'ō), *n.* 1 Partial darkness in a space from which light rays are cut off. 2 Shelter. 3 A small portion or degree. 4 Influence that casts a gloom. 5 A reflected image in a mirror or in water. 6 A phantom. 7 Trace; remnant. 8 A shaded portion of a picture. — *v. t.* 1 To cast a shadow upon. 2 To make dim or obscure. 3 To represent faintly or vaguely. 4 To follow and watch closely. 5 To mark with different degrees of light; to shade. — **shad'ow-y** (shād'ō-ī), *n.*

shaft (shāft), *n.* 1 The long handle of a spear, lance, etc. 2 A pole, as of a wagon. 3 A missile to be thrown, as a spear, lance, etc. 4 Something long and slender, as a column. 5 A vertical opening through the floors of a building, as for an elevator. 6 An inclined opening in the ground, as in a mine for raising ore, etc.

shag (shāg), *n.* 1 Coarse matted wool, hair, etc. 2 A strong, finely shredded tobacco.

shag'gy (shāg'ī), *adj.* 1 Rough with or as with long hair or wool. 2 Tangled or rough in surface.

shake (shāk), *v. i. & t.* *past* SHOOK (shōōk); *past part.* SHAK'EN (shāk'ēn); *pres. part.* SHAK'ING. 1 To quiver or cause to quiver. 2 To weaken. 3 To vibrate, wave to and fro, etc. 4 To cause to be, become, go, move, etc., by agitating. — *Syn.* Tremble, quake, totter, shiver; rock, convulse. — **shak'y** (shāk'ī), *adj.*

shak'er (shāk'ēr), *n.* 1 One that shakes; as, a salt *shaker*. 2 [*cap.*] A member of a certain religious sect.

shale (shāl), *n.* Rock formed of densely packed clay, mud, or silt.

shall (shāl; *unstressed* shāl), *auxiliary v.* 1 Am or are going to or expecting to. 2 Is or are compelled to; must.

shal'lop (shāl'ūp), *n.* A light open boat.

shal'low (shāl'ō), *adj.* 1 Not deep; shoal. 2 Not intellectually profound. — *Syn.* Superficial. — *n.* A shoal.

shalt (shālt), *2d person sing., pres. tense* of SHALL.

sham (shām), *n.* 1 An imitation; counterfeit. 2 Anything resembling an article of household linen and used in its place as a decoration; as, a pillow *sham*. — *v. t. & i.* SHAMMED (shāmd); SHAM'MING. To feign; pretend. — **sham'mer** (shām'ēr), *n.*

foōt; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūa, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

sham'ble (shām'b'l), *v. i.* To walk clumsily; shuffle along. — **sham'ble**, *n.*
sham'bles (shām'b'lz), *n. pl.* Slaughterhouse; hence, any scene of great slaughter.
shame (shām), *n.* 1 A painful sense of guilt. 2 Disgrace; dishonor. — **Ant.** Glory; pride. — *v. t.* 1 To make ashamed. 2 To disgrace. — **shame'ful** (-fōōl; -f'īl), *adj.* — **shame'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **shame'less**, *adj.* — **shame'less-ly**, *adv.*
shame'faced' (shām'fāst'), *adj.* Ashamed; abashed. — **shame-fac'ed-ly** (shām-fās'-ēd-lī; -īd-lī; shām'fāst'īlī), *adv.*
sham-poo' (shām-pōō'), *v. t.* To cleanse and rub (the hair and scalp), usually with soap and water. — *n.* 1 Act or process of shampooing. 2 A preparation designed for use in shampooing.
sham'rock (shām'rōk), *n.* A plant with three leaflets, used as a floral emblem by the Irish.
shang-hai' (shāng-hī'; shāng'hī), *v. t.*; **SHANG-HAIED'** (-hīd'; -hīd); **SHANG-HAI'ING**. To drug and put on a ship to serve as a sailor.
shank (shāngk), *n.* 1 The lower part of the leg; in man, the shin. 2 The leg. 3 That part of a tool, instrument, etc., such as a key or anchor, connecting the acting part with the handle.
shan'ty (shān'tī), *n.* Hut; shack.
shape (shān), *n.* 1 Form. 2 Appearance. 3 Bodily contour; figure. 4 Phantom. 5 Condition. 6 A mold. — *v. t.* 1 To form, esp. in a particular shape. 2 To design. 3 To adapt; adjust. 4 To regulate. — **Syn.** Make, fashion, fabricate, manufacture. — **shape'less**, *adj.* — **shape'ly**, *adj.*
shard (shārd), *n.* Fragment; broken piece.
share (shār), *n.* Plowshare.
share (shār), *n.* 1 Portion belonging to one person. 2 Any of the equal interests, each represented by a certificate, into which the capital stock of a corporation is divided. — *v. t.* 1 To apportion. 2 To use or enjoy together with others. — *v. i.* To participate. — **share'hold'er** (shār'hōl'dēr), *n.* — **shar'er** (shār'ēr), *n.*
share'crop'per (shār'krōp'ēr), *n.* In the southern United States, a tenant farmer who works the land for a share of the crop. — **share'crop'**, *v. i.*
shark (shārk), *n.* 1 An active voracious fish abundant in warm seas. 2 A greedy crafty person.
shark'skin' (shārk'skīn'), *n.* 1 The skin of a shark, or leather made from it. 2 A fabric, as of cotton or rayon, woven from strands of many fine threads and having a sleek appearance and silky feel.
sharp (shārp), *adj.* 1 Having a thin cutting edge or fine point; not dull or blunt. 2 Ending in a point or edge; not rounded. 3 Steep; abrupt. 4 Distinct; well-outlined. 5 Affecting the senses as if cutting or piercing. 6 Cold; nipping. 7 Painful. 8 Cutting; biting. 9 Severe; harsh. 10 Having quick perception. 11 Keen;

eager. 12 Fierce; violent. 13 Brisk; energetic. 14 Attentive. 15 Clever; witty; also, shrewd. 16 In music, above the true pitch. — **Syn.** Keen, acute. — **Ant.** Dull; blunt. — *adv.* 1 In a sharp manner. 2 Precisely; exactly. 3 Briskly. 4 In music, above the true pitch. — *n.* 1 A sharp edge or point. 2 In music, a sharp note; also, a sign (#) which means that the pitch of a note is to be raised by a half step. — *v. t. & i.* In music, to raise in pitch by a half step; to play or sing above the true pitch. — **sharp'ly**, *adv.* — **sharp'ness**, *n.*
sharp'en (shār'pēn), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sharp.
shat'ter (shāt'ēr), *v. t. & i.* To dash or burst into fragments.
shave (shāv), *v. t.*; **PAST** SHAVED (shāvd); **PAST PART.** SHAVED OR SHAV'EN (shāv'ēn); **PRES. PART.** SHAV'ING (shāv'īng). 1 To cut or pare off by the sliding movement of a razor. 2 To make bare or smooth by cutting the hair from. 3 To slice in thin pieces. 4 To skim along or near the surface of. — *n.* 1 Any of various tools for cutting thin slices. 2 Act or process of shaving.
shav'ing (shāv'īng), *n.* 1 Act of one that shaves. 2 A thin slice pared off.
shawl (shōl), *n.* A square or oblong piece of fabric, used esp. by women as a loose covering for the head or shoulders.
she (shē), *pronoun*; *objective case & possessive adj.* HER (hūr); *possessive pronoun* HERS (hūrz). This or that female.
sheaf (shēf), *n.*; *pl.* SHEAVES (shēvz). 1 A bundle of grain, straw, or other plants. 2 A group of things bound together; as, a sheaf of arrows.
shear (shēr), *v. t.*; **PAST** SHEARED (shērd); **PAST PART.** SHEARED OR SHORN (shōrn); **PRES. PART.** SHEAR'ING. 1 To cut off the hair from. 2 To cut or clip (wool from sheep). 3 To deprive by or as by cutting. — *n.* 1 A shearing, as of sheep. 2 Act, means, or result of shearing. 3 In machinery, a machine for shearing, or cutting, metal. — **shear'er**, *n.*
shears (shērz), *n. pl.* Any of various instruments consisting of two blades fastened together so that the edges slide one by the other, used for cutting.
sheath (shēth), *n.* A case for the blade of a sword, knife, etc.
sheathe (shēth), *v. t.* 1 To put into a sheath. 2 To cover with something which guards or protects.
sheave (shēv; *freq.* shīv), *n.* A grooved wheel or pulley, as on a pulley block.
sheaves (shēvz), *n., pl.* of SHEAF.
shed (shēd), *n.* A slight structure built for shelter or storage.
shed (shēd), *v. t.*; **SHED**; **SHED'DING**. 1 To pour down in drops. 2 To cause to flow or fall from a cut or wound; as, to shed blood. 3 To diffuse (light, heat, influence, etc.). 4 To throw off; discard.
sheen (shēn), *n.* Luster; gloss.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

sheep (shēp), *n.* 1 A domesticated animal related to the goat, bred and raised for its flesh (**mutton**); its fleece (**wool**), and its skin (**sheep'skin**). 2 Any timid or defenseless person. 3 Sheepskin. — **sheep'-cote** (-kōt'; -kōt'), *n.* — **sheep'-fold** (-fōld'), *n.* — **sheep'-herd'er** (-hūr'dēr), *n.* — **sheep'-man** (-mān), *n.*
sheep'ish (shēp'ish), *adj.* Bashful; timid.
sheep'skin (shēp'skīn'), *n.* 1 The skin of a sheep, or a leather prepared from it; parchment. 2 Diploma.
sheer (shēr), *adj.* 1 Unqualified; as, *sheer nonsense*. 2 Very steep. 3 Very thin or transparent. — **Syn.** Pure, simple, absolute; precipitous, abrupt. — **sheer**, *adv.*
sheer (shēr), *v. i. & t.* To turn from a course.
sheet (shēt), *n.* 1 A broad piece of cloth, esp. for a bed. 2 A broad piece of paper, as for writing or printing; hence, a printed paper, as a newspaper. 3 Any broad surface; as, a *sheet of water*. 4 Anything broad and long but relatively thin; as, a *sheet of iron*.
sheet (shēt), *n.* 1 On a boat, a rope or chain used to adjust the angle at which the sail is set to catch the wind. 2 *pl.* Spaces at the bow (**fore'sheets**) or stern (**stern sheets**) of an open boat.
sheet'ing (shēt'ing), *n.* Linen or cotton cloth for sheets.
sheik, sheikh (shēk; shāk), *n.* An Arab chief.
shek'el (shēk'el; -'l), *n.* An ancient Babylonian weight and money unit; also, a coin.
shelf (shēlf), *n., pl. SHELVES* (shēlvz). 1 A thin, flat, usually long and narrow board fastened against a wall above the floor to hold things. 2 A ledge, reef, or the like.
shell (shēl), *n.* 1 A stiff hard outside covering, as of a turtle, oyster, and certain nuts. 2 The tough outer covering of an egg. 3 Something like or likened to a shell (def. 1). 4 A case holding an explosive and designed to be fired from a cannon, etc. 5 A long narrow racing boat, rowed by oars. — *v. t.* 1 To remove from the shell, as peas, walnuts, etc. 2 To bombard. — **shell**, *adj.* — **shell'er**, *n.* — **shell'y**, *adj.*
shel-lac (shēl'lāk'; shēl'āk), *n.* A resin used in varnishes, sealing wax, etc. — *v. t.* To coat or treat with shellac.
shell'fish (shēl'fish'), *n.* Any water animal with an outer shell, as an oyster, crab, lobster.
shell shock. A nervous condition appearing in soldiers exposed to modern warfare. — **shell'shocked** (shēl'shōkt'), *adj.*
shel'ter (shēl'tēr), *n.* Protection; screen; refuge. — *v. t.* To protect; screen; give refuge to. — **Syn.** Harbor, lodge, house.
shelve (shēlv), *v. i.* 1 To slope gradually. 2 To store on shelves, as goods in a store. 3 To dismiss from service or use.
shelves (shēlvz), *n., pl. of SHELF*.
shep'herd (shēp'ērd), *n.* Shepherd.
shep'herd-ess (shēp'ēr-dēs; -dīs), *n. fem.*

sher'bet (shūr'bēt; -bīt), *n.* 1 A drink made of diluted fruit juice. 2 A water ice.
sher'iff (shēr'if), *n.* A county official charged with the execution of the law and the preservation of order.
sher'ry (shēr'ī), *n.* A still white wine, darkening with age, originally made in Spain.
shew (shō). Variant of **SHOW**, *n. & v.*
shib'bo-lesh (shīb'ō-lēth), *n.* A watchword; a pet phrase.
shield (shēld), *n.* 1 A broad piece of defensive armor carried on the arm. 2 Any defense or protection. — *v. t.* To cover or defend, with or as with a shield. — **Syn.** Protect, guard, safeguard.
shift (shīft), *v. t. & i.* 1 To exchange; replace. 2 To transfer. 3 To make one's living; to manage. — **Syn.** Move, remove. — *n.* 1 Transfer. 2 Effort; scheme; trick. 3 A group of workmen who work together, alternating with other groups.
shift'less (shīft'lēs; -līs), *adj.* Lazy. — **shift'less-ness**, *n.*
shil'ling (shīl'ing), *n.* A silver coin of Great Britain and many of the British dominions, of about the same value as the United States quarter.
shim'mer (shīm'ēr), *v. i.* To glimmer. — **Syn.** Flash, gleam, glint, sparkle, glitter. — **shim'mer**, *n.* — **shim'mer-y**, *adj.*
shin (shīn), *n.* The front part of the leg below the knee. — *v. t. & i.*; **SHINNED** (shīnd); **SHIN'NING**. To climb (a pole, tree, etc.) by grasping it with arms and legs and hitching oneself gradually upward. — **shin'bone** (shīn'bōn'), *n.*
shine (shīn), *v. i.*; **SHONE** (shōn; shōn; in *Brit. use usually shōn*); **SHIN'ING** (shīn'ing). 1 To give light. 2 To gleam. 3 To be eminent. — *v. t.* [In this sense and the next, the *past part.* and *past tense* **SHINED** is common.] 1 To cause to shine. 2 To polish. — *n.* 1 Radiance. 2 Luster; sheen. 3 Brilliance. 4 Sunshine.
shin'gle (shīng'g'l), *n.* A beach strewn with gravel; also, coarse gravel such as is often found on a beach.
shin'gle (shīng'g'l), *n.* 1 A piece of board cut with one end thinner than the other, used esp. for covering roofs, etc. 2 A sign, as on a doctor's or lawyer's office. — *v. t.* To cover with shingles, as a roof.
shin'y (shīn'ī), *adj.* Bright; radiant; also, polished.
ship (shīp), *n.* 1 Any large seagoing vessel. 2 An airship or airplane. 3 A vessel's officers and crew, collectively. — *v. t. & i.*; **SHIPPED** (shīpt); **SHIP'PING**. 1 To put or receive on board a vessel, as for transportation; hence, transport by any means. 2 To take or draw into a boat; as, to *ship oars*. 3 To engage a person for work on a ship.
ship'board **ship'mate'**
ship'build'er **ship'own'er**
ship'build'ing **ship'per**
ship'load' **ship'wright'**
ship'mas'ter **ship'yard'**

ship'ping (shĭp'ĭng), *n.* 1 Transportation of goods. 2 Vessels, generally, esp. those in one port or belonging to one country.
ship'shape' (shĭp'shāp'), *adj.* Trim; tidy.
ship'wreck' (shĭp'rĕk'), *n.* 1 A wrecked ship. 2 Destruction or loss of a ship, as by sinking or being driven on rocks. 3 Ruin; total loss. — *v. t.* To wreck, as a ship at sea.
shire (shĭr; *as suffix* -shĭr or -shĕr), *n.* In England, a county.
shirk (shĭrk), *v. t.* To avoid; evade (duty, danger, etc.). — **shirk'er**, *n.*
shirr (shĭr), *n.* Also **shĭr**. In sewing, a series of close, parallel, stitched lines, sewed in such a way as to form a gather between the lines. — *v. t.*; **SHIRRED** (shĭrd); **SHIRRED-ING**. 1 To make shirrs in. 2 To bake (eggs) in a dish with cream or bread crumbs.
shirt (shĭrt), *n.* 1 A loose upper garment, usually worn under a coat or vest. 2 An undergarment worn next to the skin. — **shirt'less**, *adj.* — **shirt'mak'er** (-māk'ĕr), *n.*
shirt'ing, *n.* Cloth suitable for making shirts.
shiv'er (shĭv'ĕr), *v. i.* To tremble; quiver. — *Syn.* Shudder, quaver, shake, quake. — *n.* A quiver. — **shiv'er-y**, *adj.*
shoal (shōl), *n.* A great number gathered together; a school, as of fish.
shoal (shōl), *n.* 1 A shallow place in a sea, lake, river, etc. 2 A sand bank or bar creating a shallow.
shock (shōk), *n.* A pile of sheaves of grain set up in the field.
shock (shōk), *n.* 1 Any collision or violent shake or jar. 2 Any sudden violent mental agitation. 3 The effect of a charge of electricity passing through the body. 4 A depressed condition resulting from blows, wounds, loss of blood, etc. 5 A stroke of paralysis. — *v. t.* 1 To strike with surprise, horror, or disgust. 2 To subject (a body) to the action of an electrical discharge.
shock'ing (shōk'ĭng), *adj.* Causing horror, disgust, etc.; offensive.
shod (shōd), *past tense & past part.* of **SHOE**.
shod'dy (shōd'ĭ), *n.* 1 Wool reclaimed from old rags; also, a fabric made from it. 2 Refuse material of any kind. 3 Pretentious vulgarity. — *adj.* 1 Made of shoddy. 2 Sham.
shoe (shō), *n.* 1 A covering for the human foot. 2 A horseshoe. 3 The part of a brake that presses on the wheel. 4 The casing of an automobile tire. — *v. t.* To put a shoe or shoes on. — **shoe'mak'er** (-māk'ĕr), *n.* — **shoe'string'** (-strĭng'), *n.*
shone (shōn; shōn), *past tense & past part.* of **SHINE**.
shook (shōk), *past tense* of **SHAKE**.
shoot (shōt), *v. t.*; **SHOT** (shōt); **SHOOT'ING**. 1 To drive forcibly, as an arrow, bullet, etc. 2 To hit, kill, or wound with a missile. 3 To discharge (a bow, gun, etc.). 4 To emit a ray of light. 5 To thrust

forward or out. 6 To pass rapidly along; as, to shoot the rapids. 7 To photograph; film, as a motion picture. — *v. i.* 1 To drive or rush swiftly; to dart. 2 To cause a weapon to discharge a missile. 3 To go off, as a gun. 4 To jut out; protrude. 5 To sprout; hence, to develop. 6 To film a motion picture. — *n.* 1 A shooting match. 2 A sending out of new growth; also, the new growth. — **shoot'er**, *n.*
shoot'ing star. A meteor.
shop (shōp), *n.* 1 A store. 2 A factory. 3 Any place where workmen are employed. — *v. i.* To visit shops for purchasing or examining goods. — **shop'girl'** (-gŭrl'), *n.* — **shop'keep'er** (-kĕp'ĕr), *n.* — **shop'man** (-mān), *n.* — **shop'per**, *n.* — **shop'win'dow** (-wĭn'dō), *n.* — **shop'worn'** (-wōrn'), *adj.*
shore (shōr), *n.* & *v. t.* Prop.
shore (shōr), *n.* Land along the edge of a body of water. — **shore'less**, *adj.* — **shore line**. — **shore'ward** (-wĕrd), *adv.*
shorn (shōrn), *past part.* of **SHEAR**.
short (shōrt), *adj.* 1 Not long or tall. 2 Not great in distance. 3 Brief in time. 4 Curt; abrupt. 5 Not coming up to standard, or up to an expected amount, etc. 6 Less than; not equal to. 7 Insufficiently supplied; not having enough. 8 Crisp or flaky, as pastry. 9 In business, not having for delivery goods, stocks, etc., which one has sold; as, he is short one hundred shares of steel. — *Ant.* Long. — *n.* 1 Something shorter than normal, standard, etc. 2 *pl.* Short drawers or trousers. 3 *pl.* Deficiencies. — *adv.* 1 Briefly; curtly. 2 So as not to reach the expected distance, mark, etc. — **short-lived'** (-lĭvd'; -lĭvd'), *adj.* — **short'ly**, *adv.* — **short'ness**, *n.*
short'age (shōrt'ĭj), *n.* Deficiency in the amount required; deficit.
short'cake' (shōrt'kāk'), *n.* A dessert consisting of a crisp cake spread with sweetened fruit.
short'com'ing (shōrt'kŭm'ĭng; shōrt'kŭm'ĭng), *n.* A failing; defect.
short'en (shōrt't'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become short or shorter. — *Syn.* Curtail, abbreviate, abridge, retrench. — *Ant.* Lengthen, elongate; extend.
short'en'ing (shōrt't'n-ĭng; shōrt'nĭng), *n.* Any substance, as lard or butter, which makes pastry crisp and flaky.
short'hand' (shōrt'hānd'), *n.* A rapid method of writing by using symbols and abbreviations for letters, words, etc.; stenography.
short'hand'ed (shōrt'hān'dĕd; -dĭd), *adj.* Short of the regular number of workmen.
Short'horn' (shōrt'hōrn'), *n.* One of a black-and-white breed of beef cattle with short horns.
short'sight'ed (shōrt'sīt'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* 1 Not able to see far. 2 Lacking foresight.
shot (shōt), *past tense & past part.* of **SHOOT**.
shot (shōt), *n.* 1 Act of shooting. 2 Mis-

sile; projectile. 3 Anything forcibly hurled or propelled. 4 Range; as, within earshot. 5 A marksman. 6 In certain games, a stroke. 7 The film of a motion-picture scene.

shot'gun' (shōt'gūn'), *n.* A gun with a smooth bore, used to fire a charge of small shot at short range.

should (shōd), *past tense* of **SHALL**.

shoul'der (shōl'dēr), *n.* 1 The part of the body of a person formed by the bones and muscles where the arm joins the trunk; also, a corresponding part in animals. 2 A projecting part like or likened to this. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To push or thrust with or as with the shoulder. 2 To take or bear upon one's shoulders.

shoulder blade. The flat triangular bone in a person's shoulder.

shout (shout), *v. i. & t.* To utter a sudden loud cry. — **shout**, *n.*

shove (shūv), *v. t. & i.* To push along, aside, or away. — *n.* A forcible push.

shov'el (shūv'el), *n.* 1 A broad long-handled scoop used to lift and throw earth, coal, snow, etc. 2 As much as a shovel (def. 1) will hold. — *v. t.*; **SHOV'ELED** or **SHOV'ELLED** (-'ld); **SHOV'EL-ING** or **SHOV'EL-LING**. 1 To take up and throw with a shovel. 2 To dig or clean out with a shovel.

show (shō), *v. t.*; *past* **SHOWED** (shōd); *past part.* **SHOWN** (shōn) or **SHOWED**; *pres. part.* **SHOW'ING**. 1 To display. 2 To bestow; confer. 3 To reveal; disclose. 4 To instruct. 5 To prove. 6 To guide. — *Ant.* Disguise. — *v. i.* 1 To appear. 2 To be noticeable. 3 To be third in a horse race. 4 To give a performance of a play. — *n.* 1 Exhibition. 2 Pretense. 3 Trace. 4 Outward appearance. 5 Display. 6 A spectacle. 7 In horse racing, third place in a race. — **show'man** (shō'mān), *n.* — **show'room'** (-rōom'), *n.* — **show'y**, *adj.*

show'er (shou'ēr), *n.* A brief fall of rain. — *v. t.* To bestow liberally. — *v. i.* To rain in or as in a shower. — **show'er-y**, *adj.*

shrank (shrāngk), *past tense* of **SHRINK**.

shrap'nel (shrap'nēl; -n'l), *n.* A case filled with shot and having a bursting charge which explodes it in flight.

shred (shrēd), *n.* A narrow strip cut or torn off fabric; hence, any fragment. — *v. t.* To cut or tear into shreds.

shrew (shrō), *n.* 1 A scolding woman. 2 A small mouselike animal.

shrewd (shrōd), *adj.* Keen; astute. — **shrewd'ly**, *adv.* — **shrewd'ness**, *n.*

shrew'ish (shrō'ish), *adj.* Scolding.

shriek (shrek), *n.* Shrill cry; scream; yell. — **shriek**, *v. i. & t.*

shrieve (shrev). Variant of **SHERIFF**.

shriff (shrift), *n.* Confession of one's sins to a priest.

shrike (shrik), *n.* A grayish bird that often impales its prey upon thorns before devouring it.

shrill (shrīl), *adj.* High-pitched; piercing;

as, a shrill whistle. — *v. i. & t.* To utter or emit with a shrill sound. — **shrill'y** (shrīl'ly), *adv.*

shrimp (shrimp), *n.* 1 A small edible salt-water crustacean. 2 A small or contemptible person.

shrine (shrīn), *n.* 1 The tomb of a saint. 2 An object, as an altar, temple, etc., or a place, considered sacred.

shrink (shrink), *v. i.*; *past* **SHRANK** (shrāngk) or **SHRUNK** (shrūngk); *past part.* **SHRUNK**, sometimes **SHRUNK'EN** (shrūngk'-ēn); *pres. part.* **SHRINK'ING**. 1 To cower, as in fear. 2 To become smaller in width or length, or both, as from the effects of a wetting. 3 To lessen in value. — *v. t.* To cause to shrink. — *Syn.* Recoil; flinch, quail; contract, constrict, compress, condense, deflate. — *Ant.* Swell.

shrink'age (shrink'āj), *n.* 1 Act of shrinking. 2 Decrease in value. 3 Amount by which something contracts, lessens, etc.

shrive (shrīv), *v. t.*; **SHRIVED** (shrīvd) or **SHROVE** (shrov); **SHRIV'EN** (shrīv'ēn) or **SHRIVED**; **SHRIV'ING** (shrīv'ing). To hear confession of and give absolution to.

shriv'el (shrīv'el), *v. i. & t.*; **SHRIV'ELED** or **SHRIV'ELLED** (-'ld); **SHRIV'EL-ING** or **SHRIV'EL-LING**. To shrink and draw together into wrinkles; to wither up.

shroud (shroud), *n.* 1 The cloth placed over a dead body. 2 Something that covers like such a cloth. 3 A rope, usually one of a pair, going from the masthead of a boat to the side, to support the mast. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a shroud.

shrove (shrov), *past tense* of **SHRIVE**.

shrub (shrūb), *n.* A plant smaller than a tree, with woody stems and low-growing branches. — **shrub'by**, *adj.*

shrub'ber-y (shrūb'ēr-ē), *n.* A growth or thicket of shrubs.

shrug (shrūg), *v. t. & i.*; **SHRUGGED** (shrūgd); **SHRUG'GING**. To hunch up (the shoulders), esp. by way of expressing doubt, uncertainty, etc. — **shrug**, *n.*

shrunk (shrūngk), *past tense & past part.* of **SHRINK**.

shrunk'en (shrūngk'ēn), *past part.* of **SHRINK**.

shud'der (shūd'ēr), *v. i.* To tremble; shake; quake. — **shud'der**, *n.*

shuf'fle (shūf'fl), *v. t. & i.* 1 To mix in a disorderly mass. 2 To rearrange the order of (cards in a pack) by mixing two parts of the pack together. 3 To move with a clumsy dragging gait. 4 To shift from place to place. 5 To dance in a slow lagging manner. — *n.* 1 Act of shuffling. 2 A clumsy dragging gait. 3 A sliding or scraping dance step.

shun (shūn), *v. t.*; **SHUNNED** (shūnd); **SHUN'NING**. To avoid. — *Syn.* Evade, elude, escape. — *Ant.* Habituate.

shunt (shūnt), *v. t.* In railroading, to switch from one track to another. — *v. i.* To shift; change over. — *n.* 1 A turning or thrusting aside. 2 A switch.

shut (shŭt), *v. t.*; **SHUT**; **SHUTTING**. 1 To close. 2 To forbid entrance into. 3 To confine, as in prison. 4 To fold together, as the blades of a knife.

shut'ter (shŭt'ēr), *n.* A movable cover for a window, to keep out light, etc.; a blind.

shut'tle (shŭt'l), *n.* In weaving, an instrument used for passing the horizontal (filling) threads between the vertical (warp) threads. — *v. t. & i.* To move backward and forward.

shut'tle-cock (shŭt'kŏk'), *n.* A cork stuck with feathers, to be struck by a battledore for sport.

shy (shī), *adj.* 1 Timid. 2 Wary. 3 Bashful. — **Ant.** Obtrusive. — *v. i.*; **SHIED** (shīd); **SHYING**. 1 To shrink; recoil. 2 To start suddenly aside through fright; — of horses. — **shy'ly**, **shī'ly** (shī'ly), *adv.* — **shy'ness**, *n.*

Shylock (shī'lŏk), *n.* A hard-hearted greedy person.

sib'yl (sib'il; -l), *n.* A prophetess. — **si-byl'ic**, **si-byl'ic** (sī-bī'l'ik), *adj.* — **sib'yl-line** (sib'il-līn; -līn), *adj.*

sick (sīk), *adj.* 1 Ill; not well. 2 Relating to illness or to an ill person. 3 Nauseated. 4 Languishing; pining. 5 Weary. — **Ant.** Healthy. — *n.* Sick persons, collectively. — **sick'ly**, *adj.*

sick'en (sīk'ēn), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sick.

sick'le (sīk'l), *n.* An implement consisting of a curved metal blade fitted with a short handle, used for cutting grass, etc.

sick'ness (sīk'nēs; -nēs), *n.* 1 Illness. 2 A malady; disease. 3 Nausea.

side (sīd), *n.* 1 A border of an object, esp. one of the longer borders as contrasted with an end. 2 An outer surface of an object. 3 The right or left part of the trunk of a body. 4 A place away from a central point or line. 5 A position regarded as opposite to another. 6 A line of descent. — **side**, *adj.*

side-board (sīd'bŏrd'), *n.* A piece of dining-room furniture for holding articles of table service.

side'long (sīd'lŏng'), *adv.* In the direction along the side. — *adj.* Directed to or along one side.

si-de're-al (sī-dēr'ē-āl), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to the stars. 2 Measured by the apparent motion of the fixed stars.

side'track (sīd'trāk'), *v. t.* To switch from a main railroad line to a spur track. — *n.* A spur track.

side'walk (sīd'wŏk'), *n.* A walk for foot passengers at the side of a road or street.

side'way (sīd'wā'), **side'ways** (-wāz'), **side'wise** (-wīz'), *adv.* 1 From the side. 2 With one side to the front. 3 To, toward, or at one side. — *adj.* Moved, directed, or turned toward one side.

sid'ing (sīd'īng), *n.* A railroad spur track.

si'dle (sīd'), *v. i.* To move sideways.

siege (sīj), *n.* The placing of an army around or before a fortified place to force surrender.

si-er'ra (sī-ēr'ā), *n.* A range of mountains whose peaks make a jagged outline.

si-es'ta (sī-ēs'tā), *n.* A short rest, esp. at midday.

sieve (sīv), *n.* A utensil with meshes to separate the finer particles of a substance from the coarser.

sift (sīft), *v. t.* 1 To pass through a sieve. 2 To separate with or as with a sieve. 3 To examine carefully. 4 To scatter by or as by passing through a sieve. — **sift'er**, *n.*

sigh (sī), *v. i. & t.* 1 To make a long audible respiration, as expressing weariness, sorrow, etc. 2 To grieve; lament. — **sigh**, *n.*

sight (sīt), *n.* 1 Something seen. 2 Eyesight; vision. 3 Act of seeing. 4 Inspection. 5 A device, as a small bead on a gun barrel, that aids the eye in aiming. 6 A view; glimpse. 7 The distance a person can see. 8 A position from which a person can see a certain thing. — *v. t.* 1 To see. 2 To aim by means of a sight. — **sight'-less**, *adj.*

sight'ly (sīt'ly), *adj.* Pleasing to the sight; comely.

sight'-see'ing (sīt'sē'īng), *adj.* Engaged in or used for seeing things worth looking at; as, a **sight-seeing** tour or bus. — **sight'-se'er** (-sē'ēr), *n.*

sign (sīn), *n.* 1 A symbol. 2 A gesture expressing a command, wish, etc. 3 A lettered notice publicly displayed for advertising purposes. 4 An omen; portent. 5 A trace; vestige. — *v. t.* 1 To mark with a sign. 2 To represent by a sign. 3 To affix one's signature to. 4 To assign legally, as over one's signature. — *v. i.* 1 To write one's name. 2 To make a sign or signal. — **sign'er**, *n.*

sig'nal (sīg'nāl; -n'l), *n.* 1 A token; sign. 2 A sign that starts some joint action. 3 A sign giving warning or notice of something. — *adj.* 1 Noticeable; unusual; as, a **signal** honor. 2 Used in signaling. — *v. t. & i.*; **SIG'NALED** (-nāld; -n'ld) or **SIG'NALLED**; **SIG'NAL-ING** or **SIG'NAL-LING**. 1 To communicate by signals. 2 To notify by a signal. — **sig'nal-ly**, *adv.*

sig'nal-ize (sīg'nāl-īz), *v. t.* To point out or display conspicuously.

sig'na-to'ry (sīg'nā-tŏ'rī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.* Signing; bound by terms of a jointly signed agreement. — *n.* A person who signs jointly with others.

sig'na-ture (sīg'nā-tŭr), *n.* 1 The name of a person written by himself. 2 In music, the sign placed after the clef to indicate the key. 3 In radio, a musical selection or special sound with which a program is regularly begun or ended.

sign-board (sīn'bŏrd'), *n.* A board bearing a sign, or notice.

sig'net (sīg'nēt; -nīt), *n.* A seal, as in **sig-net ring**, a ring containing a seal.

sig-nif'i-cant (sīg-nīf'i-kānt), *adj.* 1 Having a meaning, esp. a hidden meaning. 2 Important. — **sig-nif'i-cance** (-kāns), *n.* — **sig-nif'i-cant-ly**, *adv.*

sig-ni-fy (sīg'nī-fī), *v. t.* 1 To show by a

- sign.** 2 To mean; import. — *v. i.* To have meaning. — **sig'ni-fi-ca'tion** (sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*
- sign'post** (sĭn'pōst'), *n.* A post bearing a sign; specif., a guidepost.
- sil'age** (sĭ'lĭj), *n.* Chopped fodder stored in silos to ferment for use as cattle feed.
- sil'ence** (sĭ'lēns), *n.* 1 The state of being silent. 2 Secrecy. 3 Stillness. — *v. t.* 1 To reduce to silence; to still. 2 *Mil.* To cause to cease hostile firing, esp. by one's own fire.
- sil'enc-er** (sĭ'lēn-sēr), *n.* A device for muffling the noise of the discharge of a firearm.
- sil'ent** (sĭ'lēnt), *adj.* 1 Not speaking; mute; also, taciturn. 2 Still. 3 Performed or borne without utterance. — *Syn.* Reticent, reserved, secretive, close. — *Ant.* Talkative. — **sil'ent-ly**, *adv.*
- sil'hou-ette** (sĭl'ō-ēt'), *n.* A drawing of the outline of an object, filled in with a solid color, usually black. — *v. t.*; **SIL'HOU-ET'TED** (-ēt'ēd; -ĭd); **SIL'HOU-ET'TING**. To represent by a silhouette.
- sil'i-ca** (sĭl'ĭ-kā), *n.* A mineral substance found in nature as quartz, opal, etc. — **sil'i-ceous** (sĭ-lĭsh'ūs), *adj.*
- sil'i-cate** (sĭl'ĭ-kāt), *n.* *Chem.* A compound regarded as a salt or ester of any of the silicic acids. Silicates form the largest class of minerals.
- sil'i-cic** (sĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Relating to, derived from, or containing silica or silicon, as **silicic acid**, any of various weakly acid substances containing silicon.
- sil'i-con** (sĭl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* A nonmetallic element found in nature always combined with some other substance, and the most abundant element (next to oxygen) in the earth's crust.
- silk** (sĭlk), *n.* 1 A fine strong glossy fiber produced by certain worms (**silk'worms'**) for their cocoons and used for weaving into cloth. 2 Thread or cloth made from this fiber. — **silk'en** (sĭl'kēn), *adj.* — **silk'y**, *adj.*
- sill** (sĭl), *n.* A heavy crosspiece of wood, stone, etc., that forms the bottom member of a frame (**window sill**), or supports a structure.
- silly** (sĭl'ĭ), *adj.* Foolish; absurd; stupid. — **silly-ness**, *n.*
- sil'lo** (sĭ'lō), *n.*; *pl.* **SIL'LOS** (-lōz). A pit or round building where silage is stored.
- silt** (sĭlt), *n.* 1 Fine earth; esp., particles of such soil floating in rivers, ponds, etc. 2 A deposit of such soil, as by a river. — *v. t. & i.* To choke or block with silt.
- sil'van** (sĭl'vān). Variant of **SYLVAN**.
- sil'ver** (sĭl'vēr), *n.* 1 A soft white metallic element that takes a high polish and is used for money, jewelry, table utensils, etc. 2 Coin made of this metal. 3 Silverware. 4 The grayish-white color of this metal. — *adj.* 1 Made of, or coated or plated with, silver. 2 Resembling silver, as in sheen, value, etc. — *v. t.* To coat with silver. — **sil'ver-smith'** (-smith'), *n.* — **sil'ver-y**, *adj.*
- sil'ver-ware'** (sĭl'vēr-wār'), *n.* Articles, as knives, forks, and spoons, made of silver.
- sim'l-an** (sĭm'l-ān), *n.* A monkey or ape. — **sim'l-an**, *adj.*
- sim'l-lar** (sĭm'l-lēr), *adj.* Like; resembling. — *Syn.* Alike, akin, comparable, parallel. — *Ant.* Dissimilar. — **sim'l-lar-ly** (-lār'ĭ-tĭ), *adv.*
- sim'l-le** (sĭm'l-lē; -lē), *n.* The figure of speech in which a thing is explicitly likened (using *like* or *as*) to something of different kind.
- si-mil'i-tude** (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Likeness; resemblance. — *Syn.* Similarity. — *Ant.* Dissimilitude, dissimilarity.
- sim'm-er** (sĭm'ēr), *v. i. & t.* 1 To boil gently. 2 To be on the point of bursting out with emotional disturbance.
- sim'o-ny** (sĭm'ō-nĭ; sĭ'mō-), *n.* Act of buying or selling sacred things, as ecclesiastical preferment.
- sim'per** (sĭm'pēr), *n.* A silly affected smile; a smirk. — **sim'per**, *v. i.*
- sim'ple** (sĭm'p'l), *adj.* 1 Not combined with anything else. 2 Mere; not other than. 3 Not complex; plain. 4 Absolute; as, land held in fee **simple**. 5 Straightforward; also, artless. 6 Unadorned. 7 Ignorant; lacking sense. — *Syn.* Pure, absolute, sheer; easy, facile, light, effortless; natural, ingenuous, naïve, unsophisticated; foolish, silly. — *Ant.* Compound; complex; complicated; difficult; wise. — *n.* 1 A person of humble station. 2 An ignorant person. 3 A medicinal plant. — **sim'ple-ness**, *n.* — **sim'ply** (-plĭ), *adv.*
- sim'ple-ton** (sĭm'p'l-tŭn), *n.* A fool.
- sim'plic'i-ty** (sĭm-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1 Clearness; plainness. 2 Straightforwardness; artlessness. 3 Plainness in manners or way of life. 4 Ignorance; foolishness.
- sim'pli-fy** (sĭm'plĭ-fĭ), *v. t.* To make simple or simpler; to clarify, make less complex, etc. — **sim'pli-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*
- sim'u-late** (sĭm'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To feign; imitate. — **sim'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*
- si'mul-ta'ne-ous** (sĭ'mŭl-tā'nē-ūs; sĭm'ŭl-), *adj.* Occurring or operating at the same time. — **si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*
- sin** (sĭn), *n.* 1 Transgression of the law of God. 2 An offense; misdeed. — *v. i.* To commit a sin. — **sin'ful** (sĭn'fŭl; -f'ĭ), *adj.* — **sin'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **sin'less**, *adj.* — **sin'ner**, *n.*
- since** (sĭns), *adv.* 1 From a past time until now. 2 Backward in time; ago. — *prep.* From the time of; after. — *conj.* 1 From and after the time at which. 2 Seeing that; because.
- sin-cere'** (sĭn-sēr'), *adj.* 1 Honest; free from hypocrisy. 2 Genuine; real. — *Ant.* Insincere. — **sin-cere'ly**, *adv.* — **sin-cer-i-ty** (sĭn-sēr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
- si'ne-cure** (sĭ'nē-kūr; sĭn'ē-kūr), *n.* A well-paid job that requires little work.
- sin'ew** (sĭn'ū), *n.* 1 A tough cord that unites a muscle with some other part; a

tendon. **2** Strength; nervous energy. — **sin'ew-y** (sīn'ū-y), *adj.*

sing (sīng), *v. i.*; *past* SANG (sǎng) or SUNG (sūng); *past part.* SUNG; *pres. part.* SING'ING. **1** To produce musical tones by means of the voice. **2** To produce harmonious sounds, as birds, brooks, etc. **3** To make a slight shrill sound, as of a bullet or arrow in flight. **4** To write poetry. — *v. t.* **1** To utter with musical tones. **2** To celebrate in song or verse. **3** To chant; intone. **4** To express enthusiastically. **5** To bring to a (specified) condition by singing; as, to **sing** a child to sleep. — **sing'er** (sīng'ēr), *n.*

singe (sīnj), *v. t.* **1** To scorch the outside of. **2** To remove the hair or down from (a plucked fowl) by exposing it to flame.

sin'gle (sīng'g'l), *adj.* **1** One only. **2** Alone. **3** Unmarried. **4** Having but one feature or part. **5** Honest; sincere. **6** Made for one person or family only. — **Syn.** Sole, unique, lone, solitary, separate, particular. — **Ant.** Accompanied; supported; conjugal. — *v. t.* To select (one out of a number). — *v. i.* In baseball, to make a one-base hit. — *n.* **1** One person or thing. **2** In baseball, a one-base hit. **3** In tennis, a game with one player on each side. — **sin'gle-ness**, *n.* — **sin'gly** (sīng'g'l), *adv.*

sin'gle-ton (sīng'g'l-tūn), *n.* A card which is the only one of its suit held in a given hand at the deal.

sin'gle-tree' (sīng'g'l-trē'; -trī), *n.* The swinging bar to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fastened.

sin'gu-lar (sīng'gū-lēr), *adj.* **1** Strange and unusual; queer. **2** Having few or no equals. **3** In grammar, meaning one as opposed to more than one. — *n.* In grammar, the singular number or form of a word. — **sin'gu-lar'i-ty** (-lār'ī-tī), *n.* — **sin'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.*

sin'is-ter (sīn'īs-tēr), *adj.* **1** Disastrous; evil. **2** Indicative of lurking evil. — **Syn.** Baleful, malign.

sink (sīngk), *v. i.*; *past* SANK (sǎngk) or SUNK (sūngk); *past part.* SUNK or Obs. SUNK'EN (sūngk'ēn); *pres. part.* SINK'ING. **1** To submerge. **2** To descend lower and lower. **3** To fall in ruin. **4** To fall in volume or height. **5** To appear hollow or depressed. **6** To slope downward. **7** To penetrate. **8** To degenerate. **9** To decline, as prices. **10** To fail in health or strength. **11** To lapse from mental activity. — *v. t.* **1** To cause to sink. **2** To make (a hole, shaft, etc.) by digging, boring, or cutting. **3** To invest (capital). — *n.* **1** A drain; sewer. **2** In geology, an extensive depression in the land.

sink'er (sīngk'ēr), *n.* A weight attached to the end of a fishing line to sink it.

sin'u-ous (sīn'ū-ūs), *adj.* Bending in and out; winding. — **sin'u-os'i-ty** (-ūs'ī-tī), *n.*

si'nus (sī'nūs), *n.* A cavity in a bone of the skull that connects with the nostrils.

sip (sīp), *v. t. & i.*; *SIPPED* (sīpt); *SIP'PING*.

To drink in small quantities, or little by little. — **sip**, *n.*

si'phon (sī'fōn; -fūn), *n.* **1** A bent tube through which a liquid can be transferred, by means of air pressure, up and over the edge of one container and into another container placed at a lower level. **2** A special bottle for soda water, with a siphon arrangement. — *v. t.* To draw off by means of a siphon.

sir (sūr), *n.* **1** A title of respect used in addressing a man without using his name. **2** [cap.] A title before the given name of a knight or baronet.

sir-dar' (sēr-dār'), *n.* In Egypt and Turkey, a commander in chief, esp. of the Anglo-Egyptian army.

sire (sīr), *n.* **1** Father; male ancestor. **2** The male parent of a horse, dog, etc. **3** [cap.] Title of respect used in addressing a sovereign. — *v. t.* To become the father of.

si'ren (sī'rēn; -rīn), *n.* **1** A seductive or alluring woman. **2** A loud whistle used to sound signals on ships, automobiles, etc. — **si'ren**, *adj.*

si'r-loin' (sūr'loin'), *n.* A cut of beef taken from the part in front of the rump.

si-roc'co (sī-rōk'ō), *n.* **1** A hot wind blowing from the Libyan deserts. **2** In general, any hot wind of cyclonic origin.

sir'up, syr'up (sīr'ūp; sūr'-), *n.* A thick sticky liquid made from fruit juice boiled with sugar; hence, any thick sticky liquid made from sugar and water. — **sir'up-y, syr'up-y**, *adj.*

sis'ter (sīs'tēr), *n.* **1** A female person (or animal) considered in her relation to another person (or animal) having the same parents (**whole sister**) or having one parent in common (**half sister**). **2** A member of any of several religious orders of women. — **sis'ter-hood**, *n.* — **sis'ter-ly**, *adj.*

sis'ter-in-law', *n.* The sister of a person's husband or wife; also, the wife of a person's brother.

sit (sīt), *v. i.*; *past* SAT (săt); *past part.* SAT; *pres. part.* SIT'TING. **1** To rest upon the haunches. **2** To perch, as birds. **3** To occupy a seat. **4** To hold a session. **5** To brood, as a hen on eggs. **6** To pose, as for a portrait. **7** To remain quiet or inactive. **8** To lie, rest, or bear (on or upon). **9** To fit; as, a suit **sits** well. — *v. t.* **1** To seat (oneself). **2** To place in position. **3** To keep one's seat upon (a horse, etc.). — **sit'ter**, *n.*

site (sīt), *n.* Location.

sit'u-ate (sīt'ū-ât), *adj.* Located.

sit'u-a'tion (sīt'ū-ā'shūn), *n.* **1** Location. **2** Condition; circumstances. **3** A position; a job; place of employment.

six (sīks), *adj.* One more than five. — *n.* The number greater by a unit than five. — **sixth** (sīkst), *adj. & n.*

six'pence (sīks'pēns), *n.* The sum of six pence; also, an English silver coin of this value. — **six'pen'ny** (-pēn'ī; -pēn-ī), *adj.*

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

six'teen' (sĭks'tēn'), *n.* The number greater by a unit than fifteen. — **six'teenth'** (-tēnth'), *adj. & n.*
six'ty (sĭks'tī), *adj.* One more than fifty-nine. — *n.* The sum of six tens. — **six'ti-eth** (-tī-ēth; -īth), *adj. & n.*
siz'a-ble (sĭz'ā-b'l), *adj.* Somewhat large.
size (sĭz), *n.* Magnitude; also, dimensions; measurements. — *v. t.* To grade or classify according to size.
size (sĭz), *n.* A gluey material used for filling the pores in paper, fiber, plaster, etc. — *v. t.* To cover, stiffen, or glaze with size. — **siz'ing** (sĭz'ing), *n.*
siz'zle (sĭz'z'l), *v. i.* To fry or shrivel up with a hissing sound. — *n.* A hissing sound, as of something frying.
skate (skāt), *n.* Any of numerous rays (fishes).
skate (skāt), *n.* 1 A metal runner with a frame fitting on a shoe, used for gliding over ice. 2 Also **roller skate**. A skate (def. 1) with small wheels instead of a runner, for skating on a smooth surface other than ice. — **skat'er** (skāt'ēr), *n.*
skeln (skān), *n.* A quantity of yarn, thread, or silk, as it is taken from the reel.
skel'e-ton (skēl'ē-tūn; -t'n), *n.* 1 The bony framework of an animal body. 2 Hence, any framework. — **skel'e-tal** (-tāl; -t'l), *adj.*
skep'tic, scep'tic (skēp'tĭk), *n.* 1 One who believes in skepticism as a doctrine. 2 A person who carries a critical or incredulous attitude into his investigations. 3 A person who doubts or disbelieves in Christianity. — **skep'ti-cal, scep'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kāl), *adj.*
skep'ti-cism, scep'ti-cism (skēp'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* 1 The doctrine that certainty of knowledge cannot be attained. 2 A doubting state of mind. 3 Unbelief in religion. — *Ant.* Credulity; faith.
sketch (skēch), *n.* 1 An outline or plan of any design. 2 A short composition, as a story or essay; also, a vaudeville act. — *v. t. & i.* To draw a sketch or sketches (of). — **sketch'y, adj.**
skew'er (skū'ēr), *n.* A pin for fastening meat to a spit or for keeping it in form while roasting. — **skew'er, v. t.**
ski (skē; *esp. Brit., shē*), *n.* One of a pair of strips of wood bound one on each foot and used for gliding over snow. — *v. i.*; **SKIED** (skēd; shēd); **SKI'ING**. To glide on skis. — **ski'er** (-ēr), *n.*
skid (skĭd), *n.* 1 One of a pair of timbers or rails used to make a slide, as from a truck to the pavement. 2 A clog, as one under a wheel for use as a brake. 3 A runner on the landing gear of an airplane. 4 Act of skidding, or slipping sideways. — *v. i.*; **SKID'DED**; **SKID'DING**. 1 To slide without rolling, as a wheel with a clog under it. 2 To slide sideways, as an automobile on a slippery road.
skiff (skĭf), *n.* A small light rowboat.
skill (skĭl), *n.* 1 Ability to use one's knowledge effectively in doing anything.

2 Developed or acquired ability. — *Syn.* Art, craft. — **skilled** (skĭld), *adj.* — **skill'ful, skil'ful** (skĭl'fūl; -f'l), *adj.* — **skill'ful-ly, skil'ful-ly, adv.**
skil'let (skĭl'ēt; -ĭt), *n.* A saucepan, or, U. S., a frying pan.
skim (skĭm), *v. t. & i.*; **SKIMMED** (skĭmd); **SKIM'MING**. 1 To take off from the top of a liquid; to remove scum, cream, etc., from; as, to **skim** milk. 2 To read rapidly and superficially. 3 To pass lightly over.
skin (skĭn), *n.* 1 The thin tough tissue that covers the outside of the body of a person or animal. 2 The outermost layer of anything, as a rind, peel, etc. — *v. t.*; **SKINNED** (skĭnd); **SKIN'NING**. To strip the skin from. — **skin'ny** (skĭn'ī), *adj.*
skin'flint' (skĭn'flĭnt'), *n.* A niggardly person.
skip (skĭp), *v. i.*; **SKIPPED** (skĭpt); **SKIP'PING**. 1 To move with leaps and bounds. 2 To pass from point to point, disregarding what is in between, as in reading. — *v. t.* 1 To leap lightly over. 2 To pass over without notice or mention. — *n.* 1 A light leap or bound. 2 A passing over something.
skip'per (skĭp'ēr), *n.* The master of a vessel.
skir'mish (skŭr'mĭsh), *n.* A small engagement in war. — *v. i.* To take part in a skirmish.
skirt (skŭrt), *n.* A garment or part of a garment that hangs below the waist. — *v. t.* 1 To border. 2 To pass around the outer edge of.
skit (skĭt), *n.* A brief dramatic sketch.
skit'tish (skĭt'ĭsh), *adj.* 1 Lively and irresponsible. 2 Easily frightened; as, a **skittish** horse.
skulk (skŭlk), *v. i.* To sneak; lurk; move furtively. — **skulk'er, n.**
skull (skŭl), *n.* 1 The bony case that protects the brain and supports the jaws. 2 Hence, the head. — **skull'cap'** (skŭl'kăp'), *n.*
skunk (skŭngk), *n.* 1 A North American animal related to the weasels and minks, having the power to eject forcibly an ill-smelling fluid. 2 *Colloq.* A contemptible person.
sky (skī), *n.*; *pl.* **SKIES** (skīz). 1 The upper air; the vast vault which seems to extend over the earth. 2 Heaven. — **sky'ey** (skī'ī), *adj.*
sky'lark' (skī'lărk'), *n.* A European lark noted for its song and its steep upward flight. — *v. i.* To frolic boisterously.
sky'light' (skī'lĭt'), *n.* A window in a roof, ceiling, etc.
sky line. 1 The horizon. 2 The outline of an object against the sky.
sky'rock'et (skī'rŏk'ēt; -ĭt), *n.* A firework that flies upward and explodes high in the air.
sky'scrap'er (skī'skrăp'ēr), *n.* A very tall building.
sky'ward (skī'wērd), *adj. & adv.* Toward the sky. — **sky'wards** (-wērdz), *adv.*
slab (slăb), *n.* 1 A thick plate or slice of

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

anything. 2 The outside piece taken from a log in sawing it into boards.

slack (slāk), *adj.* 1 Careless. 2 Sluggish or listless. 3 Not taut; loose. 4 Not busy or active. — *Syn.* Lax, remiss, negligent, neglectful. — *v. i. & t.* 1 Also **slack'en** (slāk'ēn). To make or become slack; to loosen; relax. 2 To slake. — *n.* 1 The part of anything that hangs loose. 2 A lull in activity. 3 *pl.* Long loose trousers, as for sports wear. — **slack'ness**, *n.*

slack'er (slāk'ēr), *n.* One who shirks a duty.

slag (släg), *n.* The waste left after the melting of ores and the separation of metal from them.

slain (slān), *past part.* of SLAY.

slake (slāk; slāk), *v. t.* 1 To quench, as thirst. 2 To cause (lime) to crumble by mixture with water and exposure to air.

slam (slām), *v. t. & i.*; **SLAMMED** (slāmd); **SLAMMING**. To shut noisily; to bang. — *n.* A bang.

slam (slām), *n.* In bridge whist, the winning of every trick (**grand slam**) or of all tricks but one (**little slam**).

slan'der (slān'dēr; *esp. Brit.*, slān'dēr), *n.* A false report maliciously uttered and tending to injure the reputation of a person. — *v. t.* To utter slander against; defame. — **slan'der-er** (-ēr), *n.* — **slan'der-ous** (-ūs), *adj.*

slang (slāng), *n.* Language comprising certain widely current terms, often with grotesque meaning or eccentric humor, but not used in dignified discourse.

slant (slānt), *adj.* Sloping. — *n.* A sloping direction, line, or plane. — *v. i. & t.* To slope. — *Syn.* Incline, lean. — **slant'ing**, *adj.* — **slant'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **slant'wise** (slānt'wīz'), *adv.*

slap (slāp), *n.* A blow, esp. with the open hand; hence, a rebuff; an insult. — **slap**, *v. t.*; **SLAPPED** (slāpt); **SLAPPING**.

slash (slāsh), *v. t.* 1 To cut with sweeping strokes; gash. 2 To cut slits in. — *n.* 1 A gash. 2 An ornamental slit in a garment. 3 In a forest, a clearing littered with debris, as from logging.

slat (slāt), *n.* A narrow bar; as, the *slats* of a blind, of a bed.

slate (slāt), *n.* 1 A dense fine-grained rock which splits into thin layers. 2 A roofing tile or a writing tablet made from this rock. 3 U. S. A list of candidates of a political party. — *v. t.* To cover with slate.

slat'tern (slāt'tēr), *n.* A slovenly woman. — **slat'tern-ly**, *adv.*

slaugh'ter (slō'tēr), *n.* 1 A butchering of cattle or other beasts for market. 2 Great destruction of lives, as in battle. — *v. t.* 1 To kill (beasts) for the market. 2 To kill (people) in large numbers. — **slaugh'ter-house** (-hous'), *n.*

Slav (slāv; slāv), *n.* A person belonging to a group of races living in eastern Europe, including the Russians and Poles. — **Slav'ic** (slāv'ik; slāv'-), *adj.*

slave (slāv), *n.* A person held in bondage. — *v. i.* To drudge; toil. — **slave**, *adj.* — **slave'hold'er** (-hōl'dēr), *n.*

slav'er (slāv'ēr), *n.* A ship or a person engaged in the business of transporting slaves.

slav'er (slāv'ēr), *n. & v. i.* Drool; slobber.

slav'er-y (slāv'ēr-y), *n.* 1 Wearisome drudgery. 2 Condition of being a slave. 3 The custom or practice of owning slaves. — *Syn.* Servitude, bondage.

slav'ish (slāv'ish), *adj.* 1 Servile. 2 Allowing or indicating no freedom of judgment or choice. — **slav'ish-ly**, *adv.*

slaw (slō), *n.* Chopped cabbage served with vinegar.

slay (slā), *v. t.*; *past* SLEW (slōō); *past part.* SLAIN (slān); *pres. part.* SLAY'ING. To kill. — **slay'er** (slā'ēr), *n.*

slea'zy (slā'zī; slē'zī), *adj.* Flimsy.

sled (slēd), *n.* A vehicle with two runners, adapted esp. for sliding on snow. — *v. t.*; **SLED'DED**; **SLED'DING**. To carry on a sled.

sledge (slēj), *n.* A strong, heavy, sledlike vehicle for carrying heavy loads, esp. over snow.

sledge (slēj), *n.* Also **sledge hammer**. A large heavy hammer, usually wielded with both hands.

sleek (slēk), *v. t.* To make smooth or glossy by polishing, rubbing, etc.; hence, to tidy up. — *adj.* 1 Smooth and glossy. 2 Bland.

sleep (slēp), *n.* 1 Condition of not being awake; slumber. 2 Condition of inactivity; also, death. — *v. i.*; **SLEPT** (slēpt); **SLEEP'ING**. 1 To take rest in sleep; to lie asleep. 2 To be inactive, numb, quiet, etc., as if asleep. — **sleep'less**, *adj.* — **sleep'less-ness**, *n.*

sleep'er (slēp'ēr), *n.* 1 A person who sleeps. 2 A beam, as a railroad tie, to support something on or near the ground level. 3 Also **sleep'ing car**. A railroad car with compartments and berths for sleeping.

sleep'y (slēp'ī), *adj.* 1 Drowsy. 2 Quiet and inactive. — **sleep'ly**, *adv.* — **sleep'iness**, *n.*

sleet (slēt), *n.* Partly frozen rain; also, a mixture of rain and snow. — **sleet**, *v. i.* — **sleet'y**, *adj.*

sleeve (slēv), *n.* 1 The part of a garment covering the arm. 2 In machinery, a tubular part fitting over another part. — **sleeve'less**, *adj.*

sleigh (slā), *n.* A vehicle on runners, for use on snow or ice. — *v. i.* To drive or travel in a sleigh. — **sleigh'ing**, *n.*

sleight (slīt), *n.* 1 A trick. 2 Dexterity, **sleight of hand**. Tricks requiring skillful manual manipulation.

slen'der (slēn'dēr), *adj.* 1 Slim; thin. 2 Weak; feeble; slight. 3 Meager; hardly sufficient.

slept (slēpt), *past tense & past part.* of SLEEP.

sleuth (slōōth), *n.* A detective.

slew (slōō), *past tense* of SLAY.

slice (slīs), *n.* 1 A thin flat piece cut off

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makōr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

and across something. **2** A knife with a wedge-shaped blade, as for serving fish. **3** In golf, a stroke causing the ball to swerve to the player's right. — *v. t.* **1** To cut into slices; to cut into and across with a knife; also, to remove a slice from. **2** In golf, to make a slice.

slick (slĭk), *v. t.* To make smooth or sleek. — *adj.* **1** Smart; clever. **2** Slippery. — *n.* A smooth surface of water, as caused by a film of oil.

slick'er (slĭk'ēr), *n.* **1** U. S. A long loose raincoat. **2** A clever trickster.

slide (slĭd), *v. i.*; *past* SLID (slĭd); *past part.* SLID or SLID'DEN (slĭd'n); *pres. part.* SLID'ING (slĭd'ing). **1** To move smoothly along a surface. **2** To fall by a loss of support, etc. **3** To slip along quietly. — *v. t.* To cause to slide. — *n.* **1** Act or an instance of sliding. **2** Fall of a mass of earth or snow down a hillside. **3** Something that operates by sliding, as a cover for an opening. **4** That on which anything moves by sliding. **5** A plate from which a picture is to be projected on a screen, as by a magic lantern. **6** A plate on which a specimen is to be examined under a microscope.

slight (slĭt), *adj.* **1** Slender; also, frail. **2** Scanty; meager. **3** Unimportant. — *v. t.* **1** To treat as unimportant. **2** To ignore discourteously. **3** To attend to carelessly. — *Syn.* Neglect, overlook, disregard. — *n.* Humiliating discourtesy. — *slight'ly*, *adv.*

slim (slĭm), *adj.* **1** Slender; slight; thin. **2** Scanty; meager. — *Ant.* Chubby.

slime (slĭm), *n.* **1** Sticky mud. **2** Any sticky substance, as that on the skin of slugs and certain fishes. — *slim'y* (slĭm'ī), *adj.*

sling (slĭng), *n.* A short strap, with a string attached to it at both ends, used for hurling stones and other missiles. — *v. t.*; SLUNG (slĭng); SLING'ING. **1** To hurl with a sling. **2** To fling.

sling (slĭng), *n.* A strap, rope, chain, or the like, for holding securely something being lifted, lowered, carried, etc. — *v. t.* To carry, lift, lower, etc., by means of a sling.

slink (slĭngk), *v. i.*; SLUNK (slĭngk); SLINK'ING. To move stealthily; to steal along furtively.

slip (slĭp), *v. i.*; SLIPPED (slĭpt); SLIP'PING. **1** To escape quietly and secretly. **2** To escape one's memory. **3** To slide along smoothly. **4** To err. **5** To slide out of one's grasp. **6** To decline, as prices. — *v. t.* **1** To allow to pass unnoticed or undone. **2** To escape from (one's memory, etc.). **3** To cause to slide smoothly in or out of position. — *n.* **1** A pier; dock; in U. S., a ship's berth between two piers. **2** Escape. **3** A sudden mishap. **4** A blunder. **5** A pillow case. **6** A woman's one-piece garment worn under a dress.

slip (slĭp), *n.* **1** A cutting from a plant, as for grafting. **2** A long narrow strip of material. **3** A strip of paper used for a record or the like; as, a deposit slip. — *v. t.*;

SLIPPED (slĭpt); SLIP'PING. To take cuttings from (a plant).

slip'knot' (slĭp'nōt'), *n.* A knot that slips along the rope or line around which it is made.

slip'per (slĭp'ēr), *n.* A light low shoe that may be easily slipped on.

slip'per-y (slĭp'ēr-ī), *adj.* **1** Icy, wet, greasy, etc., enough to cause one to fall or lose one's footing, hold, etc. **2** Tricky; unreliable.

slip'shod' (slĭp'shōd'), *adj.* Slovenly; careless.

slit (slĭt), *v. t.*; SLIT; SLIT'TING. **1** To slash. **2** To cut off or away. — *n.* A long narrow cut, opening, etc.

slith'er (slĭth'ēr), *v. i.* To glide along in the manner of a snake.

sliv'er (slĭv'ēr), *n.* Splinter.

slob'ber (slōb'ēr), *v. i.* To drool; drivel; slaver.

sloe (slō), *n.* The fruit of the blackthorn.

slo'gan (slō'gān), *n.* A word or phrase associated by usage with a party, group, etc.

sloop (slōp), *n.* A sailing vessel with one mast, a fore-and-aft rig, and a single jib.

slope (slōp), *v. i. & t.* To slant; incline. — *n.* **1** A natural incline, as a hillside. **2** A slanting or sloping position, line, surface, etc. **3** The part of a land mass draining into a particular ocean; as, the Pacific slope.

slop'py (slōp'ī), *adj.* **1** Muddy or slushy. **2** Slovenly; messy.

slops (slōps), *n. pl.* **1** Thin tasteless drink or liquid food. **2** Kitchen refuse. **3** Dirty waste water from toilets.

slot (slōt), *n.* A long narrow opening through which something can be pushed; as, a letter slot.

sloth (slōth; slōth), *n.* **1** Laziness; indolence. **2** A slow-moving South and Central American animal related to the armadillos. — *sloth'ful* (-fōl; -f'l), *adj.*

slouch (slouch), *n.* **1** A loose ungainly gait or posture. **2** A droop, as of a hat brim. — *v. i.* To walk with a slouch; to slump.

slough (slou; in sense 1, slō), *n.* **1** A swamp. **2** A muddy place. **3** A discouraged state of mind.

slough (slūf), *v. t.* To cast off; discard.

slov'en (slūv'ēn), *n.* An untidy person.

slov'en-ly (slūv'ēn-lī), *adj.* Lazy, untidy, and slipshod.

slow (slō), *adj.* **1** Sluggish; also, dull in mind; stupid. **2** Moving, flowing, proceeding, etc., at less than the usual speed. **3** Taking more than the usual time. **4** Registering behind or below that which is the correct time, measure, etc. **5** Not lively. — *Syn.* Dilatory, laggard, deliberate, leisurely. — *Ant.* Fast. — *v. t.* To retard. — *v. i.* To go slower. — *slow'ly*, *adv.* — *slow'ness*, *n.*

sludge (slūj), *n.* A slushy mass; ooze; also, a mass of ice fragments.

slug (slūg), *n.* A slimy snaillike animal often infesting gardens.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oircūls, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=z in azure.

slug (slüg), *n.* A roughly shaped mass of metal; specif., a bullet for a boy's gun or air rifle.

slug (slüg), *n.* A heavy blow. — *v. t.*; **SLUGGED** (slügd); **SLUG'GING**. To strike forcibly.

slug'gard (slüg'ërd), *n.* A lazy person.

slug'gish (slüg'gish), *adj.* 1 Slothful; idle and lazy. 2 Slow in movement, flow, etc. 3 Stagnant; dull. — *Ant.* Brisk; expeditious; quick (*of mind*). — **slug'gish-ness**, *n.*

sluice (slüös; in *Brit. colloq. or technical use* often slüsh, slüösh), *n.* 1 An artificial passage for water, with a gate for controlling the flow; also, the gate. 2 A channel or stream that carries off surplus water. 3 An inclined trough or flume for washing gold-bearing earth. — *v. t.* 1 To draw off through a sluice. 2 To wash in water in or from a sluice. 3 To transport (logs) in a sluice.

slum (slüm), *n.* A thickly populated street filled with wretched, dirty houses; also, a section of a city in which there are many streets of this kind.

slum'ber (slüm'bër), *v. i.* 1 To sleep. 2 To be in a state resembling sleep. — *n.* Sleep.

slum'ber-ous (slüm'bër-üs), **slum'brous** (-brüs), *adj.* 1 Slumbering; sleepy. 2 Peaceful; inactive.

slump (slümp), *v. i.* 1 To sink down suddenly; to fall in a heap; to collapse. 2 To slouch. 3 To decline sharply, as prices. — **slump**, *n.*

slung (slüng), *past tense & past part. of SLING.*

slunk (slüngk), *past tense & past part. of SLINK.*

slur (slür), *n.* A slighting remark; an aspersion.

slur (slür), *v. t.*; **SLURRED** (slürd); **SLUR'RING**. 1 To slide or slip over without due mention. 2 In music, to perform two or more successive notes of different pitch in a smooth or connected way. — *n.* In music, a curved line (—) or (—) connecting notes to be slurred; also, the combination of slurred tones.

slush (slüsh), *n.* 1 Partly melted snow. 2 Soft mud.

slut (slüt), *n.* A slovenly or immoral woman.

sly (slī), *adj.* 1 Crafty; cunning. 2 Secret; furtive. 3 Roguish. — *Syn.* Tricky, wily, artful. — **sly'ly**, *adv.* — **sly'ness**, *n.*

smack (smäk), *n.* 1 A sharp noise made by the lips, as in appreciation of some food, taste, etc. 2 A noisy slap. — *v. t.* 1 To close and open (the lips) so as to make a smack. 2 To kiss or slap with a smack.

smack (smäk), *n.* A sailing vessel used in fishing.

small (smôl), *adj.* 1 Little in size. 2 Few in number. 3 Little in amount. 4 Unimportant. 5 Not doing a large business. 6 Not generous or liberal. 7 Made up of little things. — *Syn.* Diminutive,

petite, wee, tiny, minute. — *Ant.* Large.

— **small'ish**, *adj.* — **small'ness**, *n.*

small'pox (smôl'pöks'), *n.* A contagious disease marked by fever and eruption.

smart (smärt), *v. i.* 1 To cause a stinging pain; to feel such a pain. 2 To feel or endure distress. — *adj.* 1 Stinging; as, a *smart* pain; also, making one smart; as, a *smart* thrashing. 2 Active and competent; clever. 3 Brightly amusing; witty. 4 Stylish; fashionable. — *Syn.* Bright, knowing, quick-witted, intelligent; dapper. — *Ant.* Dull (*of mind*); dowdy. — **smart'ly**, *adv.* — **smart'ness**, *n.*

smash (smäsh), *v. t. & i.* 1 To break or be broken into pieces. 2 To move forward with force and crashing effect. 3 To wreck or collapse. — *n.* 1 Act or sound of smashing. 2 Complete collapse; ruin. 3 Collision; wreck. — **smash'up** (smäsh'üp'), *n.*

smat'ter-ing (smät'tër-ing), *n.* Superficial knowledge.

smear (smër), *n.* A spot left by an oily or sticky substance; a daub. — *v. t.* To spread with something oily, greasy, or sticky.

smell (směl), *v. t.*; **SMELLED** (smæld) or **SMELT** (smält); **SMELL'ING**. To perceive by the nose; to get, or seek to get, the odor of. — *v. i.* To give forth an aroma. — *n.* 1 The special sense by which a person or animal perceives odors. 2 Odor; scent; aroma. 3 Act or fact of smelling. — **smell'y**, *adj.*

smelt (smält), *n.* A small food fish found chiefly in coastal waters.

smelt (smält), *v. t.* To melt or fuse (ore) in order to separate the metal; hence, to refine.

smelt'er (smält'tër), *n.* 1 A person whose business is smelting. 2 An establishment where ores are smelted.

smile (smil), *n.* A change of facial expression to express amusement, pleasure, approval, etc. — *Ant.* Frown. — *v. i.* 1 To look with a smile. 2 To favor; as, fortune *smiled* on him. — *v. t.* To express by a smile. — **smil'ing-ly** (smil'ing-lī), *adv.*

smirch (smürch), *v. t.* To soil. — **smirch**, *n.*

smirk (smürk), *v. i.* To wear a self-conscious or conceited smile. — *n.* An affected smile; a simper.

smite (smīt), *v. t.*; *past* SMOTE (smōt); *past part.* SMIT'TEN (smīt't'n), SMIT (smīt), or SMOTE; *pres. part.* SMIT'ING (smīt'ing). 1 To strike. 2 To affect as if by a heavy blow; as, *smitten* with smallpox.

smith (smīth), *n.* A person who forges with the hammer; a worker in metals.

smith'er-eens' (smīth'ër-ēnz'), **smith'ers** (smīth'ēr-z), *n. pl.* Fragments.

smith'y (smīth'ī; *esp. Brit.*, smīth'ī), *n.* A smith's workshop; *esp.*, a blacksmith's shop.

smit'ten (smīt't'n), *past part. of SMITE.*

smock (smök), *n.* A long loose garment worn over other clothes as a protection. — *v. t.* To gather (cloth) in lines joined at

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

regular intervals so as to produce a shirred effect. — **smock'ing** (smŏk'ing), *n.*

smoke (smŏk), *n.* 1 The gas from burning coal, wood, etc., in which are suspended particles of soot. 2 Fume, vapor, dust, etc., like or likened to smoke (def. 1).

— *v. i.* 1 To emit smoke. 2 To inhale and exhale the fumes of burning tobacco; hence, to use cigars, cigarettes, etc.; as, to learn to *smoke*. 3 To cure (meat, fish, etc.) with smoke. — **smoke'less**, *adj.* — **smok'er** (smŏk'ēr), *n.* — **smoke'stack'** (smŏk'stāk'), *n.* — **smok'y** (smŏk'ī), *adj.*

smol'der, **smoul'der** (smŏl'dēr), *n.* Smudge. — *v. i.* 1 To burn and smoke without flame. 2 To burn inwardly.

smooth (smŏoth), *adj.* 1 Not rough or uneven. 2 Not jarring or jolting. 3 Bland; mild; agreeable. 4 Fluent in speech and agreeable in manner. — *Syn.* Even, flat, level; diplomatic, suave, urbane. — *Ant.* Rough; labored; bluff. — *v. t.* 1 To make smooth or even in surface. 2 To make calm or serene. 3 To polish or refine. 4 To free from trouble or difficulty. — **smooth'ly**, *adv.* — **smooth'ness**, *n.*

smör'gås-bord' (Swed. smŏr'gŏs-bŏrd'; *Angl.* smŏr'gŏs-bŏrd', smŏr'-), *n.* A Swedish type of luncheon or supper served buffet style and consisting of many hors d'oeuvres, hot and cold meats, smoked and pickled fish, sausages, cheeses, salads, relishes, and desserts.

smote (smŏt), *past tense* of SMITE.

smoth'er (smŏth'ēr), *v. t.* 1 To kill by depriving of air; suffocate. 2 To suppress. — *n.* A smudge.

smoul'der (smŏl'dēr). *Var.* of SMOLDER.

smudge (smŏj), *n.* 1 Thick stifling smoke. 2 A dirty spot made by erasing, wiping, etc.

smug (smŏg), *adj.* Self-satisfied; conscious of one's virtue and importance.

smug'gle (smŏg'gl), *v. t. & i.* 1 To import or export secretly, illegally, or without paying the duties required by law. 2 To convey secretly. — **smug'gler** (smŏg'glēr), *n.*

smut (smŏt), *n.* 1 Anything, as soot, that smudges; also, a smudge; a spot. 2 Indecent language or jokes. 3 Any of certain diseases of plants. — **smut'ty** (smŏt'ī), *adj.*

smutch (smŏch), *n. & v. t.* Smudge.

snack (snāk), *n.* A slight, hasty repast.

snaf'fle (snāf'fl), *n.* Also **snaffle bit**. On a horse's bridle, a bit with a jointed mouthpiece and no curb. — *v. t.* To control (a horse) with a snaffle.

snag (snāg), *n.* 1 A stump, esp. one in a river or lake bed. 2 Any unexpected difficulty. — *Syn.* Obstacle; obstruction, impediment, bar.

snail (snāl), *n.* A small animal with a spiral shell into which it can withdraw itself for protection.

snake (snāk), *n.* 1 A long-bodied limbless crawling reptile; a serpent. 2 A contemptible or treacherous person. — *v. i.* To crawl or move like a snake. — **snak'y** (snāk'ī), *adj.*

snap (snāp), *v. i. & t.*; **SNAPPED** (snāpt); **SNAP'PING**. 1 To grasp with the teeth; to pounce or snatch at anything. 2 To utter sharp or angry words. 3 To get or buy quickly. 4 To break suddenly with a cracking noise. 5 To give a sharp cracking noise. 6 To shut something with a cracking noise. 7 To throw with a quick motion. 8 To flash; as, her eyes *snapped*.

— *n.* 1 The act, fact, or sound of snapping. 2 A sharp remark or command. 3 A short period of cold weather. 4 A lock that closes with a click. 5 A brittle cookie or wafer. 6 Energy, vim, smartness, etc. — **snap'per** (snāp'ēr), *n.* — **snap'plish**, *adj.* — **snap'py**, *adj.*

snap'drag'on (snāp'drāg'ŭn), *n.* A garden plant with long spikes of white, reddish, or yellowish flowers.

snap'shot' (snāp'shŏt'), *n.* A photograph made quickly with an automatic camera.

snare (snār), *n.* A trap; gin. — **snare**, *v. t.*

snarl (snārl), *n. & v. t.* Tangle.

snarl (snārl), *n. & v. i. & t.* Growl; grumble.

snatch (snāch), *v. i.* To try to grasp something suddenly. — *v. t.* 1 To grasp; grab. 2 To take away suddenly. — *Syn.* Clutch, seize. — *n.* 1 A grab. 2 A short period. 3 A short disconnected part of conversation, song, etc.

sneak (snēk), *v. i. & t.* To move, get, bring, take, etc., in a furtive manner. — *n.* 1 A person who sneaks around. 2 A stealing along in a furtive way. — **sneak'y**, *adj.*

sneer (snēr), *v. i.* To show scorn, contempt, etc., by curling the lip, mocking, jeering, or the like. — **sneer**, *n.*

sneeze (snēz), *v. i.* To force the breath out through the mouth and nose suddenly and violently. — **sneeze**, *n.*

snick'er (snŏk'ēr), *n. & v. i.* Giggle.

sniff (snŏf), *v. i.* To draw air audibly up the nose. — *v. t.* To smell the aroma of by taking short breaths through the nose. — **sniff**, *n.*

snif'fle (snŏf'fl), *n. & v. i.* Snuffle.

snig'ger (snŏg'ēr), *n. & v. i.* Snicker; giggle.

snip (snŏp), *v. t.*; **SNIPPED** (snŏpt); **SNIP'PING**. To cut off; clip; also, to remove by cutting off. — *n.* 1 A fragment snipped off. 2 A single stroke of the scissors or shears.

snipe (snŏp), *n.* A wading bird related to the plovers and sandpipers, valued as a game bird. — *v. i.* To shoot at detached men of an enemy's forces at long range.

snip'py (snŏp'ī), *adj.* Curt; snappish.

snitch (snŏch), *v. t.* *Slang.* To pilfer; snatch.

sniv'el (snŏv'el), *v. i.*; **-ELED** (-'ld) or **-ELLED**; **-EL-ING** or **-EL-LING**. 1 To have a running nose; also to snuffle. 2 To whine in a snuffling manner. — **sniv'el**, *n.*

snob (snŏb), *n.* A person who seeks to be associated with persons of higher social position than himself, and looks down on

persons he considers of lower rank or position. — **snob/bish** (snɒb'ɪʃ), *adj.* — **snob/bish-ness**, *n.*

snoop (snʊp), *n.* A meddlesome person. — *v. i.* To pry about in a furtive way.

snooze (snʊz), *v. i.* To take a nap. — *n.* A nap.

snore (snɔr), *v. i.* To breathe with a rough hoarse noise while sleeping. — **snore**, *n.*

snort (snɔrt), *v. i.* To force air violently and noisily through the nose, as horses sometimes do. — **snort**, *n.*

snout (snaut), *n.* 1 The long projecting nose of some animals. 2 *Colloq.* Nose.

snow (snə), *n.* Crystals of ice formed from the vapor of water in the air. — **snow/ball** (snə'bɔl'), *n.* — **snow/bank** (-bæŋk'), *n.* — **snow/drift** (-drɪft'), *n.* — **snow/fall** (-fɔl'), *n.* — **snow/flake** (-flæk'), *n.* — **snow/plow** (-pləʊ'), *n.* — **snow/storm** (-stɔrm'), *n.* — **snow/white** (-hwɪt'), *adj.* — **snow/y** (snəʊ), *adj.*

snow/drop (snə'drɒp'), *n.* A plant with narrow leaves and a nodding white flower that blooms early in the spring.

snow/shoe (snə'shəʊ), *n.* A light frame of wood strung with rawhide leather, worn under the shoe to prevent sinking down into soft snow. — *v. i.* To travel on snowshoes.

snub (snʊb), *v. t.*; **SNUBBED** (snʊbd); **SNUB-BING**. 1 To slight; ignore with disdain. 2 To slow up or check the motion of. — *n.* 1 An intentional slight. 2 A check upon motion. — *adj.* Turned up at the end, as a nose.

snuff (snʊf), *v. t.* 1 To pinch off the charred end of (a candle). 2 To put out (a candle). — *n.* The charred end of the wick of a candle. — **snuff/er**, *n.*

snuff (snʊf), *v. t.* 1 To inhale forcibly through the nose. 2 To smell. — *n.* 1 A sniff. 2 Pulverized tobacco made to be snuffed up the nose. — **snuff/box** (snʊf'bɒks'), *n.*

snuff/le (snʊf'li), *v. i.* 1 To snuff or sniff audibly and repeatedly. 2 To snuffle, as with a cold in the head. — **snuff/le**, *n.*

snug (snʊg), *adj.* 1 Comfortable; cozy. 2 Concealed; as, to lie snug till they go. 3 Close-fitting; tight. — **snug/ly**, *adv.* — **snug/ness**, *n.*

snug/gle (snʊg'li), *v. i.* To nestle; cuddle.

so (sə), *adv.* 1 As has been said, done, planned, etc. 2 In such manner. 3 Therefore. 4 Finally. 5 Thus. — *pron.* 1 Thereabouts. 2 The same.

soak (sɔk), *v. i. & t.* 1 To wet; saturate. 2 To suck up and absorb (liquid). — *Syn.* Drench, steep, impregnate. — *n.* 1 Act or process of soaking; condition of being soaked. 2 Liquid in which anything is soaked.

soap (səp), *n.* A cleansing substance, made usually by action of alkali on fat. — **soap/suds** (səp'sʊdz'), *n. pl.* — **soap/y** (səp), *adj.*

soap/stone (səp'stɔn'), *n.* A soft stone with a soapy feel.

soar (sɔr), *v. i.* To fly upward on or as on wings.

sob (sɒb), *v. i.*; **SOBBED** (sɒbd); **SOB/BING**. To weep with convulsive heavings of the chest or contractions of the throat. — **sob**, *n.*

so/ber (sə'bɛr), *adj.* 1 Temperate in the use of liquor. 2 Not drunk. 3 Serious or grave in mood, disposition, etc. 4 Not affected by passion or prejudice. — *Syn.* Solemn, earnest. — *Ant.* Drunk; excited; gay. — **so/ber-ly**, *adv.* — **so/ber-ness**, *n.*

so-bri'e-ty (sə-brɪ'ɛ-tɪ), *n.* State of being sober; soberness. — *Ant.* Drunkenness; excitement.

so/bri-quet (sə-brɪ'kɛt), *n.* Nickname.

so-called (sə'kɔld'), *adj.* Usually, but perhaps not accurately, called thus.

soc/er (sɒk'ɛr), *n.* A football game played between teams with eleven men on a side, and using a round football.

so/cia-ble (sə'sha-bəl), *adj.* Friendly; social; also, characterized by pleasant social relations. — *Syn.* Gracious, cordial, affable, genial. — *Ant.* Unsociable. — *n.* U. S. A friendly social gathering. — **so/cia-bil'i-ty** (-bɪ'lɪ-tɪ), *n.* — **so/cia-bly** (sə'sha-blɪ), *adv.*

so/cial (sə'shaɪl), *adj.* 1 Friendly; sociable. 2 Of or relating to society, or the leisure or pleasure-seeking class of people. 3 Of or relating to human beings as a body of interdependent persons. 4 Of or concerned with the welfare or contacts of human beings. 5 Socialistic. — *n.* A social gathering; a sociable. — *Ant.* Unsocial. — **so/cial-ly**, *adv.*

so/cial-ism (sə'shaɪl-ɪz'm), *n.* A theory of social organization based on government ownership, management, or control of means of production, distribution, and exchange. — **so/cial-ist** (-ɪst), *n. & adj.* — **so/cial-is'tic** (-ɪs'tɪk), *adj.*

so/cial-ize (sə'shaɪl-ɪz), *v. t.* To regulate according to the theory and practice of socialism. — **so/cial-i-za'tion** (-ɪ-zə'shun; -ɪ-zə-), *n.*

so-ci'e-ty (sə-sɪ'ɛ-tɪ), *n.* 1 Community life. 2 Any part of a community bound together by common interests and standards; specif., a leisure class indulging in social affairs. 3 A voluntary association of persons for common ends.

so-ci-ol'o-gy (sə-sɪ-ɔl'ɔ-jɪ; sɔ'shɪ-), *n.* The science that studies facts about human beings living together in social communities. — **so-ci-o-log'i-cal** (-ɔ-lɔj'ɪ-kəl), *adj.* — **so-ci-ol'o-gist** (-ɔl'ɔ-jɪst), *n.*

sock (sɒk), *n.* A stocking with a short leg.

sock/et (sɒk'ɛt; -ɪt), *n.* Any hollow thing, place, or device that receives and holds something else.

sod (sɒd), *n.* The layer of the soil filled with the roots of grass, herbs, etc.; turf. — *v. t.*; **SOD'DED**; **SOD'DING**. To cover with sod.

so/da (sə'də), *n.* 1 A powdery saltlike substance used in washing, making glass, etc. 2 A white substance used in medi-

āle, chēoric, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; īce, īll, charīty; ūld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

cine, baking powder, etc. 3 = SODA WATER.

soda water. A beverage of water charged with carbon dioxide and usually flavored.

sod'den (sōd'n), *adj.* 1 Without spirit; dulled. 2 Soaked; drenched. 3 Soggy from being improperly cooked.

so'di-um (sō'dī-ŭm), *n.* A waxy silver-white metallic element occurring in nature combined, as in salt, soda, etc.

so'di-um chlo'ride (klō'rid; -rīd), *n.* Common salt.

so-ev'er (sō-ēv'ēr), *adv.* 1 In any degree or manner. 2 At all; of any kind.

so'fa (sō'fā), *n.* A couch, usually upholstered and furnished with back and arms.

soft (sōft), *adj.* 1 Not hard. 2 Restful; gentle; soothing. 3 Emotionally susceptible. 4 Not prepared to endure hardship. 5 Not containing certain salts that prevent lathering; as, *soft water*. 6 Not alcoholic. 7 Bituminous; — of coal. — *Syn.* Bland, mild. — *Ant.* Hard; stern.

soft'ly, *adv.* — **soft'ness**, *n.* — **soft'-spo'ken**, *adj.*

sof'ten (sōf'tēn), *v. t. & i.* To make or become soft or softer. — **sof'ten-er**, *n.*

sog'gy (sōg'ī), *adj.* Heavy and damp.

soil (soil), *v. t.* 1 To corrupt. 2 To dirty. 3 To disgrace. — *v. i.* To become dirty. — *n.* Dirt; a stain or spot.

soil (soil), *n.* 1 Firm land; earth. 2 The loose surface material of the earth in which plants grow. 3 A country; region.

sol-ree', sol-rée' (swā-rā'; Fr. swā-rā'), *n.* An evening party.

so-journ' (sō-jŭrn'; sō'jŭrn; *Brit.* sōj'ŭrn, -ērn; sŭj'-), *v. i.* To dwell in a place temporarily. — **so'journ** (sō'jŭrn; sō-jŭrn'; *Brit.* sōj'ŭrn, -ērn; sŭj'-), *n.* — **so-journ'-er**, *n.*

Sol (sōl), *n.* The sun.

sol'ace (sōl'is), *n.* Comfort; relief from grief, anxiety, etc. — *v. t.* To comfort.

sol'ar (sō'lār), *adj.* Of, from, or relating to, the sun; as, *solar heat*; also measured by the earth's course in relation to the sun; as, the *solar year*.

sol'ar plex'us (plēk'sŭs), 1 A network of nerves situated behind the stomach. 2 *Colloq.* The pit of the stomach.

solar system. The sun with the group of celestial bodies which revolve about it.

sold (sōld), *past tense & past part.* of **SELL**.

sol'der (sōd'ēr), *n.* A metallic alloy used when melted to mend or join metallic surfaces. — *v. t.* 1 To join by solder. 2 To unite securely; cement. 3 To mend; patch up.

sol'dier (sōl'jēr), *n.* A person in military service; esp., an enlisted man as distinguished from a commissioned officer. — *v. i.* 1 To serve as a soldier. 2 To pretend to work, while doing merely enough to escape punishment. — **sol'dier-like'** (-līk'), *adj.* — **sol'dier-ly**, *adj.*

soldier of fortune. An adventurer (def. 2).

sol'dier-y (sōl'jēr-ī), *n.* The total force of soldiers in a district or country.

sole (sōl), *n.* 1 The under surface of the foot. 2 The bottom of a shoe, boot, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish (a shoe) with a sole.

sole (sōl), *n.* A small-mouthed flatfish esteemed as food.

sole (sōl), *adj.* Only; single; one. — **sole'-ly**, *adv.*

sol'e-cism (sōl'ē-sīz'm), *n.* 1 A mistake in speech; a grammatical error. 2 Any breach of etiquette.

sol'emn (sōl'ēm), *adj.* 1 Celebrated with religious rites. 2 Formal; ceremonious. 3 Serious; grave; earnest. 4 Somber; gloomy. — *Syn.* Ceremonial, conventional; sober. — **so-lem'ni-ty** (sō-lēm'nī-tī), *n.* — **sol'emn-ly**, *adv.*

sol'em-nize (sōl'ēm-nīz), *v. t.* 1 To honor solemnly; as, to *solemnize Sunday*. 2 To unite a couple in (marriage) with religious ceremony.

so-lic'it (sō-līs'it), *v. t.* 1 To entreat; beg. 2 To approach with a request for a subscription to a magazine, a charitable fund, etc. 3 To tempt; lure. — *Syn.* Ask, request. — **so-lic'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

so-lic'i-tor (sō-līs'it-ēr), *n.* 1 A person who solicits (subscriptions, etc.). 2 A lawyer.

so-lic'it-ous (sō-līs'it-ŭs), *adj.* 1 Worried; concerned. 2 Eager; willing. — *Syn.* Careful, anxious. — *Ant.* Unmindful; negligent. — **so-lic'it-ous-ly**, *adv.*

so-lic'i-tude (sō-līs'it-ŭd), *n.* Worry; concern. — *Ant.* Negligence; unmindfulness.

sol'id (sōl'id), *adj.* 1 Not hollow. 2 Thick; hard; neither liquid nor gaseous. 3 Firm; reliable. 4 All of one material, kind, etc. 5 Without a change, break, etc. 6 United into a whole; as, the *solid South*. — *Ant.* Fluid, liquid. — *n.* 1 A thing that has length, breadth, and thickness. 2 A solid substance. — **so-lid'i-ty** (sō-lid'it-ī), *n.* — **sol'id-ly**, *adv.*

sol'i-dar'i-ty (sōl'it-dār'it-ī), *n.* A unity of interests among a group of persons.

so-lid'i-fy (sō-lid'it-ī), *v. t. & i.* To make or become solid. — **so-lid'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fikā'shŭn), *n.*

so-lil'o-quize (sō-līl'ō-kwīz), *v. i.* To talk to oneself; to utter a soliloquy.

so-lil'o-quy (sō-līl'ō-kwī), *n.* A speech made by a person to himself; a monologue.

sol'i-taire' (sōl'it-tār'), *n.* 1 A single diamond set alone. 2 A card game which one person can play by himself.

sol'i-tar-y (sōl'it-tēr-ī; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī, -trī), *adj.* 1 Alone; apart from others. 2 Lonely; secluded. 3 Sole; only.

sol'i-tude (sōl'it-ŭd), *n.* 1 Loneliness; seclusion. 2 A lonely place. — *Syn.* Isolation.

so'lo (sō'lō), *n.* 1 A composition played or sung, or written to be played or sung, by one person. 2 Any action in which there is only one performer. — *adj.* 1 Alone. 2 Performed by one voice or instrument. — **so'lo-ist** (sō'lō-ist), *n.*

sol'stice (sōl'stīs), *n.* The time of the year when the sun is farthest north (*summer*

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

solstice, about June 22) or south (winter solstice, about Dec. 22) of the equator. — **sol-sti'tial** (söl-stīsh'äl), *adj.*

sol'u-ble (söl'ü-b'l), *adj.* 1 That can be dissolved in liquid. 2 That can be solved, explained, etc. — **sol'u-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*

so-lu'tion (sō-lū'shūn), *n.* 1 Act or process of solving a problem; also, an answer. 2 Act or process by which one substance is mixed with another substance, usually a liquid, forming a mixture consisting apparently of only one substance; also, a mixture thus formed.

solve (solv), *v. t.* To find the answer to (a problem, etc.) or a solution of (a mystery, etc.). — **solv'a-ble** (söl'vā-b'l), *adj.*

sol'ven-cy (söl'ven-sī), *n.* Condition of being solvent.

sol'vent (söl'vent), *adj.* 1 Able or sufficient to pay all legal debts. 2 That dissolves or can dissolve. — *n.* A substance, usually liquid, capable of or used in dissolving anything.

som'ber, som'bre (söm'bēr), *adj.* 1 Dark; dull; gloomy. 2 Serious; grave. — **som'ber-ly, som'bre-ly**, *adv.*

som-bre'ro (söm-brār'ō), *n.* A broad-brimmed felt hat originally worn in Spain and in Spanish America.

some (sūm), *adj.* 1 A certain; one. 2 Indefinite. 3 More or less. — *pron.* A certain indefinite number, amount, etc., as distinguished from the rest.

some'bod'y (sūm'bōd'ī; -būd'ī), *pron.* Some person. — *n.* A person of importance.

some'day' (sūm'dā'), *adv.* At some time in the future.

some'how (sūm'hōu) *adv.* By some means.

some'one' (sūm'wūn'), *pron.* Some person. — *n.* A somebody.

som'er-sault (sūm'ēr-sōlt), *n.* A leap or dive in which a person turns his heels over his head. — *v. i.* To turn a somersault.

some'thing (sūm'thīng), *n.* 1 A thing not decided, settled, etc. 2 A definite (but unnamed) thing, amount, etc.

some'time' (sūm'tīm'), *adv.* 1 At a future time. 2 At an unknown or unnamed time.

some'times' (sūm'tīmz'), *adv.* Occasionally.

some'what' (sūm'hwōt'), *n.* 1 Some part, amount, etc. 2 A person or thing resembling in some degree some other thing; as, the play is *somewhat* of a bore. — *adv.* A little; in some degree.

some'where' (sūm'hwār'), *adv.* In or to an unknown or unnamed place.

som'no-lent (söm'nō-lēnt), *adj.* Sleepy; drowsy. — **som'no-lence** (-lēns), *n.*

son (sūn), *n.* 1 A male offspring or descendant. 2 [*cap.*] Jesus Christ. 3 A person of a particular country, religion, etc.

so-na'ta (sō-nā'tā), *n.* An instrumental musical composition with three or four movements differing in rhythm but related in key.

song (sōng), *n.* 1 Something sung; vocal music. 2 Poetry; verse. 3 Musical setting for a poem or ballad. — **song'bird'** (-būrd'), *n.*

song'ster (sōng'stēr), *n.* One that sings. — **song'stress** (-strēs; -strīs), *n. fem.*

son'-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* SONS-IN-LAW. The husband of a person's daughter.

son'net (sōn'ēt; -It), *n.* A verse form of fourteen lines rhyming according to a definite pattern.

so-no'rous (sō-nō'rūs; *Brit. also* sōn'ō-rūs), *adj.* 1 Giving out sound when struck; resonant. 2 Loud, deep, or rich in sound; ringing. 3 Impressive; high-sounding. — **so-nor'i-ty** (sō-nōr'ī-tī), *n.*

soon (sōon), *adv.* 1 Before long. 2 Promptly; quickly. 3 Early. 4 Willingly; by choice.

soot (soot; soōt), *n.* A black substance formed when something burns, coloring smoke and sticking to the sides of the chimney carrying the smoke. — **soot'y**, *adj.*

sooth (soōth), *n.* Archaic. Truth.

soothe (soōth), *v. t.* 1 To pacify by flattery, attention, etc. 2 To calm; quiet; comfort. — **sooth'er** (soōth'ēr), *n.* — **sooth'ing-ly** (soōth'īng-lī), *adv.*

sooth'say'er (soōth'sā'ēr), *n.* A person who foretells events. — **sooth'say'ing**, *n.*

sop (sōp), *v. t.*; **SOPPED** (sōpt); **SOP'PING**. 1 To steep or dip in or as if in a liquid. 2 To soak; also, to mop (up), as water. — *v. i.* To ooze or soak. — *n.* A conciliatory bribe, gift, or the like.

soph'ism (sōf'īz'm), *n.* An argument, esp. one embodying a subtle fallacy but not intended as a deception.

soph'ist (sōf'īst), *n.* A philosopher, esp. one who indulges in sophisms.

so-phis'tic (sō-fls'tīk), **so-phis'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.* Of or characteristic of sophists or sophistry. — **Syn.** Fallacious. — **Ant.** Valid.

so-phis'ti-cat'ed (sō-fls'tī-kāt'ēd; -Id), *adj.* 1 Of persons, made wise, esp. worldly-wise, by experience, disillusionment, etc. 2 Of a nature to interest such persons; as, a *sophisticated* novel. — **so-phis'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.*

soph'ist-ry (sōf'īs-trī), *n.* Deceptively subtle reasoning.

soph'o-more (sōf'ō-mōr), *n.* A student in the second year of his course in college or high school.

so-po-rif'ic (sō-pō-rīf'īk; sōp'ō-), *adj.* 1 Causing sleep. 2 Lethargic.

so-pra'no (sō-prā'nō; -prān'ō), *n.* In music: 1 The highest quality of voice; also, a part for this voice. 2 A singer with such a voice. — **so-pra'no**, *adj.*

sor'cer-y (sōr'sēr-ī), *n.* Use of magic; witchcraft. — **sor'cer-er** (-ēr), *n.* — **sor'cer-ess** (-ēs; -Is), *n. fem.*

sor'did (sōr'dīd), *adj.* 1 Filthy; dirty. 2 Vile; base. — **sor'did-ly**, *adv.* — **sor'did-ness**, *n.*

sore (sōr), *adj.* 1 Causing pain; hurting. 2 Causing worry or distress. 3 Severe; in-

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

tense. 4 *Colloq.* Irritated; angry. — *n.*

1 A sore place on one's body; also, an ulcer or a boil. 2 A source of irritation or vexation. — *sore'ly*, *adv.* — *sore'ness*, *n.*

sor'ghum (sôr'gûm), *n.* A tall grass native to the Old World tropics, grown for seed, for forage, and for its juice which can be made into molasses.

so-ror'i-ty (sô-rôr'î-tî), *n.* A club of girls or women, as in a college.

sor'el (sôr'êl), *n.* Any one of several sourjuiced herbs.

sor'row (sôr'ô), *n.* 1 Pain of mind caused by some loss; unhappiness; sadness. 2 Repentance for having done something wrong. 3 A cause of grief. — *Ant.* Joy.

— *sor'row-ful* (sôr'ô-fûl; -f'ul), *adj.* — *sor'row-ful-ly*, *adv.*

sor'ry (sôr'î), *adj.* 1 Feeling sorrow, grief, regret, etc. 2 Worthless; contemptible. 3 Dismal; gloomy.

sort (sôrt), *n.* 1 A group of persons or things that have similar characteristics. 2 Way; fashion; manner. 3 Quality; nature. — *v. t.* To put in a certain place according to class, order, etc. — *Syn.* Assort, classify. — *v. i.* To suit; harmonize.

sor'tie (sôr'tê), *n.* 1 An assault by troops from a besieged place against the besiegers. 2 *Mil. Aviation.* One mission or attack by one plane.

so-so (sô'sô), *adv.* Also *so so*. Passably.

sot (sôt), *n.* A habitual drunkard. — *sot'tish* (sôt'îsh), *adj.*

sou-brette (sôo-brê't'), *n.* An actress playing the part of a coquettish maidservant or a frivolous young woman.

souf'flê' (sôo-flâ'; sôo-flâ), *n.* A spongy hot dish lightened in baking by stiffly beaten egg whites.

sough (sûf; sou), *n.* A murmuring sighing sound, as of the wind through trees. — *sough*, *v. i.*

sought (sôt), *past tense & past part. of SEEK.*

soul (sôl), *n.* 1 Something in man which is believed to be the source of, and determining factor in, his spiritual being. 2 Man's moral and emotional nature. 3 The essential part of anything. 4 The moving spirit; as, he was the *soul* of the movement. 5 Courage; also, charity, generosity. 6 A human being. — *Ant.* Body. — *soul'less* (sôl'lês; -lîs), *adj.*

soul'ful (sôl'fûl; -f'ul), *adj.* Full of, or showing, deep feeling.

sound (sound), *adj.* 1 Free from flaw or defect. 2 Healthy; in good condition. 3 Firm; strong; also, safe; secure. 4 Solid. 5 Free from error; right. 6 Showing good judgment. 7 Thorough. 8 Undisturbed; as, a *sound* sleep. 9 Legally valid. — *Ant.* Fallacious. — *sound'ly*, *adv.*

sound (sound), *n.* 1 A long passage of water, wider than a strait, often connecting two larger bodies of water; as, Long Island *sound*. 2 The air bladder of a fish.

sound (sound), *v. t.* 1 To measure the depth of, esp. by a weighted line dropped from the surface; to fathom. 2 To probe. — *v. i.* 1 To find the depth of water, esp. with a weighted line. 2 To dive down suddenly, as a fish when hooked.

sound (sound), *n.* 1 Something heard; a noise. 2 A mental impression carried or given by a special tone or noise. 3 The distance within which a certain noise may be heard. — *Ant.* Silence. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To make or cause to make a noise. 2 To order or proclaim by a sound or sounds. 3 To carry a certain impression as it is heard. 4 To examine the condition of something by causing it to give out sounds.

— *sound'er*, *n.* — *sound'less*, *adj.* — *sound'proof* (-prôof'), *adj.*

soup (sôp), *n.* Well-seasoned broth, made from meat or vegetables, or both.

sour (sour), *adj.* 1 Having an acid or tart taste, like vinegar. 2 Spoiled; as *sour* milk. 3 Unpleasant; disagreeable. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To become, or cause to become, acid, spoiled, rancid, etc. 2 To become, or cause to become, cross, ill-tempered, etc. — *sour'ly*, *adv.* — *sour'ness*, *n.*

source (sôrs), *n.* 1 The beginning of a stream; spring, fountain, or the like. 2 Origin; beginning. — *Ant.* Termination; outcome.

souse (sous), *v. t. & i.* 1 To pickle. 2 To plunge into a liquid. 3 To drench. — *n.* 1 Something steeped in pickle, as pigs' feet. 2 Brine. 3 A soaking in some liquid, as for pickling.

south (south; *colloquially* sou in compounds), *n.* 1 The direction which lies behind a person facing the North Star; direction or point opposite the north. 2 The southern section of a country. 3 [*cap.*] The part of the United States which lies south of Mason and Dixon's line and the southern boundary of Missouri and Kansas. — *adj.* Southern. — *adv.* To or toward the south.

south'east' (south'êst'; see SOUTH, *n.*), *n.* The direction halfway between south and east; also, a section lying in this direction. — *south'east'* (-êst'), *adj. & adv.* — *south'east'ern*, *adj.*

south'east'er (south'ês'têr; see SOUTH, *n.*), *n.* A storm or wind coming from the southeast.

south'er-ly (sûth'êr-lî), *adj.* Southern.

south'ern (sûth'êrn), *adj.* 1 Located in or toward the south; also, proceeding from or toward the south. 2 Facing south. 3 Produced in or characteristic of a region or country in the south. — *south'ern-most* (-môst), *adj.*

south'ern-er (sûth'êr-nêr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the south, esp. [*cap.*] U. S., of the South.

south'ward (south'wêrd; *naut.* sûth'êrd), *south'wards* (-wêrdz; -êrdz), *adv.* Toward the south.

south'ward, *adj.* Lying or moving toward the south.

south'west' (south'wĕst'; see SOUTH, n.), *n.* Direction halfway between south and west; also, a region lying in this direction. — **south'west'** (-wĕst'), *adj. & adv.* — **south'west'ern** (-wĕs'tĕrn), *adj.* — **south'west'er** (south'wĕs'tĕr; see SOUTH, n.), *n.* A storm or wind from the southwest. — **south'west'er-ly**, *adj. & adv.* Toward or from the southwest. — **sou've-nir'** (sōo'vē-nĕr'; sōo'vē-nĕr), *n.* Something serving as a reminder; memento. — **sou'west'er** (sou'wĕs'tĕr), *n.* 1 A southwester. 2 A waterproof hat worn at sea in stormy weather. — **sov'er-eign** (sōv'ĕr-ĭn; sōv'rĭn; sūv'-), *adj.* 1 Chief; highest. 2 Supreme in power or authority. 3 Having independent authority. 4 Excellent; fine. — **Syn.** Dominant, predominant, paramount; free. — *n.* 1 A person or body of persons holding the supreme power and authority in a state. 2 A gold coin of Great Britain, worth one pound. — **sov'er-eign-ty** (sōv'ĕr-ĭn-tĭ; sōv'rĭn-tĭ; sūv'-), *n.* 1 Supremacy in rule or power. 2 Position of a king, emperor, czar, or the like. 3 The supreme political power in a state. — **so'vi-et'** (sō'vĭ-ĕt'; sō'vĭ-ĕt), *n.* 1 A council. 2 Either of the two local governing bodies (**village soviets**, **town soviets**) in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, established 1917. — **so'vi-et'ism** (sō'vĭ-ĕt'-ĭz'm), *n.* — **so'vi-et'ize** (-ĭz), *v. t.* — **sow** (sou), *n.* A female hog. — **sow** (sō), *v. t.*; *past* SOWED (sōd); *past part.* SOWN (sōn) or SOWED; *pres. part.* SOW'ING. 1 To scatter, as seed, on the earth for growing. 2 To scatter seed over (a field, etc.). 3 To scatter abroad. — **soy** (soi), *n.* In full, **soy'bean'** (soi'bĕn'). Also **so'ya** (sō'yā). An Asiatic legume, grown for forage or for its seeds which yield meal, flour, and an edible oil. — **spa** (spā; spō), *n.* A mineral spring; also, a resort developed around mineral springs. — **space** (spās), *n.* 1 The limitless area in which all things exist and move. 2 Some small measurable part of this limitless area. 3 A definite place, as a seat, stateroom, etc., on a train, steamer, or the like. 4 A period of time. — *v. t.* To arrange with spaces in between; to place at intervals. — **spa'cious** (spā'shūs), *adj.* Very large in extent; roomy. — **Syn.** Commodious, capacious, ample. — **spa'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **spa'cious-ness**, *n.* — **spade** (spād), *n.* An implement for turning over earth. — *v. t.* To dig with a spade. — **spade'ful**, *n.* — **spade** (spād), *n.* A playing card of a suit (**spades**) marked with black figures resembling a pointed spade. — **spa-ghet'ti** (spā-gĕt'tĭ), *n.* A food paste made chiefly from wheat flour and formed in thin solid strings. — **spake** (spāk), *archaic past tense* of SPEAK. — **span** (spān), *n.* 1 In English measure, 9

inches. 2 A limited portion of time. 3 The spread of an arch, beam, truss, etc., from one support to another. 4 A pair of horses, mules, etc., driven together. — *v. t.*; **SPANNED** (spānd); **SPAN'NING**. 1 To measure. 2 To extend over or reach across. — **span'gle** (spāng'g'l), *n.* A small disk of shining metal, esp. one used on a dress for ornament. — *v. t.* To set or adorn with or as with spangles. — **Span'lard** (spān'yĕrd), *n.* A native or citizen of Spain. — **span'lel** (spān'yĕl; *colloq. or dial.* spān'l), *n.* A dog of a small breed, with short legs, long silky hair, and drooping ears. — **Span'ish** (spān'ish), *adj.* Of or relating to Spain, the Spaniards, or their language. — *n.* 1 The language of Spain. 2 The people of Spain, collectively. — **Span'ish A-mer'i-ca**. All of South America (except Brazil and the Guianas), Central America (except British Honduras), Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic. — **Span'ish A-mer'i-can**, *n. & adj.* — **spank** (spāngk), *v. t.* To strike the buttocks of, as with the open hand. — **spank**, *n.* — **spank'ing**, *adj.* Brisk; lively; as, a **spank-ing** breeze. — **spar** (spār), *n.* A mast, yard, boom, gaff, or the like, on a vessel. — **spar** (spār), *v. i.*; **SPARRED** (spārd); **SPAR'RING**. To box with the fists, esp. scientifically. — **spare** (spār), *v. t.* 1 To use frugally or rarely. 2 To exempt (a person) from (something). 3 To get along without. 4 To refrain from punishing or injuring; to show mercy to. — *adj.* 1 Held in reserve. 2 Surplus. 3 Not liberal or profuse. 4 Lean; thin. 5 Scanty; frugal. — **Syn.** Extra, superfluous; lanky, scrawny; meager, sparse, skimpy. — **Ant.** Corpulent; profuse. — *n.* 1 A spare, or duplicate, part, as an automobile tire. 2 In bowling, the knocking down of all the pins in two bowls. — **spar'ing** (spār'ing), *adj.* Saving; frugal. — **Syn.** Thrifty, economical. — **Ant.** Lavish. — **spar'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **spark** (spärk), *n.* 1 A small particle of fire thrown off by a burning substance or struck out at the impact of steel on flint. 2 A sparkle. 3 A particle capable of being kindled or developed; a germ. 4 *Elec.* The light accompanying a sudden discharge of electricity between two conductors, as through the air. — *v. i.* To emit or produce sparks. — **spark** (spärk), *n.* A showy, gay fellow; a gallant. — **spar'kle** (spär'k'l), *n.* 1 A spark; a gleam. 2 Animation. — *v. i. & t.* 1 To gleam; flash. 2 To effervesce. — **spar'kler** (-klĕr), *n.* — **spar'row** (spär'ō), *n.* A small dull-colored bird with a short stout bill. — **sparse** (spärs), *adj.* Thinly scattered;

scanty. — **Syn.** Meager, spare, skimpy. —

Ant. Dense. — **sparse**ly, *adv.*

spasm (spāz'm), *n.* 1 *Med.* An involuntary and unnatural contraction of a muscle. 2 Any sudden, violent, and temporary effort, feeling, etc. — **spas-mod'ic** (spāz-mōd'ik), *adj.* — **spas-mod'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

spat (spāt), *n.* The young of the oyster or other bivalve mollusk.

spat (spāt), *n.* A short leather gaiter.

spat (spāt), *v. i.*; **SPAT'TED**; **SPAT'TING**. To slap; also, to quarrel. — **spat**, *n.*

spat (spāt), *past tense & past part.* of **SPRT**.

spate (spāt), *n.* *Brit.* A freshet; flood.

spa'tial (spā'shāl), *adj.* Of or relating to space.

spat'ter (spāt'tēr), *v. t.* 1 To splash with drops of liquid. 2 To sprinkle around.

— *n.* 1 A splashing with drops. 2 A drop or splash scattered on something.

spat'n-la (spāt'n-lā), *n.* A flexible knife-like implement for spreading paints, drugs, etc.

spav'in (spāv'in), *n.* A disease of horses marked by a bony enlargement of the ankle of the hind foot. — **spav'ined** (-ind), *adj.*

spawn (spōn), *n.* 1 The eggs of fishes, oysters, and other water animals that produce many small eggs. 2 Any offspring, esp. when produced in great quantities. — *v. t.*

& *i.* 1 To deposit (spawn). 2 To bring forth or generate, esp. in large numbers.

speak (spēk), *v. i.*; *past* **SPOKE** (spōk); *past part.* **SPO'KEN** (spō'kēn); *pres. part.* **SPEAK'ING**. Archaic *past tense* **SPAKE** (spāk).

1 To utter words. 2 To express opinions. 3 To address a gathering. 4 To make application, as for tickets, etc.

— *v. t.* 1 To express orally. 2 To express in any way. 3 To use, or be able to use, in talking. — **speak'er**, *n.*

speak'-eas'y (spēk'ēz'), *n.* *Slang, U. S.* An illicit drinking place.

spear (spēr), *n.* 1 A long-shafted weapon with a sharp point, for thrusting, throwing, etc. 2 A sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, for spearing fish, etc. 3 A young shoot, as of grass. — *v. t.* & *i.* To strike or pierce with or as with a spear. — **spear'-head** (-hēd'), *n.* — **spear'man** (-mān), *n.*

spear'mint (spēr'mint'), *n.* The common garden mint.

spe'cial (spēsh'āl), *adj.* 1 Uncommon; noteworthy. 2 Individual; unique. 3 Particularly favored; intimate. 4 Extra; as, a *special* edition. 5 Confined to a definite field of action, purpose, occasion, etc. — *n.* A special person or thing. — **spe'cial-ly**, *adv.*

spe'cial-ist (spēsh'āl-ist), *n.* One who devotes himself to some special branch of activity in his business, profession, studies, etc. — **spe'cial-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

spe'cial-ize (spēsh'āl-iz), *v. i.* To concentrate one's efforts on a special business, subject, etc. — **spe'cial-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'-), *n.*

spe'cial-ty (spēsh'āl-tī), *n.* 1 A particular quality or detail. 2 A product of a special

kind to serve a special person. 3 A branch of knowledge, business, etc., to which a person devotes himself.

spe'cie (spē'shī), *n.* Coin, usually of gold or silver.

spe'cies (spē'shīz or, esp. in pl., spē'shēz), *n.* 1 A sort; kind; variety. 2 A group of plants or animals whose members are very nearly alike, differing only in unimportant ways.

spe-cif'ic (spē-sīf'ik), *adj.* 1 Having the particular quality that makes one member of a species like the rest of the members. 2 Definite; exact. 3 Preventing or curing disease because of some special quality or action. — **Ant.** Generic; vague. — *n.*

Med. A specific remedy. — **spe-cif'i-cal-ly** (-i-kāl-ī), *adv.*

spec'i-fi-ca'tion (spēs'ī-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* 1 Something specified; an item. 2 A description of work to be done, materials to be used, etc., as in building.

specific gravity. The ratio of the weight of any volume of a substance to the weight of an equal volume of some other substance (usually water for solids and liquids, and air or hydrogen for gases) taken as the standard or unit.

spec'i-fy (spēs'ī-fī), *v. t.* To mention or name specifically.

spec'i-men (spēs'ī-mēn), *n.* A part or a single thing that shows what the whole thing or group is like; a sample.

spe'clous (spē'shūs), *adj.* Seeming to be honest, just, beautiful, etc., but not really so; plausible.

speck (spēk), *n.* 1 A small spot or blemish. 2 A small particle; a bit. — **speck**, *v. t.*

speck'le (spēk'lē), *n.* A little speck in or on anything; a spot. — **speck'le**, *v. t.*

spec'ta-cle (spēk'tā-k'l; -tī-k'l), *n.* 1 Something exhibited to view; esp., an impressive public display. 2 *pl.* Eyeglasses held in place by passing bows over the ears. — **spec'ta-cled** (-k'ld), *adj.*

spec-tac'u-lar (spēk-tāk'ū-lēr), *adj.* Sensational; striking; showy.

spec-ta'tor (spēk-tā'tēr; spēk'tā-tēr), *n.* A person who looks on, as at a play or picture. — **Syn.** Observer, witness.

spec'ter, spec'tre (spēk'tēr), *n.* A visible disembodied spirit; apparition.

spec'tral (spēk'trāl), *adj.* 1 Of, like, or relating to, a specter. 2 Of, relating to, or made by the spectrum; as, *spectral* analysis.

spec'tro-scope (spēk'trō-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument for forming spectra. — **spec'tro-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik), *adj.*

spec'trum (spēk'trūm), *n.*; *pl.* **SPEC'TRA** (-trā). The images formed when a ray of light is broken up, as by a prism, and then brought together so that its parts are arranged in the order of their wave lengths, as in the rainbow.

spec'u-late (spēk'ū-lāt), *v. i.* 1 To ponder; meditate. 2 To engage in a business deal where a good profit may be made at

considerable risk. — **Syn.** Reason, reflect, think, deliberate. — **spec'u-la'tion** (spĕk'-ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **spec'u-la'tive** (spĕk'-ū-lā-tīv; -lā-tīv), *adj.* — **spec'u-la'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **spec'u-la'tor** (-lā'tēr), *n.*

sped (spĕd), *past tense & past part. of SPEED.*

speech (spĕch), *n.* 1 The power of speaking. 2 Act or manner of speaking. 3 Talk; conversation. 4 A formal public discourse. 5 A particular language. — **speech'less**, *adj.*

speed (spĕd), *n.* 1 Success; as, I wish you good speed. 2 Swiftmess; rapidity. 3 Rate of motion or performance. 4 A transmission gear, as in an automobile. — **Syn.** Haste, hurry, dispatch; momentum, pace. — **v. i.**; **SPEED** (spĕd) or **SPEED'ED** (spĕd'ĕd; -ĭd); **SPEED'ING**. 1 To prosper. 2 To go fast. — **v. t.** To send off with speed. — *adj.* Of or relating to speed; denoting something that regulates or indicates speed. — **speed'i-ly**, *adv.* — **speed'y**, *adj.*

speed-om'e-ter (spĕd-ŏm'ĕ-tēr), *n.* An instrument for indicating speed.

speed'way (spĕd'wā'), *n.* A road on which speeding is allowed.

speed'well (spĕd'wĕl), *n.* A low creeping plant bearing spikes of small white, bluish, or pink flowers.

spell (spĕl), *v. t.* To take the place of someone for a time. — *n.* 1 The relief of one person by another in any work or duty. 2 One's turn at work, duty, etc. 3 A period of rest from work, duty, etc. 4 A fit, as of illness, depression, etc.

spell (spĕl), *n.* A magic formula; incantation; charm.

spell (spĕl), *v. t.*; **SPELLED** (spĕld) or **SPELT** (spĕlt); **SPELL'ING**. 1 To name, write, or print in order the letters of (a word, etc.). 2 To mean; signify. — **v. i.** To spell words.

spell'bind'er (spĕl'bīn'dēr), *n.* U.S. A public speaker who holds his audience spellbound by his eloquence.

spell'bound (spĕl'bound'), *adj.* Entranced; fascinated.

spell'er (spĕl'ēr), *n.* 1 One who spells. 2 A book with exercises for teaching how to spell.

spelt (spĕlt), *past tense & past part. of SPELL.*

spend (spĕnd), *v. t.*; **SPENT** (spĕnt); **SPEND'ING**. 1 To expend, or use up, as money, labor, etc. 2 To use wastefully; squander. 3 To pass; as, to spend the winter in Florida.

spend'thrift (spĕnd'thrĭft'), *n.* A wastrel; prodigal.

spent (spĕnt), *past tense & past part. of SPEND.* — *adj.* Exhausted; used up.

sperm (spŭrm), *n.* The fluid produced by male animals which impregnates the eggs of the female.

sper'ma-to-zo'on (spŭr'mā-tō-zō'ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -zōa. A male sperm cell.

spew (spĕw), *v. t. & i.* To vomit.

sphere (sfēr), *n.* 1 A figure so shaped that every point on its surface is an equal distance from the center of the figure; a ball; globe. 2 Any globe or globular body, esp. a celestial body. 3 Range of action, influence, etc.; field. — **spher'i-cal** (sfēr'ī-kāl), *adj.* — **spher'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

spheroid (sfēr'oid), *n.* A figure like a sphere but not perfectly round. — **spheroid'al** (sfēr'oid'āl; -d'āl), *adj.*

sphinx (sfīngks), *n.* 1 In Greek mythology, a monster with the head and chest of a woman, the body of a lion, and wings. The most famous sphinx was represented as one who asked a riddle of persons who passed and destroyed those who could not answer it. 2 A person whose character and motives are hard to understand.

spice (spīs), *n.* 1 Any of various aromatic flavorings used in cookery, as nutmeg and cinnamon. 2 Something that adds interest and relish. — **v. t.** To season with spices. — **spic'y** (spīs'ī), *adj.*

spick'-and-span, *adj.* Quite new; also, neat and tidy. — **Ant.** Filthy.

spic'ule (spīk'ūl), *n.* A slender pointed body, esp. of bony material.

spid'er (spī'dēr), *n.* 1 A wingless insect-like animal with eight legs and a body divided into two parts. 2 A metal frying pan with a long handle. — **spī'der-y** (-ī), *adj.*

spig'ot (spīg'ūt), *n.* U.S. A faucet or cock.

spike (spīk), *n.* 1 An ear of corn or grain. 2 An elongated flower cluster.

spike (spīk), *n.* 1 Any of various pointed projections, as on the sole of a shoe to prevent slipping. 2 A very large nail. — **v. t.** To pierce with or as with a spike. — **spīk'y** (spīk'ī), *adj.*

spill (spīl), *v. t.*; **SPILED** (spīld) or **SPILT** (spīlt); **SPILL'ING**. 1 To cause or allow unintentionally to run out or slop over; as, to spill water from a glass; hence, to lose or allow to be scattered. 2 To shed, as blood. — **v. i.** To run out or over with resulting loss or waste. — *n.* 1 A spilling or being spilled. 2 Something spilled. 3 Spillway.

spill'way (spīl'wā'), *n.* A passage for surplus water in a reservoir or river; a part of a dam over which surplus water flows.

spilt (spīlt), *past tense & past part. of SPILL.*

spin (spīn), *v. t.*; **SPUN** (spŭn); **SPIN'NING**. 1 To draw out (fiber) and twist into threads; also, to form (thread) by such means. 2 To form (a web, cocoon, etc.) in the manner of spiders, silkworms, etc. 3 To produce slowly and by degrees; as, to spin a story. 4 To twirl, as a top. — **v. i.** 1 To make thread from fiber by drawing and twisting it. 2 To form a web, cocoon, or the like. 3 To whirl, as a top; to feel as if whirling, as one's head in an attack of dizziness. 4 To move rapidly along, as in an automobile. — *n.* 1 A whirl; twirl. 2 Rapid motion over a course. — **spin'ner**, *n.*

Elle, ébolic, câre, âdd, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; ève, hêre, èvent, ènd, silènt, makèr; îce, îll, charîty; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cönnect; fôod,

spin'ach (spīn'ich; -ij), *n.* A garden herb cultivated for its edible leaves.

spi'nal col'umn (spī'nāl; -n'l), *Anatomy.* The series of small connected bones forming the backbone.

spin'dle (spīn'dl), *n.* 1 A round tapering stick or rod by which fibers are twisted in spinning. 2 Any slender pin or rod, as one on which to stick papers temporarily, or one which turns or on which something else turns (as an axle or shaft).

spin'dling (spīn'dling), *adj.* Tall and thin.

spin'dly (spīn'dli), *adj.* Spindling.

spine (spīn), *n.* 1 A stiff sharp outgrowth on a plant or animal. 2 The backbone, or spinal column. — **spi'nal** (spī'nāl; -n'l), *adj.* — **spineless**, *adj.* — **spin'y** (spīn'i), *adj.*

spin'ning (spīn'ing), *n.* The work or business of making raw cotton, wool, flax, etc., into thread or yarn.

spinning wheel. A machine for spinning thread or yarn, in which a wheel drives a single spindle.

spin'ster (spīn'stēr), *n.* An unmarried woman; popularly, an old maid. — **spin'ster-hood** (-hōd), *n.*

spi'ral (spī'rāl), *adj.* 1 Winding or coiling around a center or pole in gradually enlarging circles. 2 Circling around a center like the thread of a screw. — *n.* Anything that has a spiral form; also, a single coil in a spiral object. — *v. i.* To move in a spiral course.

spire (spīr), *n.* 1 A slender tapering stalk, as of grass. 2 A pointed tip, as of a deer's horn. 3 A steeple. — **spir'y** (spī'r'i), *adj.*

spir'it (spīr'it), *n.* 1 The breath of life. 2 [cap.] The Holy Ghost. 3 A specter; ghost. 4 An individual; person. 5 Disposition; mood. 6 Liveliness; vehemence. 7 Loyalty; as, school spirit. 8 Intent; real meaning. 9 Any distilled alcoholic liquor or fuel. — *v. t.* To carry off swiftly and secretly. — *adj.* 1 Of spirits; as, the spirit world. 2 That uses spirit as fuel; as, a spirit lamp. — **spir'it-less**, *adj.*

spir'it-ed (spīr'it-ēd; -tīd), *adj.* Animated; lively.

spir'it-u-al (spīr'it-ū-āl), *adj.* 1 Of or belonging to man's spirit; not material. 2 Of or relating to the moral feelings or states of the soul. 3 Pure; holy. 4 Sacred; ecclesiastical. — *Ant.* Physical; carnal; material; temporal. — *n.* A religious narrative song which originated among the Negroes of the southern United States. — **spir'it-u-al-i-ty** (-āl'i-ti), *n.* — **spir'it-u-al-ly**, *adv.*

spir'it-u-al-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The belief that spirits of the dead hold intercourse with mortals by means of physical phenomena, as table rappings, or during abnormal states, as the trance of a medium. — **spir'it-u-al-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **spir'it-u-al-is'tic** (-is'tik), *adj.*

spir'it-u-ous (spīr'it-ū-ūs), *adj.* Containing spirit (alcohol); as, spirituous liquors.

spirt (spūrt), *n.* & *v. t. & i.* Spurt; gush.

spit (spīt), *n.* 1 A thin pointed iron rod for holding meat to be roasted over a fire. 2 A point of land that runs out into the water. — *v. t.*; **SPIT'TED**; **SPIT'TING**. To pierce with or as with a spit.

spit (spīt), *v. t. & i.*; **SPAT** (spāt) or **SPIT**; **SPIT'TING**. 1 To eject (saliva) from the mouth. 2 To send forth as if by expectorating. — *n.* 1 Saliva; also, act of spitting. 2 Perfect likeness; as, he is the spit and image of his father. 3 A flurry of snow or rain.

spite (spīt), *n.* Ill will, with a wish to annoy, anger, or defeat; petty malice. — *Syn.* Malignity, spleen, grudge, malevolence. — *v. t.* To thwart, shame, etc. — **spite'ful** (-fōl; -f'l), *adj.* — **spite'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **spite'ful-ness**, *n.*

spit'tle (spīt'tl), *n.* Saliva; spit.

spit-toon' (spī-tōon'), *n.* A receptacle for spit; cuspidor.

splash (splāsh), *v. t.* 1 To dash about (water, mud, etc.). 2 To scatter water, mud, etc., upon; to spatter. — *v. i.* 1 To strike and dash about water, mud, etc. 2 To fall or strike with a splashing noise. 3 To spatter. — *Syn.* Sprinkle, besprinkle, bespatter. — **splash**, *n.*

splat'ter (splāt'tēr), *n. & v.* Spatter.

splay (splā), *v. t.* 1 To spread out. 2 To slope or slant, as the side of a door or window. — *n.* 1 Spread. 2 Slope; slant. — *adj.* Spread out; turned outward; as, a splay foot; hence, clumsy; awkward. — **splay'-kneed'** (-nēd'), *adj.* — **splay'-leg'ged**, *adj.* — **splay'-toed'**, *adj.*

spleen (splēn), *n.* 1 A glandlike ductless organ located near the stomach in most vertebrates, having some connection with nutritive processes. 2 Spite; malice. — *Syn.* Malignity, grudge, malevolence, ill will.

splen'did (splēn'dīd), *adj.* 1 Brilliant. 2 Showy; gorgeous. 3 Illustrious. 4 Excellent. — *Syn.* Resplendent, glorious, sublime, superb. — **splen'did-ly**, *adv.*

splen'dor, splen'dour (splēn'dēr), *n.* 1 Brilliance. 2 Pomp; magnificence.

sple-net'ic (splē-nēt'ik), *adj.* 1 Splenic. 2 Spiteful; malicious; irritable.

splen'ic (splēn'ik; splē'n'ik), *adj.* Of, relating to, or located in, the spleen.

splice (splis), *v. t.* 1 To unite, as two ropes, by weaving the strands together. 2 To unite, as two timbers, by lapping the ends. — **splice**, *n.*

splint (splint), *n.* 1 A thin strip of wood interwoven with others to make a basket, a chair seat, etc. 2 A device made of wood, plaster, metal, etc., and used to keep in place an injured part of the body, as a broken arm.

splin'ter (splīn'tēr), *n.* A thin piece of anything split off lengthwise; a splinter. — *v. t. & i.* To split into splinters.

split (splīt), *v. t. & i.*; **SPLIT**; **SPLIT'TING**. 1 To divide (a log, board, etc.) lengthwise. 2 To burst or break in pieces. 3 To divide into parts or sections. — *Syn.* Rend,

cleave, rip, tear. — *n.* 1 A crack or lengthwise break. 2 A division. — *adj.* Divided; cleft.

split'ting (splīt'ing), *adj.* That splits; specif., causing a feeling of rending asunder; as, a *splitting* headache.

splotch (splōch), *n.* & *v.* Blotch.

splurge (splūrj), *n.* *Colloq.* A showy display. — *splurge*, *v. i.*

sput'ter (splūt'ēr), *n.* & *v. i.* & *t.* Sputter.

spoil (spoil), *v. t.*; **SPOILED** (spoild) or **SPOILT** (spoilt); **SPOIL'ING**. 1 To rob; pillage. 2 To damage or destroy the use or value of. 3 To pamper. — *Syn.* Injure, harm, hurt, impair, mar; indulge, humor. — *v. i.* To decay, as fruit. — *Syn.* Decompose, rot, putrefy, disintegrate, crumble. — *n.* Pillage; booty. — **spoil'er**, *n.*

spoke (spōk), *past tense & archaic past part.* of **SPEAK**.

spoke (spōk), *n.* 1 Any of the rods extending from the hub of a wheel to the rim. 2 A rung of a ladder.

spo'ken (spō'kēn), *past part.* of **SPEAK**.

spokes'man (spōks'mān), *n.* One who speaks as the representative of another or others.

spo'li-a'tion (spō'li-ā'shūn), *n.* A plundering; a pillaging.

sponge (spūnj), *n.* 1 The elastic porous mass of fibers that form the skeleton of certain animals living in warm seas; also, one of these animals. 2 Act of bathing with a sponge (def. 1). 3 Any spongelike substance. — *v. t.* & *i.* 1 To gather or fish for sponges. 2 To bathe with a sponge. 3 To live or eat at another person's expense. — **spong'er** (spūnj'ēr), *n.* — **spon'gy** (spūnj'ij), *adj.*

spon'sor (spōn'sēr), *n.* 1 A person who takes the responsibility for some other person or thing; a surety. 2 A godparent. 3 A business firm that pays the broadcaster and performers for a radio program that introduces advertising of its product. — *Syn.* Patron, guarantor. — **spon'sorship**, *n.*

spon-ta'ne-ous (spōn-tā'nē-ūs), *adj.* 1 Done or produced freely, naturally, and without constraint. 2 Acting or taking place without external force or cause; as, **spontaneous combustion** is the taking fire of a mass of material from the heat it produces within itself. — *Syn.* Impulsive, instinctive, automatic, mechanical. — **spon-ta-ne'i-ty** (spōn'tā-nē'i-tij), *n.* — **spon-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

spoof (spōof), *v. t.* & *i.* *Slang.* To fool; hoax.

spook (spōok), *n.* Ghost; apparition.

spool (spōol), *n.* A cylinder on which thread, wire, etc., is wound.

spoon (spōon), *n.* 1 A shallow-bowled implement with a handle, used for stirring, serving, or eating drinks or foods. 2 A metal piece used on a fish line as a lure. 3 In golf, a wooden club for long high shots. — *v. t.* To take up in or as in a spoon. —

Syn. Ladle, dish, dip, scoop. — *v. i.* *Slang.* To act with silly and demonstrative fondness. — **spoon'ful** (-fōol), *n.*

spoor (spōor), *n.* The track or trail of a wild animal.

spo-rad'ic (spō-rād'ik), *adj.* Occurring in scattered single instances. — *Syn.* Occasional, rare, scarce, infrequent, uncommon. — **spo-rad'i-cal-ly** (-i-kāl-i), *adv.*

spore (spōr), *n.* *Biology.* Any of various primitive reproductive bodies produced by plants and some plantlike animals.

sport (spōrt), *n.* 1 Pastime. 2 Any of various outdoor and indoor diversions. 3 Jest. 4 Mockery; as, to make *sport* of his efforts. 5 A butt; a laughingstock. 6 A person who accepts results cheerfully, whether favoring his interests or not. 7 *Colloq.* A person devoted to gay pleasures; specif., a gambler. 8 *Biology.* A mutation. — *Syn.* Play, frolic; fun. — *v. t.* *Colloq.* To display ostentatiously. — *v. i.* To amuse oneself. — *adj.* Adapted for use in connection with outdoor sports. — **spor'tive** (spōr'tiv), *adj.* — **sports'man** (spōrts'mān), *n.* — **sports'man-ship**, *n.* — **sport'y**, *adj.*

spot (spōt), *n.* 1 Mark; blot; stain; blemish. 2 A part different, as in color, from the main part; as, a leopard's *spots*. 3 A location; site. — *v. t.* & *i.*; **SPOT'TED**; **SPOT'TING**. 1 To mark or be marked with spots. 2 *Colloq.* To recognize; pick out. — **spot'less**, *adj.*

spot'light (spōt'lit), *n.* A circle of brilliant light projected upon a particular area, person, or object, as on a stage; hence, public notice.

spot'ter (spōt'ēr), *n.* U. S. A detective.

spot'ty (spōt'i), *adj.* Irregular; as, a *spotty* market.

spous'al (spouz'al; -l), *n.* Usually *pl.* Nuptials.

spouse (spouz; spous), *n.* A husband or a wife.

spout (spout), *v. t.* & *i.* 1 To eject or issue forth forcibly and freely. 2 To declaim pompously. — *n.* 1 A pipe or hole through which liquid spouts. 2 A jet of liquid; specif., a waterspout.

sprain (sprān), *v. t.* To injure, as a joint or muscle, by sudden and excessive exertion. — *n.* An injury, as to a joint or muscle, caused by sudden and excessive exertion. — *Syn.* Strain.

sprang (sprāng), *past tense* of **SPRING**.

sprat (sprāt), *n.* A small European herring.

sprawl (sprōl), *v. i.* 1 To lie or sit down with limbs spread out ungracefully. 2 To spread out irregularly, as vines, plants, etc.

spray (sprā), *n.* A flat mass of small branches with foliage and often flowers or fruit.

spray (sprā), *n.* 1 Liquid flying in small drops, like water blown from a wave. 2 A jet of fine vapor, as from an atomizer. 3 An instrument, as an atomizer, for scattering fine liquid. — *v. t.* & *i.* 1 To scatter

or let fall in a spray. 2 To discharge spray upon. — **spray'er** (sprā'ēr), *n.*
spread (sprēd), *v. t.*; **SPREAD**; **SPREAD'ING**.
 1 To scatter over a surface. 2 To flatten out; open out. 3 To stretch, force, or push apart. 4 To distribute over a period of time or among many persons. 5 To pass on from person to person. 6 To cover, as a floor with rugs. 7 To prepare, as a table for a meal. — *n.* 1 Expansion; distribution. 2 Area covered by something spread out. 3 Difference, as between two points, prices, etc. 4 A cloth used as a cover for a table, bed, etc. 5 Anything, as butter, jam, etc., used to spread on bread, etc. — **spread'er**, *n.*
spree (sprē), *n.* A drunken orgy.
sprig (sprīg), *n.* A small shoot or twig.
spright'ly (sprīt'li), *adj.* Lively; brisk. — **Syn.** Animated, vivacious, gay.
spring (sprīng), *v. i. & t.*; **PAST** SPRANG (sprāng) or SPRUNG (sprūng); **PAST PART.** SPRUNG; **PRES. PART.** SPRING'ING. 1 To leap; bound. 2 To shoot up, as a plant. 3 To fly back into position, like a bent bow when let go. 4 To bend; strain. 5 To warp. 6 To develop (a leak) through the seams, as a boat. 7 To make known suddenly; as, to *spring* a surprise. 8 To cause to close suddenly, as a trap. 9 To explode (a mine). — *n.* 1 A leap; jump. 2 A flowing up of water from the earth; a fountain. 3 A cause, origin, or motive. 4 The season of the year between winter and summer. 5 An elastic body or device that recovers its original shape when it is released after being forced out of shape. 6 Elastic power. — *adj.* 1 Of or relating to the spring of the year. 2 Coming from a spring of water. 3 Suspended on or having elastic springs. — **spring'y** (sprīng'i), *adj.*
spring'board (sprīng'bōrd'), *n.* A springy board used in various jumping or vaulting exercises, or extended over water for a diving place.
spring'tide (sprīng'tīd'), **spring'time** (-tīm'), *n.* The spring season of the year.
sprin'kle (sprīng'k'l), *v. t. & i.* To scatter in small drops or particles. — *n.* A light rain. — **sprin'kler** (-klēr), *n.* — **sprin'kling** (-klīng), *n.*
sprint (sprīnt), *v. i.* To run at top speed, esp. for a short distance. — *n.* 1 A short run at top speed. 2 A short-distance race. — **sprint'er**, *n.*
sprite (sprīt), *n.* 1 A ghost; spirit. 2 An elf; fairy.
sprock'et (sprōk'ēt; -īt), *n.* In machinery, a tooth, as on a wheel (sprocket wheel), shaped so as to interlock with the links of a chain; also, a sprocket wheel.
sprout (sprout), *v. i. & t.* To germinate, as a seed; to push out new shoots. — *n.* The shoot of a plant.
spruce (sprōos), *n.* An evergreen tree of the pine family.
spruce (sprōos), *adj.* Neat and dapper; trim. — **Syn.** Stylish, fashionable, modish,

smart. — **Ant.** Blowzy. — *v. t. & i.* To dress smartly.
sprung (sprūng), *past tense & past part.* of **SPRING**.
spry (sprī), *adj.* Nimble; active. — **Syn.** Agile, brisk. — **Ant.** Doddering.
spud (spūd), *n.* 1 A sharp narrow spade. 2 **Colloq.** A potato.
spume (spūm), *n.* Frothy matter on liquids; foam.
spun (spūn), *past tense & past part.* of **SPIN**.
spunk (spūngk), *n.* **Colloq.** Spirit; pluck. — **spunk'y** (spūngk'i), *adj.*
spun rayon. 1 Yarn made from cut rayon filaments drawn out and twisted into threads as in the spinning of silk, cotton, etc. 2 A woollike fabric woven from this yarn.
spur (spūr), *n.* 1 A pointed implement fastened to a horseman's boot, for urging on a horse. 2 Anything that urges to action. 3 A thing that projects in the manner of a spur (def. 1), as the spine on a cock's leg. 4 A ridge extending sideways from a mountain. 5 A short branch of railway track extending from the main line. — **Syn.** Goad, motive, impulse, incentive, inducement. — *v. t.*; **SPURRED** (spūrd); **SPUR'RING**. 1 To prick (a horse) with a spur. 2 To urge on. — **spurred** (spūrd), *adj.*
spu'ri-ous (spū'rī-ūs), *adj.* Not genuine; false.
spurn (spūrn), *v. t.* To drive away, as with the foot; hence, to reject with disdain. — **Syn.** Repudiate, refuse, decline. — **Ant.** Crave; embrace.
spurt (spūrt), *v. i. & t.* 1 To gush out; jet; spout forth. 2 To make a sudden effort, increase, etc. — *n.* 1 A sudden gushing forth. 2 A sudden violent outburst. 3 A sudden increase of energy, exertion, etc. 4 A sudden increase in business, rise in prices, etc.
sput'ter (spūt'ēr), *v. i.* 1 To spit small scattered particles, as in rapid speaking; to splutter. 2 To utter words hastily and indistinctly. — *v. t.* 1 To eject rapidly and in small particles, with a spluttering sound. 2 To utter spasmodically and confusedly. — **sput'ter**, *n.*
spu'tum (spū'tūm), *n.* Spit; saliva.
spy (spī), *v. t. & i.* 1 To watch secretly. 2 To gain sight of; to espy. — *n.* 1 A person who secretly watches others. 2 A person who secretly tries to obtain information for his own country in the territory of a country at war with his own.
spy'glass (spī'glās'), *n.* A small telescope.
squab (skwōb), *n.* A young pigeon.
squab'ble (skwōb'bl), *n. & v. i.* Wrangle. — **Syn.** Quarrel, spat.
squad (skwōd), *n.* 1 **Mil.** A small group of men assembled for drill, etc. 2 Any small group engaged in some common effort.
squad'ron (skwōd'rūn), *n.* 1 Any body of men in regular formation. 2 **U. S. Army.** A unit composed of two or more troops of

- cavalry. 3 *U. S. Navy*. A unit of a fleet.
 4 *U. S. Army*. A division of an air fleet, consisting of three groups of from three to six airplanes each.
squal'id (skwŏl'īd), *adj.* 1 Dirty through neglect; filthy. 2 Poor; mean; poverty-stricken. — *Syn.* Nasty, foul.
squall (skwŏl), *n.* A sudden violent gust of wind, often with rain or snow. — **squall'y** (skwŏl'ī), *adj.*
squal'or (skwŏl'ēr), *n.* A condition of filth and misery.
squan'der (skwŏn'dēr), *v. t.* To spend wastefully; to waste.
square (skwār), *n.* 1 A flat figure that has four equal sides and four right angles. 2 Anything like or likened to such a figure in form. 3 An area bounded by four streets. 4 An open area in a city where streets meet. 5 The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To form with four equal sides and four right angles. 2 To conform or agree. 3 To settle; as, to square accounts. 4 To multiply a number by itself. — *adj.* 1 Having four equal sides and four right angles. 2 Forming a right angle. 3 Multiplied by itself; squared. 4 Sturdy; stout. 5 Exactly adjusted; hence, just; honest. 6 Even; leaving no balance; as, to make accounts square. 7 Hearty; as, a square meal. — **square'ly**, *adv.*
square dance. Any dance in which the dancers are arranged to form a square.
square'-rigged' (skwār'rigd'), *adj.* Of vessels, having the chief sails extended on yards that are fastened to the masts horizontally and at their center.
squash (skwŏsh), *n.* A large green or yellow fruit, growing on a vine and having flesh cooked as a vegetable or for filling for pies.
squash (skwŏsh), *v. t. & i.* 1 To beat or press into a pulp or flat mass. 2 To quash; suppress. — *n.* 1 The sudden fall of a heavy soft body. 2 A game played with a racket and a rubber ball in an enclosed court.
squat (skwŏt), *v. i.* 1 To sit down upon the hams or heels; to crouch. 2 To settle on land without right or title; also, to settle on public land with a view to acquiring title. — *adj.* Short and thick; as, a squat person. — *Syn.* Thickset, stocky. — *Ant.* Lanky. — *n.* A squatting posture. — **squat'ter** (skwŏt'ēr), *n.*
squaw (skwŏ), *n.* An American Indian woman.
squawk (skwŏk), *n.* A harsh loud cry, as of a fowl; hence, a noisy protest. — *v. i. & t.* To utter a squawk; hence, to protest; complain loudly.
squeak (skwĕk), *v. i. & t.* 1 To utter or speak in a shrill piping tone. 2 To make a sharp high-pitched sound. — *n.* A sharp, shrill, but not long or loud, cry or sound. — **squeak'y**, *adj.*
squeal (skwĕl), *n.* A shrill, sharp, somewhat prolonged cry. — *v. i.* 1 To utter a squeal. 2 To complain; protest. 3 To betray a secret.
squeam'ish (skwĕm'ish), *adj.* 1 Having a stomach easily nauseated. 2 Fastidious; easily disgusted. — *Syn.* Fussy, nice, dainty.
squeeze (skwĕz), *v. t. & i.* 1 To exert pressure on the opposite sides or parts of a thing. 2 To obtain by such pressure; as, to squeeze juice from a lemon. 3 To force, thrust, or cause to pass, by pressure. — *n.* 1 A squeezing; pressure. 2 Something squeezed or pressed out. — **squeez'er** (skwĕz'ēr), *n.*
squelch (skwĕlch), *v. t.* To quell; crush; suppress.
squib (skwīb), *n.* 1 A firework consisting of a paper tube filled with powder that explodes with a crack. 2 A brief witty writing or speech.
squid (skwīd), *n.* A sea animal with ten arms and a long body.
squint (skwīnt), *v. i.* 1 To look obliquely, or with a furtive glance. 2 To close the eyes partly; as, the glare made him squint. 3 To be cross-eyed. — **squint**, *n. & adj.*
squire (skwīr), *n.* 1 An armor-bearer of a knight. 2 *Eng.* A title of dignity next below knight and above gentleman. 3 *Eng. & U. S.* A title of courtesy often given to justices of the peace. 4 *Colloq.* A gallant devoted to a lady. — *v. t. & i.* To attend or act as a squire.
squirm (skwŭrm), *v. i.* To twist about; to wriggle.
squir'rel (skwŭr'ēl; *esp. Brit., skwīr'ē*), *n.* 1 A small slender graceful animal with a long bushy tail and strong hind legs. 2 The fur of this animal.
squirt (skwŭrt), *v. i. & t.* To eject liquid in a thin spurt; to spurt. — *n.* 1 An instrument, as a syringe, for squirting a liquid. 2 A small forcible jet of liquid.
stab (stāb), *v. t. & i.*; **STABBED** (stābd); **STAB'ING**. To pierce with or as with a pointed weapon; also, to thrust (a pointed implement). — *n.* 1 A wound given by, or as if by, a pointed weapon. 2 A sudden attempt; as, he made a stab at it.
sta'bi-lize (stā'bī-līz; stāb'ī-), *v. t.* 1 To make stable. 2 To hold steady, as prices. 3 In aeronautics, to maintain the equilibrium of (an aircraft) by means of fixed surfaces or automatic devices. — *Syn.* Balance. — **sta'bi-li-za'tion** (-lī-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'-), *n.* — **sta'bi-liz'er** (-līz'ēr), *n.*
sta'ble (stā'b'l), *adj.* 1 Firmly established. 2 Steady in purpose; constant. 3 Durable; enduring. — *Syn.* Lasting, permanent, perpetual. — *Ant.* Unstable; changeable. — **sta-bil'i-ty** (stā-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*
sta'ble (stā'b'l), *n.* A building for horses or cattle to lodge and feed in. — **sta'ble-boy'** (-boi'), **sta'ble-man** (-mān), *n.*
stac-ca'to (stā-kā'tō; *Ital. stāk-kā'tō*), *adj.* In music, marked by short clear-cut playing or singing of tones or chords.
stack (stāk), *n.* 1 A large pile of hay, grain, straw, etc. 2 *Colloq.* A large quan-

tity. 3 A vertical pipe; as, a smokestack; hence, a chimney. 4 A pile of chips, as in poker. 5 A rack with shelves for storing books. — *v. t.* To pile up.

sta'di-um (stā'dī-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* STA'DI-UMS (-ŭmz). A structure with tiers of seats for spectators built around a field used for athletic games, etc.

staff (stāf), *n.*; *pl.* STAVES (stāvz; stāvz) in senses 1, 2, & 5, and STAFFS (stāfs) in senses 3 & 4. 1 A pole or bar used for any of various purposes, as to support something, to be a symbol of authority, etc. 2 That which sustains; as, bread is the staff of life. 3 A body of assistants to an executive. 4 In the army, a group of officers holding no command but having duties concerned with planning and managing. 5 In music, the five horizontal lines on which music is written.

stag (stāg), *n.* The full-grown male of certain large deer.

stage (stāj), *n.* 1 A raised platform, esp. one on which an orator may speak, a play may be presented, etc. 2 The theater; the drama. 3 Scene of any notable action or event. 4 A station, or resting place, on a traveled road. 5 A stagecoach. 6 Degree of advance in any undertaking, process, development, etc. — *v. t.* To exhibit on or as if on a stage.

stage'coach (stāj'kōch'), *n.* A coach that runs regularly between stations.

stag'ger (stāg'ēr), *v. i.* 1 To reel or totter, as from drunkenness. 2 To begin to doubt; to waver. — *v. t.* 1 To cause to reel, waver, etc. 2 To arrange (working hours) so that some businesses open and close at different times than others; also, to arrange (work, jobs, etc.) so that groups of employees may be employed at alternating intervals. — *n.* 1 A reeling movement. 2 *pl.* A disease of horses causing reeling; — often blind staggers.

stag'ing (stāj'ing), *n.* A scaffolding.

stag'nant (stāg'nānt), *adj.* 1 Not flowing; motionless, as water in a pool. 2 Dull; not active or brisk; as, business is stagnant.

stag'nate (stāg'nāt), *v. i.* To be or become stagnant. — **stag-na'tion** (stāg-nā'shūn), *n.*

staid (stād), *adj.* Sober; sedate; as, staid people. — **Syn.** Grave, serious, earnest. — **Ant.** Jaunty.

stain (stān), *v. t.* 1 To discolor; spot. 2 To color, as wood, paper, cloth, etc., by processes affecting the material itself. 3 To taint; corrupt. 4 To disgrace. — *n.* 1 A discoloration; spot. 2 A taint of guilt; stigma. 3 A dye or pigment used in staining. — **stain'less**, *adj.*

stair (stār), *n.* 1 Any one step of a series for ascending or descending from one level to another. 2 *pl.* A flight of steps.

stair'case (stār'kās'), *n.* A flight of steps with their supporting framework, balusters, etc.

stair'way (stār'wā'), *n.* The way up or down a staircase.

stake (stāk), *n.* 1 A pointed piece of wood or other material driven, or to be driven, into the ground. 2 A post to which a person is bound who is to be burned; hence, death by such burning. 3 Something staked, or risked, for gain or loss, as in gambling. 4 The prize in any contest. — *v. t.* 1 To mark the limits of by stakes. 2 To risk; wager; bet.

sta-lac'tite (stā-lāk'tīt; stāl'āk-tīt), *n.* An icicle-shaped deposit hanging from the roof or sides of a cavern.

sta-lag'mite (stā-lāg'mīt; stāl'āg-mīt), *n.* A deposit resembling an inverted stalactite rising from the floor of a cavern.

stale (stāl), *adj.* 1 Flat and tasteless from age; as, stale beer. 2 Not freshly made; as, stale bread. 3 Commonplace; trite; as, a stale joke. — *v. t. & i.* To make, grow, or become stale.

stalk (stōk), *n.* The stem of a plant.

stalk (stōk), *v. i.* To walk with haughty bearing. — *v. t.* To approach (deer or other game) by stealth.

stall (stōl), *n.* 1 A stable. 2 A compartment in a stable, for one animal. 3 A small booth where business may be conducted. 4 A bench, table, etc., on which articles are exhibited for sale; as, a butcher's stall. 5 A seat in a church choir; also, a church pew. 6 In a theater, a seat in the front part of the orchestra. — *v. t.* To check or stop without intending to do so; as, to stall an engine.

stal'ion (stāl'yūn), *n.* A male horse.

stal'wart (stōl'wērt; stōl'-), *adj.* Stout; strong; also, brave; valiant.

sta'men (stā'mēn; -mēn), *n.* The part in the center of a flower that bears the pollen. — **stam'i-nate** (stām't-nāt), *adj.*

stam'i-na (stām't-nā), *n.* Vigor; endurance.

stam'mer (stām'ēr), *v. i. & t.* To hesitate in speaking; to stutter. — *n.* A stutter; stuttering. — **stam'mer-er**, *n.*

stamp (stāmp), *v. t. & i.* 1 To crush or beat into a powder. 2 To strike or beat with the bottom of the foot. 3 To impress or imprint with a mark. 4 To cut out or indent with a die, etc. 5 To put a postage stamp upon. — *n.* 1 Act of stamping. 2 Something that stamps, as a die, etc. 3 The mark made by stamping. 4 An official paper or mark placed on a thing to show that a required tax has been paid or that certain conditions have been met; as, a postage stamp.

stam-pede (stām-pēd'), *n.* A wild headlong flight, as of an army in panic. — *v. i.* To flee in panic.

stance (stāns), *n.* Way of standing; posture.

stanch (stānch; stānch), **staunch** (stōnch; stānch), *v. t. & i.* To check the flowing of (blood, etc.); to cease flowing or bleeding. — *adj.* Watertight; as, a stanch ship; hence, firm; strong; also, loyal; steadfast. — **Syn.** Resolute, constant, true, faithful. — **stanch'ly**, *adv.*

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

stan'chion (stän'shün; esp. Brit., stän'-), *n.* An upright bar, post, or support.

stand (ständ), *v. i.*; **STOOD** (stood); **STAND'ING**. 1 To take, or be at rest in, an upright or firm position. 2 To assume a (certain) position. 3 To pause; stop; as, the machines stood idle. 4 To remain unchanged; as, the verdict stands. 5 To be steadfast. 6 To act in resistance, as against a foe. 7 To maintain a relative position or rank. 8 To be a candidate; as, to stand for a seat in Congress. 9 To collect and remain; as, tears stood in her eyes. — *v. t.* 1 To set upright. 2 To endure; tolerate. 3 To resist. 4 To submit to; as, to stand trial. — *n.* 1 Act of standing. 2 A stop, esp. for resistance. 3 A place where a witness stands to testify in a court. 4 A business location. 5 A small table; also, something in or on which a thing may be placed for support; as, an umbrella stand. 6 A number of plants and trees growing in a given area. 7 A grandstand. 8 A stop, as on a theatrical tour, to give a performance.

stand'ard (stän'därd), *n.* 1 A figure adopted as an emblem by a people. 2 The personal flag of a ruler; loosely, a banner. 3 Something set up as a rule for measuring or as a model or example to be followed. 4 An upright support; as, a standard for a vase or for a camera. — **stand'ard, adj.** — **stand'ard-bear'er, n.**

stand'ard-ize (stän'där-diz), *v. t.* To make standard or uniform; as, to standardize wages. — **stand'ard-i-za'tion** (-dī-zā'shün; -dī-zā'-), *n.*

stand'-by, *n.* One that can be relied upon.

stand'ing (stän'dīng), *adj.* 1 Erect. 2 Stagnant. 3 Remaining at the same level, amount, etc., for an indefinite period; as, a standing offer. 4 Permanent. 5 Done from a standing position; as, a standing jump. — *n.* 1 Position or rank; reputation. 2 Duration.

stand'pipe (ständ'pīp'), *n.* A high vertical pipe or reservoir for water, used to produce a uniform pressure in a supply system.

stand'point (ständ'point'), *n.* A position from which objects or principles are viewed and judged.

stand'still (ständ'stīl'), *n.* A stop; state of rest.

stan'hope (stän'hōp; stän'ūp), *n.* A style of buggy, typically with high seat and closed back.

stan'za (stän'zā), *n.* A group of verses forming a division of a poem.

sta'ple (stā'p'l), *n.* A small loop of iron or wire with two points to be driven into wood to hold a book, pin, or the like.

sta'ple (stā'p'l), *n.* 1 A chief commodity or product. 2 The main part of a thing; chief item. 3 Unmanufactured or raw material. 4 A fiber of raw wool, cotton, flax, etc. — *adj.* 1 Regularly produced in large quantities. 2 Principal; chief.

star (stär), *n.* 1 Any of those heavenly bodies visible as apparently fixed points of

light. 2 In astrology, a planet supposed to influence one's fortune; hence, destiny; fortune. 3 A conventional figure representing a star (def. 1). 4 An asterisk. 5 A brilliant person, performer, etc. 6 An actor or actress playing the leading role. — *v. t. & i.*; **STARRED** (stär'd); **STAR'RING**.

1 To adorn with stars or spangles. 2 To mark with an asterisk. 3 To be a star in a play, etc. — **star'less, adj.** — **star'light** (stär'līt'), *n.* — **star'like** (-līk'), *adj.* — **star'ry** (stär'ī), *adj.*

star'board (stär'bōrd; -bērd), *n.* The side of a ship on the right of a person standing on board the ship and facing the bow. — **star'board, adj.**

starch (stärch), *n.* A vegetable substance used in cooking, in making glucose, in stiffening clothes, in making paste, etc. — *v. t.* To stiffen with starch. — **starch'y, adj.**

Star Chamber. Any secret tribunal.

stare (stär), *v. i.* 1 To look fixedly at a person or thing. 2 To be conspicuous; as, staring colors. — *n.* Act of staring; a fixed gaze. — **star'er** (stär'ēr), *n.*

star'fish (stär'fīsh'), *n.* A star-shaped sea animal that feeds on mollusks.

stark (stärk), *adj.* 1 Stiff; motionless. 2 Rough; violent; also, severe; stern. 3 Barren; desolate. 4 Utter; sheer; as, stark nonsense. — *Syn.* Rigid, inflexible, tense. — *adv.* Entirely; quite.

star'ling (stär'līng), *n.* A bird native to Europe, intermediate between the crows and the grackles, glossy greenish-black in summer and spotted with yellowish white.

star'-span'gled (stär'spāng'g'ld), *adj.* Spangled or studded with stars.

start (stärt), *v. i.* 1 To dart; spring; jump. 2 To begin; commence. — *v. t.*

1 To cause to start; to rouse. 2 To set going, as a motor; to help to begin; as, to start a man in business. 3 To enter in a contest, as a horse in a horse race. 4 To tap (a cask). — *n.* 1 A sudden involuntary motion, as from surprise. 2 Spasmodic and brief effort or action. 3 A sudden impulse. 4 Beginning; commencement; also, the place of beginning. — **start'er, n.**

star'tle (stär't'l), *v. t.* To frighten suddenly, and usually not seriously.

star'tling (stär'tlīng), *adj.* Causing sudden fear, surprise, anxiety, or the like.

starve (stärv), *v. i.* To suffer extreme hunger; to perish from hunger. — *v. t.* To destroy with hunger; to distress or subdue by famine. — **star-va'tion** (stär-vā'shün), *n.*

starve'ling (stärv'līng), *n.* A person who is thin from lack of food.

state (stät), *n.* 1 Nature; condition. 2 Condition of mind. 3 Condition with reference to wealth, social position, etc.; esp., high rank; eminence. 4 Condition of living. 5 Any body of people occupying a definite territory and politically organized under one government. 6 [often cap.] Any one of the political units federated in a united government, as in the

United States of America. 7 The territory or the government of a state (def. 5). — **state**, *adj.* — **statehood**, *n.*
state (stāt), *v. t.* 1 To tell; narrate; express in words. 2 To settle; fix; establish.
statecraft (stāt'krāft'), *n.* State management; statesmanship.
state'ly (stāt'li), *adj.* 1 Dignified. 2 Formal; majestic. — **Syn.** Magnificent, imposing, august. — **state'li-ness**, *n.*
state'ment (stāt'mēnt), *n.* 1 A recital; account; narrative; report. 2 A summary of a financial account.
state'room (stāt'rōom'), *n.* A private apartment on a ship or on a railroad car.
states'man (stāts'mān), *n.* A man skilled in government and wise in handling public affairs; also, a man influential in shaping public policy. — **states'man-like** (-līk'), *adj.* — **states'man-ship**, *n.*
stat'ic (stāt'ik), **stat'ic-al** (-i-kāl), *adj.* 1 Acting by mere weight without motion; as, static pressure. 2 Relating to bodies or forces at rest or in equilibrium. 3 Not moving; not active. 4 **Radio.** Of, relating to, or caused by, static. — *n.* **Radio.** A crackling noise in radio reception caused by electrical disturbances in the air.
sta'tion (stā'shūn), *n.* 1 The place where a person or thing stands or is appointed to remain for a time. 2 A stopping place on a railroad line, bus line, etc.; also, a depot. 3 **Australia and New Zealand.** A sheep run or cattle run. 4 A place where a fleet is assigned for duty. 5 A military post. 6 Location; position. 7 Social standing. — *v. t.* To appoint or assign to a post, an office, etc. — **sta'tion-mas'ter** (-mās'tēr), *n.*
sta'tion-ar'y (stā'shūn-ēr'y; *esp. Brit., -ēr-i*), *adj.* 1 Fixed in a certain place, post, etc. 2 Not changing condition; neither improving nor getting worse.
sta'tion-er (stā'shūn-ēr), *n.* A person who sells stationery.
sta'tion-er'y (stā'shūn-ēr'y; *esp. Brit., -ēr-i*), *n.* Writing materials, as paper, pens, ink, etc.
sta-tis'tics (stā-tīs'tīks), *n.* Facts collected and arranged in an orderly way, as in tables of figures, for study. — **sta-tis'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.* — **stat'is-ti'cian** (stāt'is-tīsh'ān), *n.*
stat'u-ar'y (stāt'ū-ēr'y; *esp. Brit., -ēr-i*), *n.* 1 A branch of sculpture treating of making statues. 2 A collection of statues.
stat'ue (stāt'ū), *n.* The likeness of a living being sculptured in some solid substance, as marble.
stat'u-esque (stāt'ū-ēsk'), *adj.* Resembling a statue, as in massive dignity, etc.
stat'u-ette (stāt'ū-ēt'), *n.* A small statue.
stat'ure (stāt'ūr), *n.* 1 Natural height of a person. 2 Development; growth.
stat'us (stāt'ūs; stāt'ūs), *n.* 1 State or condition of a person. 2 Condition of affairs.
stat'ute (stāt'ūt), *n.* A legislative act; a law.

stat'u-to'ry (stāt'ū-tō'r'y; *esp. Brit., -tēr-i*), *adj.* Imposed by law; lawful.
staunch (stōnch; stānch), *n.* Variant of STANCH.
stave (stāv), *n.* 1 A cudgel; a staff. 2 Any of a number of narrow strips of wood placed edge to edge to make a barrel, a bucket, etc. 3 A set of verses, as in a song. 4 In music, a staff. — *v. t.*; **STAVED** (stāvd) or **STOVE** (stōv); **STAV'ING** (stāv'ing). 1 To break in the staves of (a barrel, a boat, etc.). 2 To ward off; as, to stave off trouble.
staves (stāvz), *n., pl.* of STAFF.
stay (stā), *n.* 1 A large strong rope used to support a ship's mast. 2 Any rope or bar used, as in bridge construction, to stiffen parts of the structure. 3 A prop; support. 4 *pl.* A corset. — *v. t.* 1 To prop; hold up. 2 To satisfy for a time, as one's hunger. 3 **Slang.** To hold out through; as, the horse stayed the distance.
stay (stā), *v. i.* 1 To wait; tarry. 2 To live; dwell. 3 To stand still; not to retreat. — **Syn.** Remain, abide, linger; sojourn, lodge, reside. — *v. t.* 1 To stop; check. 2 To hinder; delay; postpone. — *n.* 1 A halt; a stop. 2 Act of living or remaining in a place for a time.
stead (stēd), *n.* 1 Place or room which another person had, has, or might have; as, he served in his stead. 2 Advantage; avail; as, his cudgel stood him in good stead.
stead'fast (stēd'fāst; -fāst), *adj.* 1 Firmly fixed; established. 2 Unchanging; constant. — **Syn.** Stanch, resolute, true, faithful, loyal. — **Ant.** Capricious. — **stead'fast-ly**, *adv.* — **stead'fast-ness**, *n.*
stead'y (stēd'y), *adj.* 1 Stable; firm. 2 Unflinching; hence, calm. 3 Constant; resolute. 4 Regular. 5 Sober and well-ordered. — **Syn.** Uniform, even. — **Ant.** Unsteady; nervous. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become steady, firm, sober, etc. — **stead'i-ly**, *adv.* — **stead'i-ness**, *n.*
steak (stāk), *n.* A slice of meat, esp. of beef, cut from a fleshy part of a carcass.
steal (stēl), *v. t.*; *past* STOLE (stōl); *past part.* STOLEN (stōl'en); *pres. part.* STEAL'ING. 1 To take and carry away without right or permission. 2 To get for oneself slyly or secretly. 3 To take possession of gradually; as, pleasures that steal away the attention. 4 In baseball, to gain (a base) without the aid of a hit or an error. — **Syn.** Pilfer, filch, purloin. — *v. i.* To be guilty of theft. — *n.* Act of stealing.
stealth (stēlth), *n.* Secret or underhand procedure.
stealth'y (stēl'th'y), *adj.* Done by stealth; furtive; sly. — **Syn.** Secret, covert, clandestine, surreptitious, underhanded. — **stealth'i-ly**, *adv.*
steam (stēm), *n.* 1 The vapor into which water is changed when heated to the boiling point. 2 This vapor when compressed so that it supplies heat and power. 3 Power; force; energy. — *adj.* Using steam; driven by steam. — *v. i.* 1 To

emit steam or vapor. 2 To pass off as vapor. 3 To move by the agency of steam. — **steam'boat'** (stēm'bōt'), *n.* — **steam engine.** — **steam'er,** *n.* — **steam'pipe'** (-pīp'), *n.* — **steam roller.** — **steam'ship'** (-shīp'), *n.* — **steam shovel.** — **steam'y,** *adj.*

steam fitter. A workman who puts in or repairs steampipes and their fittings.

steed (stēd), *n.* A horse.

steel (stēl), *n.* 1 Iron treated with intense heat and mixed with carbon to make it hard and tough. 2 An instrument or implement made of this metal. 3 Steellike quality; hardness; coldness. — *adj.* Of or made of steel; also, resembling steel. — *v. t.* 1 To overlay, point, or edge with steel. 2 To make hard or strong, able to resist, etc. — **steel'y,** *adj.*

steel'yard (stēl'yārd; *colloq.* stīl'yērd), *n.* A weighing device in which the object to be weighed is hung from the shorter arm of a lever and is balanced by a weight that slides along the longer arm.

steep (stēp), *adj.* 1 Having a very sharp slope; precipitous. 2 Too great, too high, too heavy, etc. — *n.* A precipitous place. — **steep'ly,** *adv.* — **steep'ness,** *n.*

steep (stēp), *v. t.* 1 To soak in a liquid; esp., to extract the essence of by soaking; as, to steep tea. 2 To saturate; as, steeped in learning.

stee'ple (stē'p'l), *n.* A tall tapering structure built on top of a church tower; also, a church tower.

stee'ple-chase' (stē'p'l-chās'), *n.* A race across country by horsemen; hence, a race over a course obstructed by such obstacles as hedges, walls, etc.

steer (stēr), *n.* 1 A young castrated bull; an ox. 2 *U. S. & Brit. Colonies.* Any male cattle raised for beef.

steer (stēr), *v. t.* 1 To direct the course of, as by a rudder, wheel, etc. 2 Hence, to guide; control; direct. — *v. i.* 1 To direct the course of a vessel, a vehicle, etc. 2 To obey the helm. 3 To pursue a course of action. — **steers'man** (stērz'-mān), *n.*

steer'age (stēr'ij), *n.* 1 Direction; guidance. 2 In a passenger vessel, a section occupied by passengers paying the lowest fares.

stein (stīn), *n.* An earthenware mug.

stel'lar (stēl'ēr), *adj.* Of or relating to stars; like a star.

stem (stēm), *n.* 1 The main trunk of a tree or other plant; also, any part that supports leaves, flowers, or fruit. 2 The stock, or a branch, of a family. 3 Anything like, or likened to, the stem of a plant. 4 The prow of a ship. 5 That part of an inflected word which remains unchanged throughout a given inflection. — *v. i.*; **STEMMED** (stēm'd); **STEM'MING.** To trace one's origin.

stench (stēnch), *n.* A stink; disgusting odor.

sten'cil (stēn'sīl; -s'ī), *n.* A piece of thin

metal, parchment, etc., which has holes pricked through it so that, when it is laid on a surface and color is applied, the color goes through the holes and prints on the surface. — **sten'cil,** *v. t.*; **STEN'CILED** (-sīld; -s'īld) or **-CILLED**; **STEN'CIL-ING** or **-CIL-LING.**

ste-nog'ra-phy (stē-nōg'rā-fī), *n.* The art of writing in shorthand. — **ste-nog'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **sten'o-graph'ic** (stēn'ō-grāf'ik), *adj.*

sten-to'ri-an (stēn-tō'rī-ān), *adj.* Extremely loud.

step (stēp), *n.* 1 An advance made by raising one foot and putting it down in a different spot; hence, *pl.*, progress. 2 A rest for the foot in ascending or descending, as a stair. 3 A degree, rank, or plane, in a series. 4 A small space or distance. 5 Gait; manner of walking. 6 Any one of successive measures leading to a result. — *v. i.*; **STEPED** (stēpt), *Poetic* **STEPT**; **STEP'PING.** 1 To advance or recede by steps. 2 To go on foot. 3 To move briskly. — *v. t.* 1 To measure by stepping. 2 To set or place (the foot). 3 To alter by or as if by a series of regulated steps.

step- (stēp-). A prefix which shows a family relationship that comes as a result of a second marriage of one's relative, esp. of one's father or mother.

step'aunt'	step'moth'er
step'broth'er	step'sis'ter
step'child'	step'son'
step'daugh'ter	step'un'cle
step'fa'ther	

step'lad'der (stēp'lād'ēr), *n.* A light portable set of steps.

steppe (stēp), *n.* One of the vast tracts of flat treeless country in southeastern Europe and in Asia.

ster'e-o-scope' (stēr'ē-ō-skōp'; stēr'ē-), *n.* An optical instrument with two eyeglasses through which a person looks at two photographs of the same scene, taken a little way apart. The two pictures blend into one, with objects standing out distinctly as in reality. — **ster'e-o-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik), *adj.*

ster'e-o-type' (stēr'ē-ō-tīp'; stēr'ē-), *n.* A cheap metal plate of type from which a page, as in a newspaper, may be printed.

ster'e-o-typed' (-tīpt'), *adj.* Lacking originality or individuality. — *Syn.* **Trite.** — *Ant.* **Changeful.**

ster'ile (stēr'il; *esp. Brit., -īl*), *adj.* 1 Not bearing fruit; barren. 2 Free from germs; disinfected. — *Ant.* **Fertile.** — **ste-ri-l'i-ty** (stē-rīl'i-tī), *n.*

ster'i-lize (stēr'i-līz), *v. t.* To free from germs; to disinfect. — **ster'i-li-za'tion** (-lī-zā'shūn; -lī-zā'-), *n.* — **ster'i-liz'er** (-līz'-ēr), *n.*

ster'ling (stūr'līng), *n.* 1 The standard of fineness of lawful British coin, for silver 0.500, for gold 0.9166. 2 Silver of this standard, or articles made from it. — *adj.* 1 Of or concerned with sterling; payable in sterling; as, *sterling* exchange. 2 Made

- of sterling silver. **3** Genuine; as, *sterling* merit.
- stern** (stŭrn), *adj.* **1** Severe; austere. **2** Stout; sturdy; firm; as, a *stern* resolve. — **stern'ly**, *adv.* — **stern'ness**, *n.*
- stern** (stŭrn), *n.* The rear end of a boat.
- ster'num** (stŭr'nŭm), *n.* The bony framework at the front and in the center of the breast; the breastbone.
- steth'o-scope** (stĕth'ŏ-skōp), *n.* *Med.* An instrument used to convey to the ear of an examiner sounds produced in the body, esp. in the chest.
- ste've-dore'** (stĕ'vĕ-dŏr'), *n.* A person whose work is to load and unload vessels in port.
- stew** (stū), *v. t. & i.* To boil slowly; to simmer. — *n.* A dish of stewed meat and vegetables served in gravy. — **stew'pan'** (stū'pān'), *n.*
- stew'ard** (stū'ĕrd), *n.* **1** An official employed on a large estate to manage domestic concerns, collect rents, keep accounts, etc. **2** An administrator; manager. **3** A person who supervises the provision and distribution of food, as on a ship; also, on passenger ships, an employee who serves passengers. — **stew'ard-ess**, *n. fem.* — **stew'ard-ship**, *n.*
- stick** (stĭk), *n.* **1** A cut or broken branch or twig; also, any long narrow piece of wood. **2** A rod, staff, or the like. **3** Something like or likened to a stick (def. 1); as, a *stick* of candy. **4** *Colloq.* A dull uninteresting person. — *v. t. & i.*; **STUCK** (stŭk); **STICK'ING**. **1** To prick; pierce; stab. **2** To thrust out, up, into, under, etc. **3** To fasten; attach in any way. **4** To adhere; as, glue *sticks* to the hands. **5** To hold fast; keep close; as, to *stick* to one's friends. **6** To remain fast; as, to get *stuck* in the mud. **7** To be hindered or held back by fear, doubt, etc.; to hesitate. — **stick'y**, *adj.*
- stiff** (stĭf), *adj.* **1** Not pliant; rigid. **2** Not limber; as, *stiff* joints. **3** Tense; taut. **4** Not flowing easily; thick and heavy; as, a *stiff* paste. **5** Not natural and easy; formal. **6** Strong and powerful; as, a *stiff* breeze. **7** Harsh; severe. **8** Difficult. — *Syn.* Inflexible. — *Ant.* Relaxed; supple. — **stiff'ly**, *adv.* — **stiff'ness**, *n.*
- stiff'en** (stĭf'ĕn), *v. t. & i.* To make or become stiff. — **stiff'en-ing**, *adj. & n.*
- stiff'-necked'** (stĭf'nĕkt'), *adj.* Stubborn.
- stifle** (stĭf'l), *v. t.* **1** To choke; suffocate. **2** To quench; suppress. **3** To smother; to choke back; as, to *stifle* a yawn. — *v. i.* To die because of obstruction of the breath.
- stig'ma** (stĭg'mă), *n.*; *pl.* **STIG'MA-TA** (-mă-tă) or **STIG'MAS** (-măz). **1** A brand, as on a criminal. **2** Any mark of disgrace. **3** *pl.* Marks on the hands, feet, and breast, resembling the five wounds of the crucified Jesus. **4** In botany, that part of the pistil of a flower which receives the pollen that causes seeds to develop. — **stig-mat'ic** (stĭg-măt'ĭk), *adj.*
- stig'ma-tize** (stĭg'mă-tīz), *v. t.* **1** To mark with a stigma; to brand. **2** To set a mark of disgrace upon.
- stile** (stĭl), *n.* A step or set of steps used for crossing a fence or wall.
- sti-let'to** (stĭ-lĕt'ŏ), *n.* A slender pointed dagger.
- still** (stĭl), *adj.* **1** Inactive; motionless. **2** Without noise; quiet; also, hushed; silent. — *Ant.* Stirring; noisy. — *n.* **1** Silence; stillness. **2** A photograph, as of some part of a motion picture, used for advertising purposes. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become still; to quiet. — *adv.* **1** Up to this or that time. **2** In spite of what happened. **3** Somewhat. — *conj.* However; nevertheless. — **still'ness**, *n.* — **still'y** (stĭl'y), *adj.*
- still-born'** (stĭl'bŏrn'), *adj.* Born dead.
- stilt** (stĭlt), *n.* One of a pair of tall poles, each with a high step or loop for the support of a foot.
- stilt'ed** (stĭlt'ĕd; -tĭd), *adj.* Formal; pompous.
- stim'u-lant** (stĭm'ŭ-lănt), *adj.* Serving to stimulate. — *n.* Something which stimulates, as a medicine or a drink. — *Ant.* Anesthetic.
- stim'u-late** (stĭm'ŭ-lăt), *v. t.* To arouse to action or to increase of activity. — *Syn.* Excite, provoke. — *Ant.* Unnerve; deaden. — **stim'u-la'tion** (-lă'shŭn), *n.*
- stim'u-lus** (stĭm'ŭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **STIM'Ū-LI** (-lĭ). Something that stimulates; a spur.
- sting** (stĭng), *v. t.*; **STUNG** (stŭng); **STING'ING**. **1** To prick painfully; to wound with a poisonous or irritating sting. **2** To cause to suffer acutely. — *n.* **1** Act of stinging; a sore, pain, or mark caused by being stung. **2** An organ by which some insects, fishes, etc., defend themselves.
- stin'gy** (stĭn'jĭ), *adj.* Niggardly; miserly. — *Ant.* Generous. — **stin'gi-ness** (-jĭ-nĕs; -nĭs), *n.*
- stink** (stĭngk), *v. i.*; *past* **STANK** (stăngk) or **STUNK** (stŭngk); *past part.* **STUNK**; *pres. part.* **STINK'ING**. To give forth a strong and offensive smell. — *n.* A disgusting odor; stench.
- stint** (stĭnt), *v. t.* To restrict to a scant allowance; to cut short in amount. — *v. i.* To be sparing or frugal. — *n.* **1** Restraint; limit; bound. **2** An allotted task, quantity, etc.
- stip'end** (stĭp'ĕnd), *n.* Pay; compensation.
- stip'ple** (stĭp'pl), *v. t.* **1** To engrave by means of dots instead of by lines. **2** To depict in paint, ink, etc., by small short touches that together produce an even and softly graded shadow. — **stip'ple**, *n.*
- stip'u-late** (stĭp'ŭ-lăt), *v. t. & i.* To make an agreement; esp., to make a special demand for something as a condition in an agreement; to arrange as part of an agreement. — **stip'u-la'tion** (-lă'shŭn), *n.*
- stip'ule** (stĭp'ŭl), *n.* One of the pair of leaves, tendrils, etc., that grow at the base of the leaf in many plants.
- stir** (stŭr), *v. t. & i.*; **STIRRED** (stŭrd); **STIR'**

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oircŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

sic, any means by which the pitch of the tone of an instrument is changed; also, a knob in an organ by which the player controls a set of pipes.

stop'page (stɒp'pɪ), *n.* Act of stopping, or arresting motion or action; obstruction.

stop'per (stɒp'pər), *n.* A cork, plug, or bung, as for a bottle, barrel, etc.

stop watch. A watch having a hand or hands that can be started or stopped at will, as for timing athletic events.

stor'age (stɔr'ɪ), *n.* 1 A storing or being stored; esp., the safekeeping of goods in a warehouse, etc. 2 Place in which things are stored; also, cost of storing.

store (stɔr), *v. t.* 1 To provide, esp. for a future need. 2 To collect and keep for future use. 3 To deposit in a warehouse or other safe place. — *n.* 1 *pl.* Accumulated supplies, as of food, arms, etc. 2 An abundance; a great quantity. 3 A storehouse or warehouse. 4 *U. S., Canada, etc.* Any place where goods are kept for sale; a shop. — **store'keep'er** (-kēp'ər), *n.*

store'house' (stɔr'həʊs'), *n.* A building for storing goods.

store'room' (-rʊm'), *n.* A room for storing supplies.

stor'ied (stɔr'ɪd), *adj.* Celebrated in story.

stork (stɔrk), *n.* A large Old World wading bird allied to the ibises and herons.

storm (stɔrm), *n.* 1 A heavy fall of rain, snow, sleet, etc., accompanied with a high wind; a tempest. 2 A violent outbreak or disturbance. 3 A mass attack; as, to capture a position by *storm*. — *v. i.* 1 To blow with violence; also, to rain, snow, hail, etc. 2 To rage; to be violently angry. 3 To rush about furiously; as, the crowd *stormed* through the streets. — *v. t.* To make a mass attack against. — **storm'i-ly**, *adv.* — **storm'i-ness**, *n.* — **storm'y**, *adj.*

sto'ry, sto'rey (stɔr'i), *n.* A floor of a building, or the habitable space between two floors.

sto'ry (stɔr'i), *n.* 1 A narrative; account; history. 2 A report; statement. 3 An anecdote. 4 *Colloq.* A fib. — *Syn.* Chronicle; lie, falsehood, untruth. — **sto'ry-tell'er** (-tēl'ər), *n.* — **sto'ry-tell'ing**, *adj. & n.*

stout (staut), *adj.* 1 Brave. 2 Sturdy; enduring. 3 Firm; solid; substantial. 4 Forceful. 5 Bulky; thickset. — *Syn.* Strong, stalwart, tough, tenacious; fleshy, fat, portly, corpulent, obese, plump. — *Ant.* Cadaverous. — *n.* A strong malt liquor. — **stout'ly**, *adv.* — **stout'ness**, *n.*

stove (stɔv), *n.* A furnace for generating heat, as for warmth, cooking, etc. — **stove'pipe'** (-pīp'), *n.*

stove (stɔv), *past tense & part. of STAVE.*

stow (stō), *v. t.* 1 To pack in a compact mass. 2 To hide; lodge. 3 To furnish space for.

stow'a-way' (stō'ā-wā'), *n.* A person who conceals himself on a vessel, airship, etc., to obtain a passage.

strad'dle (strād'l), *v. i. & t.* 1 To stand, sit, or walk with legs spread apart. 2 To favor, or seem to favor, two apparently opposite sides of a question. — *n.* 1 Act or position of one who straddles. 2 Distance between the legs of one who straddles.

strag'gle (stræg'l), *v. i.* 1 To wander from the direct course; roam. 2 To become separated from others of the same kind; stray. — **strag'gler** (-lēr), *n.* — **strag'gly** (-li), *adj.*

straight (strāt), *adj.* 1 Following the same direction throughout its length; not curved, crooked, bent, etc.; direct. 2 Not wandering from the main point; as, *straight thinking*. 3 Honest; upright. 4 Not in confusion; correct and in order, as accounts. 5 Unmixed; undiluted; as, *straight whisky*. — *adv.* In a straight manner, course, line, etc. — *n.* 1 A straight course, line, etc. 2 In the game of poker, a sequence of five cards (called *straight flush* when of the same suit). 3 In racing, the section of track between the last turn and the finish of the course.

straight'edge' (strāt'ēj'), *n.* A bar with a straight edge for testing straight lines and surfaces, drawing straight lines, etc.

straight'en (strāt'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become straight.

straight'for'ward (strāt'fôr'wərd), *adj.* Proceeding in a straight course or manner; hence, honest; frank. — *Ant.* Devious; indirect. — *adv.* Also **straight'for'wards** (-wərdz). In a straightforward manner.

straight'way' (strāt'wā'), *adv.* Immediately.

strain (strān), *n.* 1 The family, race, or breed from which a person or animal descends; stock. 2 A quality which runs through a family line or race. 3 A streak; trace. 4 General style or tone. 5 An air; melody.

strain (strān), *v. t. & i.* 1 To draw taut. 2 To exert to the utmost. 3 To filter or remove by filtering. 4 To stretch beyond its proper limit. 5 To wrench; sprain. 6 To strive violently. — *n.* 1 Excessive tension. 2 Excessive exertion. 3 A sprain or wrench. — **strain'er**, *n.*

strait (strāt), *adj.* 1 Narrow. 2 Strict; rigorous. — *Ant.* Wide. — *n.* 1 A narrow channel connecting two bodies of water. 2 [often *pl.*] Poverty; need; as, to be in dire *straits*.

strait'en (strāt'n), *v. t.* 1 To contract; confine. 2 To distress, as by poverty; as, living in *straitened* circumstances.

strait'-laced' (strāt'lāst'), *adj.* Strict in observing moral or religious laws.

strand (strānd), *n.* A shore; esp., a shore of a sea or ocean. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To run, drift, or drive upon the shore, as a ship. 2 To place or leave in a helpless position.

strand (strānd), *n.* 1 Any of the fibers which are twisted or plaited together into a rope; also, a rope made up of such fibers. 2 Any twisted or plaited ropelike mass; as, a *strand* of pearls.

strange (strān'), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to some other kind, character, or place. 2 Unusual; hence, unnatural. 3 Unfamiliar. 4 Shy. 5 Unaccustomed; inexperienced. — *Syn.* Singular, unique, peculiar, eccentric, erratic, odd, queer, quaint, curious. — *Ant.* Familiar. — **strange'ly**, *adv.* — **strange'ness**, *n.*

stran'ger (strān'jēr), *n.* 1 A foreigner. 2 An intruder. 3 A person with whom one is unacquainted.

stran'gle (strāng'g'l), *v. t.* 1 To choke to death; throttle. 2 To stifle; suffocate. — **stran'gler** (-glēr), *n.*

strap (strāp), *n.* 1 A narrow strip of flexible material used for fastening, holding together wrapping, etc. 2 Something like or likened to a strap (def. 1). — *v. t.*; **STRAPPED** (strāpt); **STRAP'PING**. 1 To hold together with a strap. 2 To flog with a strap. 3 To sharpen (a razor) by rubbing on a strap.

strap'ping (strāp'pīng), *adj.* Large; strong; husky.

strā'ta (strā'tā; strāt'ā), *n., pl.* of STRATUM.

strat'a-gem (strāt'ā-jēm), *n.* A trick in war to deceive the enemy; a deceptive scheme.

strat'e-gy (strāt'ē-jī), *n.* The science and art of military command employed with the object of meeting the enemy under conditions advantageous to one's own force. — **stra-te'gic** (strā-tē'jīk; -tēj'jīk), *adj.* — **strat'e-gist** (strāt'ē-jīst), *n.*

strat'i-fy (strāt'ī-fī), *v. t. & i.* To form or arrange in layers. — **strat'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*

strat'um (strāt'tūm; strāt'ūm), *n.* 1 A bed, layer, or sheetlike mass, as of one kind of rock or earth lying between layers of other kinds of rock, earth, etc. 2 A level of culture; also, a group of people representing one stage in cultural development.

straw (strō), *n.* 1 The stalks of grain after the grain has been threshed off. 2 A thing of small worth; a trifle. — *adj.* 1 Of or like straw. 2 Made as if with straw. 3 Of voting, etc., not official; as, a straw vote.

straw'ber'ry (strō'bēr'ī; -bēr'ī), *n.* The juicy red pulpy fruit borne by a low herb of the rose family.

stray (strā), *v. i.* 1 To wander from a course; to deviate. 2 To rove; roam. — *n.* 1 Any domestic animal wandering at large. 2 A waif. — *adj.* 1 Roving; roaming. 2 Unrelated; as, stray facts.

streak (strēk), *n.* 1 A line or mark of a different color or texture from its background. 2 A trait; also, a trace; strain. 3 U. S. A layer; as, a streak of fat in bacon. — *v. t.* To form streaks in or on.

stream (strēm), *n.* 1 A current of water flowing on the earth, as a brook, river, etc.; hence, any course of running liquid. 2 A steady flow, as of water, air, or gas; speed, amount, or direction of flow. 3 A continued course; as, the stream of history. — *v. i.* 1 To issue an' flow in a stream. 2 To pour out streams of liquid. 3 To

issue or pass quickly. 4 To stretch out in length. 5 To move forward in a steady stream. — **stream'let** (-lēt; -līt), *n.*

stream'er (strēm'ēr), *n.* 1 A long narrow ribbonlike flag. 2 A long ribbon on a dress or hat. 3 A column of light, as from the aurora borealis. 4 A newspaper headline that runs across the entire sheet.

stream'line' (strēm'līn'), **stream'lined'** (-līnd'), *adj.* Designating or having a surface or body made so as to give an unbroken flow of air, gas, water, etc., around it. — **stream'line'**, *v. t.*

street (strēt), *n.* 1 A thoroughfare, esp. in a city, town, or village. 2 The occupants of the houses on such a thoroughfare.

street'car' (strēt'kār'), *n.* A car running on rails on the public streets.

strength (strēngth; strēngkth), *n.* 1 The quality of being strong; ability to do or endure; force; power. 2 Toughness; solidity. 3 Power to resist attacks. 4 Intensity. 5 Force as measured in numbers; as, the strength of an army.

strength'en (strēng'thēn), *v. t. & i.* To make grow, or become stronger. — **strength'en'er**, *n.*

stren'u-ous (strēn'ū-ūs), *adj.* 1 Vigorous; energetic and active. 2 Requiring energetic effort. — **stren'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

strep'to-my'cin (strēp'tō-mī'sīn), *n.* *Chem.* A substance produced by certain soil bacteria, effective against certain disease germs.

stress (strēs), *v. t.* 1 To put pressure or strain on. 2 To accent. 3 To emphasize. — *n.* 1 Pressure; strain; hence, urgency; emphasis. 2 Intense effort. 3 Accent. 4 In verse, any syllable carrying the accent.

stretch (strēch), *v. t.* 1 To extend. 2 To draw out in length or breadth; to expand. 3 To make tense; to strain. 4 To exaggerate. — *v. i.* 1 To spread; reach. 2 To extend or spread oneself. 3 To be extended without breaking; as, rubber stretches easily. — *n.* 1 A strain; effort. 2 A continuous line, distance, surface, or time. 3 The extent to which anything may be stretched. 4 Either of the sides of a racecourse with curving ends.

stretch'er (strēch'ēr), *n.* 1 One that stretches; as, a carpet stretcher. 2 A light bedlike arrangement, made of canvas stretched between poles, for carrying sick or wounded persons.

strew (strō; *archaic*, strō), *v. t.*; *past* STREWED (strōd; strōd); *past part.* STREWED or STREWN (strōn; strōn); *pres. part.* STREW'ING. 1 To spread by scattering. 2 To cover by or as if by scattering something over or on. 3 To disseminate.

stri'a (stri'ā), *n.*; *pl.* STRI'AE (-ē). A threadlike line or narrow band, esp. when one of a series of parallel lines. — **stri'-at-ed** (stri'āt-ēd; -īd), *adj.*

strick'en (strīk'ēn), *past part.* of STRIKE. — *adj.* 1 Wounded. 2 Worn out; hence, injured, made ill, helpless, etc.

strict (strīkt), *adj.* 1 Rigorous; as, *strict* discipline. 2 Accurate; precise; hence, close and careful. — *Syn.* Stringent, rigid. — *Ant.* Lax; loose; lenient, indulgent. — **strictly**, *adv.* — **strictness**, *n.*

stricture (strīk'tūr), *n.* 1 Hostile criticism; a critical remark. 2 An unnatural contraction of some passage in the body, causing a diseased condition. — *Ant.* Commendation.

stride (strīd), *v. i.*; *past* STRODE (strōd); *past part.* STRID'DEN (strīd'ēn); *pres. part.* STRID'ING (strīd'ing). To walk or run with long regular steps. — *n.* A long step, or the distance measured by such a step. — **strider** (strīd'ēr), *n.*

strident (strī'dēnt), *adj.* Shrill; harsh-sounding.

strife (strīf), *n.* Conflict; fight. — *Syn.* Discord, contention, dissension. — *Ant.* Peace; accord.

strike (strīk), *v. t. & i.*; *past* STRUCK (strūk); *past part.* STRUCK or STRICK'EN (strīk'ēn); *pres. part.* STRIK'ING (strīk'ing). 1 To touch or hit forcibly. 2 To collide with; to injure or destroy by collision. 3 To inflict (a blow). 4 To knock; dash. 5 To produce as by a blow; as, to *strike* terror into our enemies. 6 To cause to ignite by rubbing, as a match. 7 To impress, as a coin. 8 To pierce or enter; to thrust. 9 To cause to sound. 10 To come upon; meet with. 11 To hold the admiration and affection of. 12 To reach by reckoning; as, to *strike* an average. 13 To lower; as, to *strike* one's flag. 14 To remove or cancel; as, to *strike* the item off the list. 15 To assume a posture. 16 To go; proceed. 17 To quit work in order to obtain some change in conditions of employment. — *n.* 1 Act of striking; as, the *strike* of a trout at a fly; a *strike* of workmen. 2 A sudden discovery of rich ore, oil deposits, etc. 3 In baseball, a failure to hit a good pitched ball. 4 In bowling, the knocking down of all the pins with the first bowl; also, the score thus made. — **striker** (strīk'ēr), *n.*

striking (strīk'ing), *adj.* Attracting attention; very noticeable. — *Syn.* Arresting, salient, conspicuous, outstanding, remarkable, prominent. — **strikingly**, *adv.*

string (strīng), *n.* 1 A cord; hence, a series of things arranged as if strung on a cord. 2 A fiber, as of a plant. — *Syn.* Succession, progression, sequence, set. — *v. t.*; **STRUNG** (strūng); **STRING'ING**. 1 To furnish with a string; as, to *string* a violin. 2 To tighten; make tense. 3 To thread on or as if on a string. 4 To take the strings, or fibers, out of; as, to *string* beans. 5 To tie, hang, fasten, etc., by a string. 6 To stretch out like a string. — **stringy** (strīng'y), *adj.*

string bean. A variety of bean grown for its pods, edible when young.

stringency (strīn'jēn-sī), *n.* 1 Strictness; severity. 2 Scarcity; as, the *stringency* of money. — **stringent** (-jēnt), *adj.*

string'er (strīng'ēr), *n.* 1 A long timber used to connect uprights in a frame, to hold up a floor, etc. 2 On railroad bridges, a long timber or metal piece which carries the track.

string'piece (strīng'pēs'), *n.* The heavy squared timber lying along the top of the piles forming a dock front or timber pier.

strip (strīp), *v. t. & i.*; **STRIPPED** (strīpt); **STRIP'ING**. 1 To take the cover from; to skin, pare, peel, or the like; to take off one's clothes. 2 To pull or tear off. 3 To make bare or clear, as by cutting, grazing, etc. 4 To plunder; pillage. — *Syn.* Divest, denude. — *Ant.* Furnish; invest. — *n.* 1 A long narrow piece of anything. 2 Also **air'strip'** (âr'strīp') or **landing strip**. A long narrow hard-surfaced area or runway suitable for the take-off and landing of aircraft. Specif., **flight strip**, a strip constituting an auxiliary landing field alongside a highway as a dispersal area for military aircraft or for emergency landings, etc.

stripe (strīp), *n.* 1 A line or long narrow division of anything, esp. one having a different color from the background. 2 A bruise on the skin such as might be made by a whip; hence, a blow as with a whip. 3 Type; character. — *Syn.* Description, nature, kind, sort. — *v. t.* To make stripes upon. — **striped** (strīpt; strīp'ēd; -īd), *adj.*

strip'ling (strīp'ing), *n.* A youth; lad.

strive (strīv), *v. i.*; *past* STROVE (strōv); *past part.* STRIV'EN (strīv'ēn) or STRIVED (strīvd); *pres. part.* STRIV'ING (strīv'ing). 1 To make efforts; to labor hard. 2 To contend; to struggle against, with, or for, something. — *Syn.* Endeavor, attempt, try.

strode (strōd), *past tense* of STRIDE.

stroke (strōk), *n.* 1 A blow; knock. 2 A sudden action like or likened to a blow; as, a *stroke* of bad luck; also, a feeling as if one had been struck; as, a *stroke* of apoplexy. 3 An effort to do something. 4 The sound of striking, as of a clock. 5 One of a series of movements against air, water, etc., to get through or over it; as, the *stroke* of a bird's wing. 6 A single movement with or as with a tool or implement; as, a *stroke* of the pen. 7 In a racing shell, the oarsman nearest the stern. — *v. t.* 1 To rub gently. 2 To row as *stroke* of (a racing shell or its crew).

stroll (strōl), *v. i. & t.* To walk leisurely along or about. — *Syn.* Saunter, amble. — **stroll**, *n.* — **stroller**, *n.*

strong (strōng), *adj.* 1 Powerful; vigorous. 2 Healthy; robust. 3 Having great numbers, wealth, etc. 4 Not mild, weak, or the like. 5 Violent; as, a *strong* wind. 6 Zealous. 7 Not easily broken; as, *strong* timbers. 8 Firm; well-established. — *Syn.* Stout, sturdy, stalwart, tough. — *Ant.* Weak. — **strongly**, *adv.*

stronghold (strōng'hōld'), *n.* A fort.

strop (strōp), *n.* A strap, esp. one for

sharpening a razor. — *v. t.* To sharpen (a razor) with a strop.

strove (strōv), *past tense* of STRIVE.

struck (strūk), *past tense & past part.* of STRIKE.

struc'ture (strūk'tūr), *n.* 1 The manner of building; construction. 2 Something built, as a house, a dam, etc. 3 Arrangement or relationship of parts, organs, or elements in a substance or body. — **struc'tural** (-tūr-āl), *adj.*

strug'gle (strüg'gl), *v. i.* To put forth great efforts; to labor hard; strive. — *Syn.* Endeavor, attempt, try. — *n.* 1 A violent effort or exertion. 2 Contest; strife.

strum (strüm), *v. t. & i.*; **STRUMMED** (strümd); **STRUM'ING**. To play on a stringed musical instrument idly or carelessly; to thrum.

strum'pet (strüm'pēt; -pīt), *n.* A prostitute.

strung (strüng), *past tense & past part.* of STRING.

strut (strüt), *v. i.*; **STRUT'TED**; **STRUT'TING**. To walk with an affectedly proud gait. — *Syn.* Swagger. — *n.* 1 A proud, haughty gait. 2 Any bar or piece for resisting lengthwise pressure.

strych'nine (strīk'nīn; -nēn; -nīn), *n.* A poisonous substance obtained from various plants and used in small doses as a stimulant.

stub (stüb), *n.* 1 A tree stump. 2 The short blunt end of anything. 3 In a check-book, a small part of each leaf kept in the book as a memorandum of the items on the detached check. 4 Anything short and blunt, as a type of pen. — *v. t.*; **STUBBED** (stübd); **STUB'ING**. To strike, as one's toe, against something.

stub'ble (stüb'bl), *n.* The stumps of wheat, corn, or other grain left in the ground, as after reaping.

stub'born (stüb'örn), *adj.* 1 Firm; determined; esp., obstinate. 2 Done, continued, etc., in a willful, unreasonable, or persistent manner. — **stub'born-ly**, *adv.* — **stub'born-ness**, *n.*

stub'by (stüb'by), *adj.* Short, blunt, and thickset.

stuc'co (stük'ō), *n.* Plaster for coating walls. — *v. t.* To decorate or coat with stucco.

stuck (stük), *past tense & part.* of STICK.

stuck'-up' (stük'üp'), *adj.* *Colloq.* Conceited; vain.

stud (stüd), *n.* 1 A projecting nail, pin, rod, etc. 2 A removable device like a button, used as a fastener or ornament; as, shirt studs. 3 A piece of lumber, esp. one of the upright pieces to which are nailed the laths for plaster partitions. — *v. t.*; **STUD'DED**; **STUD'DING**. 1 To supply with or adorn with studs. 2 To dot; as, rocks studded the field.

stud'ing (stüd'ing), *n.* Material for studs or joists; studs or joists collectively.

stu'dent (stü-dent), *n.* A scholar, esp. one under instruction in a school; a pupil.

stud'ied (stüd'īd), *adj.* Intentional; as, *studied neglect*. — *Syn.* Deliberate, considered, premeditated, designed.

stu'di-o (stü'dī-ō), *n.* 1 The place where an artist works. 2 A place where motion pictures are made. 3 A place from which radio programs are broadcast.

stu'di-ous (stü'dī-ūs), *adj.* Devoted to study; fond of reading. — **stu'di-ous-ly**, *adv.*

stud'y (stüd'ī), *n.* 1 Use of the mind to gain knowledge. 2 Act or process of learning about something. 3 A branch of learning. 4 Intention, purpose, etc. 5 A room esp. for reading and writing. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To apply the mind to a subject; to examine closely. 2 To meditate; ponder. — *Syn.* Consider, contemplate, weigh.

stuff (stuf), *n.* 1 Raw material. 2 The most important part of anything; the essence. 3 Any kind of matter, solid, liquid, or gaseous. 4 Personal property. 5 Fabric of any kind; esp., a worsted fabric. 6 Rubbish; trash. — *v. t.* 1 To fill by crowding something into. 2 To plug; stop up. 3 To crowd in; pack. 4 In cookery, to fill with a seasoned mixture of bread crumbs, spices, etc. — *v. i.* To feed greedily; to cram.

stuff'ing (stuf'ing), *n.* Material used in filling up anything; esp., a mixture of bread crumbs, spices, etc., used to stuff meat and poultry in cookery.

stuff'y (stuf'ī), *adj.* Needing fresh air; close.

stul'ti-fy (stül'tī-fī), *v. t.* 1 To cause to appear foolish or stupid. 2 To cause to appear untrustworthy.

stum'ble (stüm'b'l), *v. i.* 1 To trip in walking or running. 2 To walk unsteadily; hence, to speak or act in a blundering or clumsy manner. 3 To come or happen by chance. — *n.* 1 The act of tripping. 2 A blunder.

stump (stümp), *n.* 1 The part of a tree or plant that remains in the ground after the upper part is cut off. 2 The part of an arm, leg, tooth, etc., that is left after the rest is removed. 3 A platform from which a politician speaks. — *v. t.* 1 To clear (land) of stumps. 2 *U. S.* To travel over, making political speeches. — *v. i.* To walk clumsily and heavily. — **stump'y**, *adj.*

stun (stün), *v. t.*; **STUNNED** (stünd); **STUN'NING**. 1 To knock senseless or dizzy. 2 To overpower with noise, sudden emotion; etc.

stung (stüng), *past tense & past part.* of STING.

stunk (stüngk), *past tense & part.* of STINK.

stun'ning (stun'ing), *adj.* Striking; unusually fine, pretty, noticeable, etc.

stunt (stünt), *n.* *Colloq.* An unusual feat.

stunt (stünt), *v. t.* To hinder from normal growth and development; to dwarf.

stu'pe-fac'tion (stü'pē-fāk'shün), *n.* 1 Condition of being stupefied; numbness. 2 Utter bewilderment.

stu'pe-fy (stū'pē-fī), *v. t.* To make dull, torpid, or numb; also, to stun with amazement or bewilderment.

stu-pen'dous (stū-pēn'dūs), *adj.* Amazing, esp. because of great size, height, etc. — *Syn.* Tremendous, prodigious, monumental, monstrous.

stu'pid (stū'pīd), *adj.* 1 Very dull in mind; lacking in understanding. 2 Showing or resulting from dullness of mind. — *Ant.* Intelligent. — **stu'pid'i-ty** (stū'pīd'ī-tī), *n.* — **stu'pid-ly**, *adv.*

stu'por (stū'pēr), *n.* 1 A condition of the mind in which the senses are numbed or dulled. 2 Intellectual or moral lack of feeling.

stur'dy (stūr'dī), *adj.* 1 Resolute; unyielding. 2 Strong; robust. — *Syn.* Stout, stalwart, tough, tenacious. — *Ant.* Decrepit. — **stur'di-ly**, *adv.* — **stur'di-ness**, *n.*

stur'geon (stūr'jūn), *n.* A large food fish, whose roe is made into caviar and air bladder into isinglass.

stut'ter (stūt'ēr), *n. & v. i. & t.* Stammer.

sty (stī), *n.* A pen for swine.

sty (stī), *n.* An inflamed swelling on the edge of an eyelid.

style (stīl), *n.* 1 A way of speaking or writing. 2 A distinctive manner of doing something. 3 Fashion. — *v. t.* To designate, name, or call.

styl'ish (stīl'ish), *adj.* Fashionable; conforming to an accepted standard of style. — *Syn.* Modish, smart, chic. — **styl'ish-ly**, *adv.*

styl'ist (stīl'ist), *n.* An author who emphasizes style in his writing.

styl'us (stī'lūs), *n.* A pointed implement used by the ancients for writing on wax.

stym'ie (stī'mī), *n.* In golf, a position on the putting green when the ball nearer the hole lies in the line of play of the other ball. — *v. t.* 1 To get in the way of by a stymie. 2 To block; check; as, to *stymie* a plan.

suave (swāv; swāv), *adj.* Persuasively pleasing; smoothly agreeable. — *Syn.* Urbane, diplomatic, bland. — *Ant.* Bluff. — **suav'i-ty** (swāv'ī-tī; swā'vī-tī), *n.*

sub- (sūb-). A prefix meaning under in place, rank, quality, etc., as in: **sub'cel'lar** (sūb'sēl'ēr), a cellar under a cellar; **sub'lieu-ten'ant** (sūb'līu-tēn'ānt; see LIEUTENANT), an officer ranking just below a lieutenant; **sub-nor'mal** (sūb-nōr'māl), below that which is normal.

sub-al'tern (sūb-ōl'tēr; sūb'āl-tūr'n), *n.* A commissioned military officer below the rank of captain.

sub'com-mit'tee (sūb'kōm'ītē), *n.* A subordinate section or division of a committee.

sub-con'scious (sūb-kōn'shūs), *adj.* Of or relating to the thinking, feeling, and reasoning which go on in a person's mind without his being aware of them.

sub'cu-ta'ne-ous (sūb'kū-tā'nē-ūs), *adj.* Located beneath the skin; also, to be introduced under the skin.

sub-dea'con (sūb-dē'kūn), *n.* An assistant to, or a minister ranking next below, a deacon.

sub'di-vide' (sūb'dī-vīd'), *v. t.* To divide (a tract of land) into lots for sale before developing or improving them.

sub'di-vi'sion (sūb'dī-vīzh'ūn), *n.* 1 A subdividing. 2 An unimproved tract of land divided into lots for sale.

sub-due' (sūb-dū'), *v. t.* 1 To conquer; vanquish. 2 To soften; as, a *subdued* light. — *Syn.* Subjugate, reduce, overcome, overthrow, rout, defeat, beat. — *Ant.* Awaken, waken.

sub'ject (sūb'jekt; -jīkt), *adj.* 1 Under the power or dominion of another. 2 Exposed; liable; as, *subject* to floods. 3 Dependent upon some action to take place later; as, an appointment *subject* to senate approval. — *Syn.* Subordinate, secondary, tributary; open, prone, susceptible. — *Ant.* Sovereign, dominant; exempt. — *n.* 1 A person under the authority of another. 2 A person subject to a sovereign. 3 A person or animal subjected to an operation or process. 4 The person or thing discussed, treated, etc.; topic; theme. 5 In grammar, a word that names the person or thing about which something is said, asked, etc.

sub'ject' (sūb-jekt'), *v. t.* 1 To bring under control; conquer. 2 To expose, as to danger; to make liable. 3 Of an experiment, test, etc., to submit as a subject. — **sub-jec'tion** (-jekt'shūn), *n.*

sub-ject'ive (sūb-jekt'īv; sūb-), *adj.* 1 Of, relating to, or of the nature of, a subject. 2 Belonging to or concerned with one's own mind, in contrast with what is outside or objective; personal.

sub'ject mat'ter. Matter presented for consideration, as in a book or a speech.

sub-join' (sūb-join'), *v. t.* To annex; append.

sub'ju-gate (sūb'jōō-gāt), *v. t.* To conquer; subdue. — *Syn.* Reduce, overcome, overthrow, rout, vanquish, defeat, beat. — **sub'ju-ga'tion** (-gāt'shūn), *n.*

sub-junc'tive (sūb-jūngk'tīv), *adj.* In grammar, belonging to that mood of a verb which expresses an action or state of being, not as a fact but as a possibility or as a matter of doubt, fear, wish, etc.

sub-let' (sūb-lēt'), *v. t.*; **SUB-LET'**; **SUB-LET'-TING.** To let, or lease, to another person all or a part of a leased property.

sub'li-mate (sūb'lī-māt), *v. t.* To cause to pass from a solid to a gaseous state, and then condense to solid form, without apparently liquefying. — **sub'li-ma'tion** (-māt'shūn), *n.*

sub-lime' (sūb-līm'), *adj.* 1 Exalted; noble. 2 Having awe-inspiring beauty or grandeur. — *Syn.* Glorious, splendid, superb, resplendent, gorgeous. — *n.* That which is sublime. — *v. t.* To sublimate. — **sub-lim'ī-ty** (-līm'ī-tī), *n.*

sub-lu'nar (sūb-lū'nēr), **sub'lu-nar'y** (sūb'lū-nēr'ī; -nēr-ī; sūb-lū'nēr-ī), *adj.* Situated

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

- beneath the moon; hence, terrestrial; mundane.
- sub'ma-rine'** (süb'má-rēn'), *adj.* Existing, growing, etc., under the sea.
- sub'ma-rine'** (süb'má-rēn'), *n.* A torpedo boat capable of operation either on or below the surface of the water.
- sub-max'il-lar'y** (süb-māk'sī-lēr'y; *esp. Brit.*, süb'māks-īl'á-rī), *adj.* Below the lower jaw. — *n.* A submaxillary bone, artery, gland, etc.
- sub-merge'** (süb-mûrj'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To plunge into or under the surface of water. 2 To inundate. — *Syn.* Immerse, duck, dip. — **sub-mer'gence** (-mûr'jēns), **sub-mer'sion** (-mûr'shūn), *n.*
- sub-merge'** (süb-mûrs'), *v. t.* To submerge.
- sub-mit'** (süb-mīt'), *v. t.*; **SUB-MIT'TED**; **SUB-MIT'TING**. 1 To commit to the discretion or decision of another or of others. 2 To yield; surrender. 3 To put forward as an opinion. — *v. i.* To yield; surrender. — *Ant.* Resist, withstand. — **sub-mis'sion** (-mīsh'ūn), *n.* — **sub-mis'sive** (-mīs'iv), *adj.*
- sub-or'der** (süb-ôr'dēr), *n.* In biology, a classification next below an order and next above a family.
- sub-or'di-nate** (sü-bôr'dī-nīt), *adj.* 1 Of lower class or rank. 2 Inferior. 3 Submissive to authority. 4 In grammar, joining word groups with dependent rank to others in a sentence; also, of lower or dependent rank; as, a *subordinate* clause. — *Syn.* Secondary, subject, tributary. — *Ant.* Chief, leading; dominant. — *n.* A person subordinate in rank to another or to others. — (-nāt), *v. t.* 1 To reduce in rank, order, or class. 2 To subdue. — **sub-or'di-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*
- sub-orn'** (süb-ôr'n'; süb-), *v. t.* To incite secretly; instigate; in law, to procure (another) to commit perjury.
- sub-poe'na** (süb-pē'nā; süb-; sū-pē'-), *n.* Also **sub-pe'na**. In law, a writ commanding the person named therein to attend court, under penalty if he fails to do so. — *v. t.*; **-NAED** (-nād); **-NA-ING**. To serve with, or summon by, a subpoena.
- sub-scribe'** (süb-skrīb'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To sign (one's name) to a document. 2 To give consent (to) by signing one's name. 3 To promise to contribute, by signing one's name with the amount promised. 4 To favor; approve. — *Syn.* Agree, acquiesce. — **sub-scrib'er** (-skrīb'ēr), *n.*
- sub-scrip'tion** (süb-skrīb'shūn), *n.* 1 Act of subscribing; signature, consent, etc. 2 The thing, amount, etc., subscribed.
- sub-sec'tion** (süb-sēk'shūn), *n.* A subdivision of a section.
- sub-se-quent** (süb'sē-kwēnt; -kwēnt), *adj.* Following; coming after. — **sub-se-quent-ly**, *adv.*
- sub-ser'vi-ence** (süb-sür'vī-ēns), *n.* 1 A subordinate place or condition; also, willingness to serve in a subordinate capacity. 2 Servility. — **sub-ser'vi-en-cy** (-ēn-sī), *n.* — **sub-ser'vi-ent** (-ēnt), *adj.*
- sub-side'** (süb-sīd'), *v. i.* 1 To settle, as dregs to the bottom of a liquid. 2 To tend downward; descend. 3 To sink; submerge. 4 To become quiet and tranquil. — *Syn.* Abate, wane. — **sub-sid'ence** (süb-sīd'ēns; *esp. Brit.*, süb'sī-dēns), *n.*
- sub-sid'i-ar'y** (süb-sīd'ī-ēr'y; *esp. Brit.*, -ēr-ī), *adj.* 1 Furnishing aid; contributing something; also, owned or controlled by some main company, concern, etc. 2 Of or relating to a subsidy. — *Syn.* Auxiliary, contributory, subservient. — *n.* 1 An assistant; aid. 2 In business, a company owned or controlled by another company.
- sub'si-dize** (süb'sī-dīz), *v. t.* To aid or furnish with a subsidy.
- sub'si-dy** (süb'sī-dī), *n.* Any gift of financial aid, as to an ally in war, or to private enterprise by a government. — *Syn.* Grant, appropriation.
- sub-sist'** (süb-sīst'), *v. i.* 1 To exist. 2 To be maintained with food and clothing; to live.
- sub-sist'ence** (süb-sīs'tēns), *n.* 1 Existence. 2 Livelihood; means of getting a living.
- sub'soil'** (süb'soil'), *n.* The layer of earth lying just under the soil on the surface.
- sub'stance** (süb'stāns), *n.* 1 Real unchanging essence or nature. 2 Essential element; as, they are the same in *substance*. 3 Essential meaning, as of a statement, speech, etc. 4 Material of which a thing is made; hence, solidity; body; also, matter; stuff. 5 Wealth; resources.
- sub-stan'tial** (süb-stān'shāl), *adj.* 1 Important; essential. 2 Real; true. 3 Strong; firm. 4 Rather wealthy; also, of good repute. 5 Considerable; as, a *substantial* profit. 6 Nourishing; abundant. — *Ant.* Airy, ethereal. — **sub-stan'tial-ly**, *adv.*
- sub-stan'ti-ate** (süb-stān'shī-āt), *v. t.* To verify; prove. — **sub-stan'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*
- sub-stan-tive** (süb'stān-tīv), *n.* Any noun, or word used as a noun.
- sub'sta'tion** (süb'stā'shūn), *n.* A station subordinate to, or subsidiary to, another station.
- sub'sti-tute** (süb'stī-tūt), *n.* A person or thing replacing another. — *v. t. & i.* To put or serve in place of another person or thing; also, to replace. — **sub'sti-tu'tion** (-tū'shūn), *n.*
- sub-stra'tum** (süb-strā'tūm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tā). The layer, structure, etc., lying underneath; *esp.*, the subsoil.
- sub-struc'ture** (süb-strūk'tūr), *n.* The structure underneath; foundation.
- sub'ter-fuge** (süb'tēr-fūj), *n.* A plan, scheme, etc., which a person or animal uses for some form of escape or concealment; evasion. — *Syn.* Fraud, deception, trickery.
- sub'ter-ra'ne-an** (süb'tēr-rā'nē-ān), *adj.* Also **sub'ter-ra'ne-ous** (-ūs). Lying or being underground; secret.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

sub'tile (süb'til; sūt'l). Variant of **SUBTLE**.
sub'ti'tle (süb'ti't'l), *n.* A secondary or less important title, as of a book.
sub'tle (sūt'l), *adj.* 1 Delicate; hardly noticeable. 2 Shrewd; keen. 3 Clever; sly. — **sub'tle-ty** (sūt'l-ti), *n.* — **sub'tly** (sūt'l), *adv.*
sub-tract' (süb-träkt'), *v. t. & i.* To withdraw or take away, as a part from a whole or one number from another. — **sub-trac'tion** (-träkt'shün), *n.*
sub'tra-hend' (süb-trä-hënd'), *n.* In mathematics, the quantity to be subtracted.
sub-treas'ur-y (süb-trēzh'ēr-l), *n.* A subordinate, or branch, treasury.
sub-trop'i-cal (süb-tröp'l-käl), *adj.* Of, relating to, or designating regions bordering on the tropical zone.
sub'urb (süb'urb), *n.* An outlying part of a city. — **sub-ur'ban** (süb-ür'bän; süb-), *adj.*
sub-ven'tion (süb-vēn'shün), *n.* Subsidy.
sub-vert' (süb-vürt'), *v. t.* 1 To overthrow; ruin. 2 To corrupt. — **Syn.** Overturn, upset. — **Ant.** Uphold, sustain. — **sub-ver'sion** (-vür'shün; -zhün), *n.* — **sub-ver'sive** (-vür'siv), *adj.*
sub'way' (süb'wā'), *n.* An underground way; specif., U. S., an underground electric railway.
suc-ceed' (sük-sēd'), *v. i.* 1 To follow next in order, or next after some other person or thing; specif., to inherit sovereignty. 2 To attain a desired object or end. — *v. t.* 1 To follow as heir or successor. 2 To come next after. 3 To be successful. — **Ant.** Precede.
suc-cess' (sük-sēs'), *n.* 1 Satisfactory completion of something; often, the gaining of wealth, fame, etc. 2 A person or thing that succeeds. — **suc-cess'ful**, *adj.* — **suc-cess'ful-ly**, *adv.*
suc-ces'sion (sük-sēs'hün), *n.* 1 The order, act, or right of succeeding to a throne, title, property, etc. 2 A repeated following of one person or thing after another. 3 A series of persons or things that follow one after another. — **Syn.** Progression, sequence, set, suite, chain, train, string.
suc-ces'sive (sük-sēs'iv), *adj.* Following in order; consecutive. — **suc-ces'sive-ly**, *adv.*
suc-ces'sor (sük-sēs'ēr), *n.* A person who succeeds to a throne, title, estate, office, etc.
suc-cinct' (sük-singkt'), *adj.* Brief; concise. — **Syn.** Terse, laconic, summary. — **Ant.** Discursive. — **suc-cinct'ly**, *adv.* — **suc-cinct'ness**, *n.*
suc'cor (sük'ēr), *n.* Aid; help; relief. — *v. t.* To aid; help.
suc'co-tash (sük'ō-tāsh), *n.* Beans and kernels of green corn cooked together.
suc'cu-lent (sük'ū-lēnt), *adj.* Juicy. — **suc'cu-lence** (-lēns), **suc'cu-len-cy** (-lēns-l), *n.*
suc-cumb' (sük-kūm'), *v. i.* To give up; yield; specif., to die. — **Syn.** Submit, capitulate, relent.

such (süch), *adj.* 1 Of this or that kind. 2 So good, so bad, so great, etc. — *pron.* 1 Such a person or thing. 2 The thing stated, pointed out, etc.
suck (sük), *v. t. & i.* 1 To draw in a liquid, esp. mother's milk, with the mouth. 2 To draw liquid from by action of the mouth; as, to suck an orange. 3 To absorb, inhale, etc. — *n.* Act of sucking; suction.
suck'er (sük'ēr), *n.* 1 One that sucks. 2 In various animals, a part of the body used for sucking or for clinging to something. 3 A fish with a mouth that sucks in food. 4 A shoot from the roots or lower part of a plant.
suck'le (sük'l), *v. t. & i.* To nurse at the breast or udder; hence, to bring up; rear.
suck'ling (sük'ling), *n.* A baby or young animal that nurses at the breast or udder.
su'crose (sü'krōs), *n.* In chemistry, cane or beet sugar.
suc'tion (sük'shün), *n.* 1 Act of sucking. 2 Act or process of drawing liquid, dust, etc., into a space (as in a vacuum cleaner, a pump, etc.) by partially exhausting the air in the space. — *adj.* Producing, or operating by, suction; as, a suction pump.
sud'den (süd'n; -lən), *adj.* 1 Happening unexpectedly. 2 Hasty. 3 Encountered unexpectedly. 4 Hastily accomplished. — **Syn.** Precipitate, headlong, abrupt, impetuous. — *adv.* Unexpectedly, hastily, or the like. — **sud'den-ly**, *adv.* — **sud'den-ness**, *n.*
suds (südz), *n. pl.* Soapy water, esp. when frothy.
sue (sü), *v. t. & i.* 1 To petition; solicit. 2 To woo. 3 In law, to seek justice or right by bringing legal action. — **Syn.** Pray, plead.
suède (swād), *n.* 1 A tanned skin with the flesh side rubbed into a nap. 2 A fabric with a suédlike nap.
su'et (sü'ēt; -līt), *n.* Hard fat obtained from beef and mutton, forming tallow when tried out.
suf'fer (süf'ēr), *v. t. & i.* 1 To feel or endure (pain, annoyance, etc.). 2 To experience; undergo. 3 To bear loss, damage, etc. 4 To allow; permit. — **Syn.** Endure, abide, tolerate, stand, brook; let; leave. — **suf'fer-er**, *n.*
suf'fer-ance (süf'ēr-āns), *n.* 1 Consent or approval, not openly given but implied by lack of hostile action. 2 Endurance.
suf'fer-ing (süf'ēr-ing; süf'ring), *n.* Pain, misery, hardship, etc.
suf'fice' (sü-fīs'; -fīz'), *v. i.* 1 To be sufficient. 2 To be capable, equal to a task, etc. — *v. t.* To satisfy.
suf-fi'cien-cy (sü-fīsh'ēn-sī), *n.* 1 A sufficient quantity to meet one's needs. 2 Adequacy. 3 Self-confidence.
suf-fi'cient (sü-fīsh'ēnt), *adj.* 1 Adequate to accomplish a purpose; enough. 2 Responsible. — **Ant.** Insufficient; deficient. — **suf-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*
suf'fix (süf'iks), *n.* A letter, syllable, or

word added at the end of a word to modify its meaning.

suf'fo-cate (sūf'fō-kāt), *v. t. & i.* To choke; stifle; smother. — **suf'fo-ca'tion** (-kā-shūn), *n.*

suf'fra-gan (sūf'fā-gān), *n.* A bishop who serves as assistant to another bishop.

suf'frage (sūf'frij), *n.* 1 A vote; ballot. 2 The right to vote; franchise.

suf'fra-gette' (sūf'fā-jēt'), *n.* A woman who advocates suffrage for her sex.

suf'fra-gist (sūf'fā-jist), *n.* A person who advocates extension of the suffrage to women.

suf-fuse' (sū-fūz'), *v. t.* To spread over, as with a fluid or color. — **Syn.** Infuse, imbue, ingrain. — **suf-fu'sion** (-fū'zhūn), *n.*

sug'ar (shōōg'ēr), *n.* 1 A sweet substance, colorless or white when pure, chiefly derived from juice pressed from the sugar cane (cane sugar) and from the sugar beet (beet sugar). 2 Any of a number of sweet substances obtained from grapes (grape sugar), corn (corn sugar), milk (milk sugar), etc. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To mix, cover, or sprinkle with sugar. 2 To sweeten in any way. 3 To granulate. — **sug'ar-y** (shōōg'ēr-ī), *adj.*

sugar beet. A type of beet with a white root from which sugar is made.

sugar cane. A tall grass raised in tropical regions for the sugar it yields.

sug'ar-plum' (shōōg'ēr-plūm'), *n.* A ball-shaped or disklike candy or confection; a bonbon.

sug-gest' (sūg-jēst'; sū-jēst'), *v. t.* 1 To put into a person's mind the thought of, desire for, etc. 2 Of things, to remind by association of ideas. — **Syn.** Imply, hint, intimate, insinuate. — **Ant.** Express.

sug-ges'tion (sūg-jēs'chūn; sū-jēs'-), *n.* An act or instance of suggesting; also, the thing suggested.

sug-ges'tive (-tīv), *adj.* Tending to suggest something, sometimes esp. something improper. — **sug-ges'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **sug-ges'tive-ness**, *n.*

su'i-cide (sū-i-sīd), *n.* 1 Act of killing oneself purposely. 2 A person who kills himself purposely. — **su'i-cid'al** (-sīd'āl; -l), *adj.*

suit (sūt), *n.* 1 Act of suing; entreaty; esp., wooing. 2 A number of things used together; as, a suit of clothes. 3 One of the four sets of cards in a pack. 4 In law, an action or process in a court. — **Syn.** Prayer, plea, petition, appeal. — *v. t.* 1 To please; satisfy. 2 To fit or be fitted to.

suit'a-ble (sūt'ā-b'l), *adj.* Fitting; proper; appropriate. — **Syn.** Fit, meet, apt. — **Ant.** Unsuitable; unbecoming. — **suit'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), *n.* — **suit'a-bly** (-blī), *adv.*

suit'case' (sūt'kās'), *n.* A flat rectangular traveling bag.

suite (swēt), *n.* 1 A company of attendants; retinue. 2 A number of things used together and making up a set; as, a suite of rooms.

suit'ing (sūt'ing), *n.* Fabric for suits of clothes.

suit'or (sūt'ēr), *n.* 1 A person who sues, petitions, etc. 2 A wooer.

sul'fa (sūl'fā), *adj.* Also **sul'pha**. Designating or pertaining to a class of synthetic organic drugs related to sulfanilamide. They destroy certain types of disease-producing bacteria.

sul'fa-nil'a-mide, **sulph'a-nil'a-mide** (sūl'fā-nīl'ā-mīd; -mīd), *n.* A white crystalline compound used in the treatment of certain infections.

sul'fur (sūl'fēr). Variant of **SULPHUR**.

sulk (sūlk), *v. i.* To be or become moodily silent, sullen, or morose. — *n.* A sullen morose mood, humor, etc.

sulk'y (sūl'kī), *adj.* 1 Inclined to sulk; given to morose moods. 2 Having wheels, and a seat for the driver; as, a *sulky* plow. — **Syn.** Surly, glum, sullen, gloomy. — *n.* A light two-wheeled carriage for one person.

— **sulk'i-ly**, *adv.* — **sulk'i-ness**, *n.*

sul'len (sūl'en; -līn), *adj.* 1 Gloomily silent; morose; sulky. 2 Dismal; gloomy; as, a *sullen* sky. — **Syn.** Glum, surly. — **sul'len-ly**, *adv.* — **sul'len-ness**, *n.*

sul'ly (sūl'ī), *v. t. & i.* To soil; smirch; foul.

sul'pha (sūl'fā). Variant of **SULFA**.

sul'phate (sūl'fāt), *n.* A salt or ester of sulphuric acid.

sul'phide (sūl'fīd; -fīd), *n.* A compound of sulphur with an element or radical.

sul'phur, **sul'fur** (sūl'fēr), *n.* A non-metallic element occurring in nature combined or free in the form of yellow crystals and in masses, crusts, and powder. It is used in making gunpowder, matches, etc.; in vulcanizing rubber, in medicine, etc. — **sul-phu're-ous** (sūl-fū'rē-ūs), *adj.*

sul-phu'ric (sūl-fū'rīk), *adj.* Of, relating to, or containing sulphur.

sulphuric acid. A heavy corrosive oily liquid used esp. in making fertilizers, chemicals, petroleum products, etc.

sul'phu-rous (sūl'fū-rūs; sūl-fū'rūs), *adj.*

1 Of, relating to, or containing, sulphur. 2 Of or relating to brimstone or the fire of hell; infernal; hence, fiery; scorching.

sul'tan (sūl'tān; sūl-tān'), *n.* A sovereign of a Mohammedan state; esp. [cap.], the former ruler of Turkey. — **sul'tan-ate** (sūl'tān-āt), *n.*

sul-tan'a (sūl-tān'ā; -tā'nā), *n.* The wife, or the mother, sister, or daughter, of a sul-tan.

sul'try (sūl'trī), *adj.* Very hot and moist; or close and oppressive.

sum (sūm), *n.* 1 An amount; a quantity of money. 2 The essential point or points; the gist. 3 The result obtained by adding two or more numbers, quantities, items, etc. 4 Any problem in arithmetic. — **Syn.** Aggregate, total, whole. — *v. t.* **SUMMED** (sūmd); **SUMMING**. 1 To add together. 2 To summarize.

su'mac, **su'mach** (shōō'māk; sū'-), *n.* A shrub or small tree bearing tapering clus-

- ters of flowers followed by red or whitish berries.
- sum'ma-rize** (sŭm'ā-rīz), *v. t.* To tell in a summary; to present briefly.
- sum'ma-ry** (sŭm'ā-rī), *adj.* 1 Covering the main points briefly; concise. 2 Done without delay or formality; as, *summary* punishment. — *Syn.* Terse, succinct, laconic. — *Ant.* Circumstantial. — *n.* A brief record of the main points, as in a book, an argument, etc. — **sum'ma-ri-ly**, *adv.*
- sum-ma'tion** (sŭm-ā'shŭn), *n.* A summing up; esp., a speech in court summing up the arguments in a case.
- sum'mer** (sŭm'ēr), *n.* The season of the year in any region when the sun shines there most directly; the warmest period of the year. — *v. i.* To pass the summer. — **sum'mer-time** (-tīm'), *n.* — **sum'mer-y**, *adj.*
- sum'mer-house** (sŭm'ēr-hous'), *n.* A rustic covered structure in a garden, to provide a shady retreat.
- sum'mit** (sŭm'īt), *n.* The top; the peak.
- sum'mon** (sŭm'ŭn), *v. t.* 1 To call to a meeting; convoke. 2 To send for; also, to call formally, as a witness to testify. 3 To evoke, esp. by an act of the will. — **sum'mon-er**, *n.*
- sum'mons** (sŭm'ŭnz), *n.* 1 An authoritative call to appear at some designated place or to attend to some duty. 2 In law, a written official notice warning a person to appear in court at a specified time to answer charges.
- sump'ter** (sŭmp'tēr), *n.* A pack horse or mule.
- sump'tuous** (sŭmp'tŭ-ŭs), *adj.* Costly; lavish; hence, luxurious.
- sun** (sŭn), *n.* 1 The shining heavenly body round which the earth and other planets revolve and from which they receive light and heat. 2 Any celestial body that, like the sun (def. 1), is the center of a system of planets. 3 Sunshine. — *v. t.*; **SUNNED** (sŭnd); **SUN'NING**. To warm, dry, air, bleach, etc., in or as in the sun. — *v. i.* To sun oneself. — **sun'beam** (sŭn'bēm'), *n.* — **sun'less**, *adj.* — **sun'light** (-līt'), *n.* — **sun'ny**, *adj.* — **sun'rise** (-rīz'), *n.* — **sun'set** (-sēt'), *n.*
- sun'bon'net** (sŭn'bŏn'ēt; -īt), *n.* A bonnet with a wide brim to shield the head, face, and neck from the sun.
- sun'burn** (sŭn'bŭrn'), *n.* A burning of the skin, caused by exposure to the sun's rays. — *v. t. & i.* To burn by the sun.
- sun'dae** (sŭn'dī), *n.* A portion of ice cream served with crushed fruit, sirups, etc.
- Sun'day** (sŭn'dī), *n.* The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath.
- sun'der** (sŭn'dēr), *v. t.* To force apart; to separate; divide. — *Syn.* Sever, part.
- sun'di'al** (sŭn'dī'āl), *n.* A device to show the time of day from the shadow cast by an upright pin or plate.
- sun'down** (sŭn'daun'), *n.* The setting of the sun; sunset.
- sun'dries** (sŭn'drīz), *n. pl.* Various small articles or items.
- sun'dry** (sŭn'drī), *adj.* Several; divers; various. — *Syn.* Many, numerous.
- sun'fish** (sŭn'fīsh'), *n.* 1 A marine fish with a deep flattened body. 2 A small American freshwater fish resembling a perch.
- sun'flow'er** (sŭn'flou'ēr), *n.* A tall plant with yellow-petaled dark-centered flowers.
- sung** (sŭng), *past tense & past part.* of SING.
- sun'-god** (sŭn'gŏd'), *n.* In mythology, a god representing the sun or one of its aspects.
- sunk** (sŭngk), *past tense & past part.* of SINK.
- sunk'en** (sŭngk'ēn), *adj.* That has sunk down, in, below, etc.; as, *sunken* cheeks.
- sun'lit** (sŭn'līt'), *adj.* Lighted by the sun.
- sun'shade** (sŭn'shād'), *n.* Parasol.
- sun'shine** (sŭn'shīn'), *n.* The sun's light or rays. — **sun'shīn'y** (-shīn'ī), *adj.*
- sun'spot** (sŭn'spŏt'), *n.* One of the dark spots that appear from time to time on the sun's surface.
- sun'stroke** (sŭn'strŏk'), *n.* An illness, sometimes fatal, caused by exposure to the sun.
- sun'up** (sŭn'ŭp'), *n.* The rising of the sun; sunrise.
- sup** (sŭp), *v. i.*; **SUPPED** (sŭpt); **SUP'PING**. 1 To sip liquid or liquid food. 2 To eat supper. — *n.* A mouthful, as of broth.
- su'per-** (sŭ'pēr-). A prefix meaning: 1 On top of; as, **su'per-struc'ture** (-strŭk'tŭr), a structure on top of a structure. 2 Extremely; as, **su'per-fine** (-fīn'), extremely fine. 3 Surpassing all others; as, **su'per-man** (-mān'), a man surpassing all others. 4 Beyond; higher than; as, **su'per-hu'man** (-hŭ'mān), higher than human.
- su'per-a-bun'dant** (sŭ'pēr-ā-bŭn'dānt), *adj.* Abounding in great plenty. — **su'per-a-bun'dance** (-dāns), *n.*
- su'per-an'nu-ate** (-ān'ŭ-āt), *v. t.* To retire and pension because of old age. — **su'per-an'nu-at'ed** (-āt'ēd; -īd), *adj.*
- su-perb** (sŭ'pŭrb'), *adj.* 1 Stately; lordly. 2 Rich; splendid. 3 Of highest quality. — *Syn.* Resplendent, glorious, gorgeous, sublime. — **su-perb'ly**, *adv.*
- su'per-car'go** (sŭ'pēr-kār'gŏ), *n.* A person on a merchant ship who manages the business part of the voyage.
- su'per-cil'i-ous** (sŭ'pēr-sīl'ī-ŭs), *adj.* Haughty; proud and contemptuous. — *Syn.* Disdainful, overbearing, arrogant.
- su'per-dread'nought** (-drēd'nŏt'), *n.* One of the later type of dreadnoughts, of great size and armed with very heavy guns.
- su'per-em'i-nent** (-ēm'ī-nēnt), *adj.* Eminent in a superior degree; most distinguished.
- su'per-fi'cial** (sŭ'pēr-fīsh'āl), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to the surface or appearance only. 2 Shallow; not thorough. — *Syn.* Cursory. — *Ant.* Radical. — **su'per-fi'cial'i-ty** (-fīsh'āl'ī-tī), *n.* — **su'per-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.*

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

su-per-flu-ous (sū-pūr'flōō-ūs), *adj.* In excess of what is sufficient or necessary; surplus. — *Syn.* Extra, spare. — **su-per-flu-ity** (sū-pēr-flōō'ī-tī), *n.*

su-per-im-pose (sū-pēr-īm-pōz'), *v. t.* To lay (one thing) over and above something else. — *Syn.* Superpose.

su-per-in-tend (sū-pēr-īn-tēnd'; -prīn-tēnd'), *v. t.* To oversee and direct; to supervise. — **su-per-in-tend-ence** (-tēn-dēns), *n.* — **su-per-in-tend-en-cy** (-tēn-dēn-sī), *n.* — **su-per-in-tend-ent** (-tēn-dēnt), *n.*

su-pe-ri-or (sū-pēr'ī-ēr; sū-), *adj.* 1 Higher in rank, numbers, etc. 2 Better than most others of its kind. 3 Of greater value, importance, or the like. 4 Courageously indifferent, as to pain, misfortune, etc. 5 Arrogant; haughty. — *n.* 1 A person higher in rank than another. 2 [often *cap.*] A person at the head of a monastery, convent, etc. — **su-pe-ri-or-ity** (-ōr'ī-tī), *n.*

su-per-la-tive (sū-pūr'lā-tīv), *adj.* 1 In grammar, designating the highest or lowest degree of an adjective or adverb. 2 Surpassing others; supreme. — *Syn.* Peerless, incomparable. — *n.* 1 In grammar, the superlative degree or a form denoting it. 2 The utmost degree; acme.

su-per-nal (sū-pūr'nāl), *adj.* 1 Of or from heaven; hence, high in position; towering. 2 Of heavenly or spiritual character; ethereal.

su-per-nat'u-ral (sū-pēr-nāt'ū-rāl), *adj.* Of or relating to phenomena beyond or outside of nature. — *Syn.* Miraculous.

su-per-nu'mer-ar'y (sū-pēr-nū'mēr-ēr'ī; *esp. Brit.*, -ēr-ī), *adj.* Over the number stated or required; extra. — *Syn.* Surplus, superfluous. — *n.* An extra person or thing; *esp.* an extra actor hired for a minor part in which no lines are spoken.

su-per-pose (sū-pēr-pōz'), *v. t.* To superimpose. — **su-per-po-si'tion** (-pō-zīsh'ūn), *n.*

su-per-pow'er (sū-pēr-pou'ēr), *n.* Electric power developed by utilization of all available water power sites or existing steam power plants in a large area, as connected parts of one system.

su-per-scribe (sū-pēr-skrib'), *v. t.* To write (something) on the top or outside; to write a name or address on the outside or cover of; to address. — **su-per-scrip'tion** (-skrip'shūn), *n.*

su-per-sede (sū-pēr-sēd'), *v. t.* To take the place or position of; to replace. — *Syn.* Displace, supplant.

su-per-sti'tion (sū-pēr-stīsh'ūn), *n.* 1 An unreasoning fear or awe of nature, supernatural things, and God, caused by ignorance, belief in magic or luck, etc. 2 Any belief, act, or practice that develops from such fear or awe. — **su-per-sti'tious** (-ūs), *adj.*

su-per-vene (sū-pēr-vēn'), *v. i.* To occur as something additional or unexpected. — *Syn.* Follow, succeed, ensue.

su-per-vise (sū-pēr-vīz'; *esp. Brit.*, sū-pēr-vīz), *v. t.* To oversee; superintend. — **su-per-vi'sion** (-vīzh'ūn), *n.* — **su-per-vi'sor** (-vī'zēr; *esp. Brit.*, sū-pēr-vī'zēr), *n.* — **su-per-vi'so-ry** (-vī'zō-rī), *adj.*

su-pine (sū-pīn'), *adj.* 1 Lying on the back, with face upward. 2 Lethargic; sluggish. — *Syn.* Inactive, inert, passive, idle. — *Ant.* Alert.

sup-per (sūp'ēr), *n.* The evening meal, when dinner is taken at noon. — **sup-per-less**, *adj.* — **sup-per-time** (-tīm'), *n.*

sup-plant (sū-plānt'), *v. t.* To take the place of (another), *esp.* by force or trickery; to replace. — *Syn.* Displace, supersede.

sup-ple (sūp'l), *adj.* 1 Not breaking; creasing, etc., when bent; flexible; pliant. 2 Easily influenced. — *Syn.* Resilient, elastic. — *Ant.* Stiff.

sup-ple-ment (sūp'lē-mēnt), *n.* Something that supplies a want or makes an addition to something already finished or set apart, as a continuation of a book to insert additional material. — (-mēnt), *v. t.* To fill up the deficiencies of; to supply by making additions. — **sup-ple-men'tal** (-mēn'tāl; -t'l), *adj.* — **sup-ple-men'ta-ry** (-mēn'tā-rī), *adj.*

sup-pli-ant (sūp'li-ānt), *n.* Also **sup-pli-cant** (sūp'li-kānt). A person who supplicates; a petitioner.

sup-pli-cate (sūp'li-kāt), *v. t.* To ask for earnestly and humbly; to entreat. — *Syn.* Implore, beseech, beg. — **sup-pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.*

sup-ply (sū-plī'), *v. t.* 1 To add (something needed or lacking). 2 To fill; satisfy. 3 To furnish or provide. — *n.* 1 Act of supplying, or providing. 2 Something that supplies or is supplied. 3 The amount that is needed or can be obtained; stock. — **sup-pli'er** (sū-plī'ēr), *n.*

sup-port (sū-pōrt'), *v. t.* 1 To hold up; to keep from sinking or falling. 2 To bear; endure. 3 To take sides with; to back. 4 To provide with food, clothing, shelter, etc. — *Syn.* Uphold, advocate, champion. — *n.* 1 Act of supporting or state of being supported. 2 A prop. — **sup-port'a-ble**, *adj.* — **sup-port'er**, *n.*

sup-pose (sū-pōz'), *v. t.* 1 To assume to be true, as for the sake of argument. 2 To expect; as, I am *supposed* to go. 3 To think probable; to incline to believe. — **sup-posed** (-pōzd'), *adj.* — **sup-pos'ed-ly** (-pōz'ēd-lī; -lī-lī), *adv.*

sup-pos'ing (sū-pōz'īng), *conj.* If by way of hypothesis; on the assumption that.

sup-po-si'tion (sūp'ō-zīsh'ūn), *n.* 1 An assumption, as for the sake of argument. 2 A hypothesis; theory.

sup-press (sū-prēs'), *v. t.* 1 To quell; crush, as a revolt. 2 To keep from being known; also, to stop the publication or circulation of. 3 To repress, as one's feelings. — **sup-pres'sion** (-prēsh'ūn), *n.*

sup-pu-rate (sūp'ū-rāt), *v. i.* To form pus. — **sup-pu-ra'tion** (-rā'shūn), *n.*

su-pra- (sū-prā-). A prefix meaning: 1 Sit-

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

uated on the top or upper side of. 2 Beyond; exceeding; in excess.

su-prem'a-cy (sū-prēm'ā-sī; sōō-), *n.* Supreme power or authority.

su-preme' (sū-prēm'; sōō-), *adj.* 1 Highest in rank or authority. 2 Utmost; as, *supreme* folly. 3 Most excellent; as, he is *supreme* among poets. 4 Ultimate; final; as, the *supreme* sacrifice. — *Syn.* Superlative, surpassing, peerless, incomparable. — **su-preme'ly**, *adv.*

Supreme Being. God.

sur-cease' (sūr-sēs'), *n.* Cessation; end.

sur-charge' (sūr-chārj'; sūr'chärj'), *v. t.* 1 To overcharge or overload; to fill to excess. 2 To print or write a surcharge on (postage stamps).

sur'charge' (sūr'chärj'; sūr'chärj'), *n.* 1 An excessive load or burden. 2 Something officially printed on a postage stamp to give it a new value or use.

sur'cin'gle (sūr'sīng'g'l), *n.* A band passing over anything on a horse's back to bind it fast.

sur'coat' (sūr'kōt'), *n.* Formerly, an outer coat, esp. one worn over armor.

sure (shōor), *adj.* 1 Firm; not likely to be overthrown or displaced. 2 Confident; certain. 3 Trustworthy; reliable. 4 Not to be disputed; undoubted. 5 Bound to happen. — *Syn.* Assured; positive. — *Ant.* Unsure. — *adv.* In a sure manner. — **sure'ly**, *adv.* — **sure'ness**, *n.*

sure'ty (shōor'tī; -ē-tī), *n.* 1 Sureness; certainty. 2 Something that makes sure; a guarantee. 3 A person who becomes a guarantor for another person. — *Syn.* Security, bond, bail, sponsor, backer, patron.

surf (sūr), *n.* The swell of the sea as it breaks on the shore; also, the sound or foam caused by breaking waves.

sur'face (sūr'fīs), *n.* 1 The outside of an object; one face of an object. 2 Outward aspect or appearance. — *adj.* 1 Relating to or at a surface. 2 Superficial. — *v. t.* To give a surface to, as to a road; to finish, as by polishing. — *v. i.* To appear on or rise to the surface, as a submarine.

sur'feit (sūr'fīt), *n.* 1 Excess; superabundance. 2 Excessive indulgence, as in food or drink; also, any morbid condition caused by such indulgence. 3 Satiety; disgust caused by excess in eating and drinking. — *v. t.* To satiate; cloy. — *Ant.* Whet.

surge (sūrj), *n.* 1 A large billow. 2 A sweeping onward like a wave of the sea; as, a *surge* of emotion. — *v. i.* To rise, roll, or swell in surges. — *Syn.* Arise, ascend, mount, soar.

sur'geon (sūr'jūn), *n.* A doctor who performs operations.

sur'ger-y (sūr'jēr-ī), *n.* 1 The science concerned with the correction of physical defects and the healing of injuries by operation. 2 A surgeon's operating room or laboratory. 3 Work done by a surgeon.

sur'gi-cal (sūr'jī-kāl), *adj.* Of or relating to surgeons or surgery.

sur'ly (sūr'li), *adj.* Ill-natured; crabbed.

— *Syn.* Morose, glum, sullen, sulky, gloomy. — *Ant.* Amiable.

sur-mise' (sūr-mīz'), *v. t.* To guess. — (sūr-mīz'; sūr'mīz), *n.* A guess. — *Syn.* Conjecture.

sur-mount' (sūr-mount'), *v. t.* 1 To conquer and overcome, as some obstacle. 2 To rise to or lie at the top of. — *Syn.* Overthrow, rout, vanquish, defeat, subdue.

sur'name' (sūr'nām'), *n.* A family name; a person's last name.

sur-pass' (sēr-pās'), *v. t.* 1 To be superior to in quality, degree, performance, etc.; to excel. 2 To be beyond the reach or powers of. — *Syn.* Transcend, outdo, outstrip, exceed.

sur'plice (sūr'plīs), *n.* A priest's outer vestment of white linen, usually worn over a cassock.

sur'plus (sūr'plūs; -plūs), *n.* 1 Quantity left over; excess. 2 In a business, the excess of assets over liabilities. — *Syn.* Superfluity. — *Ant.* Deficiency.

sur-prise' (sēr-prīz'), *v. t.* 1 To come upon and attack unexpectedly. 2 To take (a person) unawares. 3 To strike with amazement; to amaze. 4 To effect or accomplish by means of a surprise. — *Syn.* Waylay, ambush; astonish, astound, amaze.

— *n.* 1 An act of taking one unawares; an unexpected attack. 2 A cause of, or a quality arousing, amazement. 3 Astonishment. — **sur-pris'al** (-prīz'āl; -'l), *n.* — **sur-pris'ing** (-prīz'īng), *adj.* — **sur-pris'ing-ly**, *adv.*

sur-ren'der (sūr-rēn'dēr), *v. t. & i.* 1 To yield to the power of another; to give up under compulsion. 2 To relinquish. — *n.* A yielding, or giving up. — *Syn.* Submission, capitulation.

sur'rep-ti'tious (sūr'ēp-tīsh'ūs), *adj.* Done, made, acquired, etc., by stealth; secret; clandestine. — *Syn.* Underhand, underhanded, covert, furtive. — **sur'rep-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.*

sur'rey (sūr'ī), *n.* A type of four-wheeled two-seated pleasure carriage.

sur'ro-gate (sūr'ō-gāt), *n.* 1 A deputy; substitute. 2 U.S. In some States, a law officer with authority in the probate of wills, the settlement of estates, etc.

sur-round' (sūr-round'), *v. t.* 1 To enclose on all sides; encompass. 2 *Mil.* To enclose, as a body of troops, so as to cut off escape.

sur-round'ings, *n. pl.* Conditions by which one is surrounded; environment.

sur'tax' (sūr'tāks'), *n.* An additional tax over and above a general tax.

sur-tout' (sūr-tōōt'; -tōō'), *n.* A man's long, close-fitting overcoat.

sur-veil'lance (sūr-vāl'āns; -yāns), *n.* Oversight; close watch. — *Syn.* Supervision.

sur-vey' (sēr-vā'), *v. t.* 1 To look over and examine closely. 2 To make a survey of (a tract of land, etc.). 3 To view or study something as a whole; as, to *survey* the field of English literature. — *Syn.* Behold, see, observe, remark. — **sur-vey'or** (-ēr), *n.*

foot; out, oil; cūbe, finite, ūrn, ūp, cīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

sur'vey (sûr'vā; sēr-vā'), *n.* 1 Inspection; examination. 2 A wide general view; as, a *survey* of the field of English literature. 3 The process of finding and representing the contours, measurements, position, etc., of any part of the earth's surface; also, a measured plan and description of any region.

sur-vey'ing (sēr-vā'ing), *n.* The branch of mathematics that teaches the art of making surveys.

sur-vive' (sēr-viv'), *v. i.* To remain alive or existent. — *v. t.* To outlive or outlast. — **sur-viv'al** (-vīv'āl), *n.* — **sur-vi-vor** (-vīv'ēr), *n.*

sus-cep'ti-ble (sū-sēp'tī-b'l), *adj.* 1 Of such a nature as to permit; as, words *susceptible* of being misunderstood. 2 Having little resistance to (a cold, a poison, etc.). 3 Easily affected or emotionally moved; responsive. — *Syn.* Sensitive, subject, exposed, prone, liable, open. — *Ant.* Immune. — **sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*

sus'pect (sūs'pēkt; sūs-pēkt'), *n.* A person who is suspected, as of a crime. — (sūs-pēkt'; sūs-pēkt), *adj.* Regarded with suspicion.

sus-pect' (sūs-pēkt'), *v. t.* 1 To have doubts of; to mistrust. 2 To imagine to be guilty, without proof. 3 To guess; surmise.

sus-pend' (sūs-pēnd'), *v. t.* 1 To bar temporarily from any privilege, function, etc. 2 To stop temporarily; to make inactive for a time. 3 To withhold (judgment) for a time. 4 To hang; esp., to hang free except at one point. — *Syn.* Disbar, exclude, eliminate; stay, postpone, defer. — *v. i.* 1 To cease temporarily from activity. 2 To fail to meet obligations; — of a bank, business firm, etc. — **sus-pen'sion** (-pēn'shūn), *n.*

sus-pend'er (sūs-pēn'dēr), *n.* 1 U. S. One of a pair of suspenders, or two straps which pass over the shoulders and to which the trousers are fastened; — called *braces* in British use. 2 *Brit.* A garter.

sus-pense' (sūs-pēns'), *n.* 1 Temporary stoppage or inactivity. 2 Uncertainty, anxiety, etc., as to the result of something.

sus-pi'cion (sūs-pīsh'ūn), *n.* 1 Act or instance of suspecting; an imagining something wrong, without proof. 2 A slight trace. — *Syn.* Mistrust, uncertainty.

sus-pi'cious (sūs-pīsh'ūs), *adj.* 1 Open to, or arousing, suspicion. 2 Inclined to suspect. 3 Showing suspicion. — **sus-pi'cious-ly**, *adv.*

sus-tain' (sūs-tān'), *v. t.* 1 To provide with food, provisions, etc. 2 To keep going; prolong; as, a *sustained* effort. 3 To bear; hold up. 4 To endure; hold up under. 5 To suffer; as, to *sustain* a broken arm. 6 To support as true, legal, etc. 7 To prove; corroborate.

sus'te-nance (sūs-tē-nāns), *n.* 1 Food; nourishment. 2 A supplying with the necessities of life. 3 That which sustains, or supports.

su'ture (sū'tūr), *n.* A seam or seamlike line along which two things are united; as, the *sutures* of the bones of the skull.

su'ze-rain (sū'zē-rān; sōō'-), *n.* 1 A feudal lord. 2 A nation that has political control over another nation. — **su'ze-rain-ty** (-tī), *n.*

svelte (svēlt), *adj.* Slender; lithe.

swab (swōb), *v. t.*; **SWABBED** (swōbd); **SWAB'ING**. To wipe or clean with or as with a swab. — *n.* 1 A type of mop for cleaning or wiping floors, decks, etc. 2 A bit of cloth, cotton, etc., for applying medicines, or for cleaning nose, throat, etc. 3 *Slang.* A lout.

swad'dle (swōd'ḏl), *v. t.* 1 To bind (a new-born infant) in bands of cloth (or **swad'dling clothes** [-līng]). 2 To swathe; to wrap up, as in bandages.

swag (swāg), *n.* 1 A roll of luggage. 2 *Slang.* Booty; plunder.

swage (swāj), *n.* A tool used by metal workers for shaping their work.

swag'ger (swāg'ēr), *v. i.* 1 To walk with a conceited swing or strut. 2 To boast; brag.

swain (swān), *n.* A rustic; esp., in pastoral poetry, a country gallant.

swale (swāl), *n.* A slight depression, as in a plain or moor, marshy and rank with vegetation.

swal'low (swōl'ō), *v. t.* 1 To take into the stomach through the throat. 2 To absorb; consume. 3 To accept or believe too easily. 4 To endure; bear. — *n.* 1 Act of swallowing. 2 As much as is swallowed at one time.

swal'low-tail' (swōl'ō-tāl'), *n.* 1 A large bright-colored butterfly with the edges of the hind wings extended. 2 Also **swal-low-tailed' coat** (-tāld'). A man's full-dress coat with two long tapering skirts falling from the back.

swam (swām), *past tense* of **swim**.

swamp (swōmp), *n.* Wet spongy land; marsh. — *adj.* Relating to or growing in swamps. — *v. t.* 1 To plunge or sink in a swamp. 2 To deluge with or as with water. 3 To sink by filling with water. — **swamp'y**, *adj.*

swan (swōn), *n.* A heavy-bodied, long-necked, graceful swimming bird, in most species white in color.

swank (swāngk), *adj.* Also **swank'y** (swāngk'ī). Showily smart and dashing.

swan's-down' (swōnz'doun'), *n.* 1 The down of a swan, used for trimming, powder puffs, etc. 2 Usually **swans'down'**. A soft thick cloth of wool mixed with silk, rayon, or cotton.

swap, swop (swōp), *n. & v. t. & i.*; **SWAPPED, SWOPPED** (swōpt); **SWAP'ING, SWOP'ING**. *Colloq.* Trade; barter. — **swap, swop**, *n.*

sward (swōrd), *n.* A grassy piece of land.

sware (swār), *old past tense* of **SWEAR**.

swarm (swōrm), *n.* 1 A great number of honeybees, with a queen, leaving a hive to start a new colony; loosely, a hive of bees.

āc, chaotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, maker; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

2 Any large crowd; throng. — *v. i.* **1** To leave in a body to form a new colony; — said of bees. **2** To throng together; to move in a crowd, as bees.

swart (swôrt), *adj.* Swarthy.

swarth'y (swôrt'hî; -thî), *adj.* Dark in color or complexion; dark-skinned.

swash (swôsh), *v. i.* To move, wash about, etc., with a splashing sound; to splash. — **swash**, *n.*

swash'buck'ler (swôsh'bûk'lër), *n.* A boasting blustering soldier.

swas'ti-ka (swôs'tî-kâ; swâs'-), *n.* **1** A symbol or ornament in the form of a Greek cross with the ends of the arms bent. **2** This symbol adopted as the official emblem of the Nazis and the Third Reich (Germany).

swat (swôt), *v. t.*; **SWAT'TED**; **SWAT'TING**. *U. S.* To strike; crush, as a mosquito. — **swat**, *n.*

swath (swôth; swôth), **swathe** (swâth), *n.* **1** A row or strip. **2** The sweep of a scythe or mowing machine, or the path cut in mowing. **3** A row of cut grass or grain.

swathe (swâth), *v. t.* To swaddle; to wrap as if bandaging.

sway (swâ), *v. i.* **1** To swing from side to side. **2** To rule; govern. — *Syn.* Oscillate, fluctuate, vibrate, waver. — *v. t.* **1** To cause to swing from side to side. **2** To bend; swerve; also, to influence. **3** To rule; govern. — *n.* **1** A swaying; a swinging from side to side. **2** A ruling or governing; also, sovereign power. **3** Influence.

swear (swâr), *v. i.*; *past* **SWORE** (swôr), formerly also **SWARE** (swâr); *past part.* **SWORN** (swôrn); *pres. part.* **SWEAR'ING**. **1** To make a solemn statement, calling on God to witness the truth of it. **2** To make a solemn promise; to vow. **3** To blaspheme. — *v. t.* **1** To assert as true; to vow or pledge, with an appeal to God, one's honor, etc. **2** To charge or confirm under oath; also, to bind by or as by an oath. **3** In law, to administer an oath to, as to a witness. — **swear'er**, *n.* — **swear'ing**, *n.*

sweat (swêt), *v. i. & t.* **1** To excrete moisture through the pores of the skin; perspire. **2** To form drops of moisture on the surface; as, stones *sweat* at night. **3** To work so that one perspires; to work hard. **4** To cause to perspire. **5** To draw out or get rid of by perspiring; as, to *sweat* poisons out of one's body. **6** To make a person overwork; as, a factory (*sweat'shop* [swêt'shóp]) that *sweats* its employees. — *n.* **1** Moisture exuded through the pores of the skin; perspiration. **2** Moisture forming on the surface of a thing, as on a cold glass. — **sweat'y**, *adj.*

sweat'er (swêt'ër), *n.* **1** One that sweats. **2** A knitted or crocheted jacket or blouse.

Swede (swêd), *n.* One of the people of Sweden.

Swed'ish (swêd'ish), *adj.* Of or relating to Sweden, Swedes, or their language. — *n.* **1** The language of Sweden. **2** The Swedes.

sweep (swēp), *v. t. & i.*; **SWEPT** (swēpt); **SWEEP'ING**. **1** To remove or clean by brushing; also, to brush into a heap. **2** To remove or destroy by vigorous action or attacks. **3** To strip or clear by gusts of wind, rain, etc. **4** To move over with speed and force; as, the tide *swept* over the shore. **5** To gather in with a single swift movement; as, he *swept* the money from the counter. — *n.* **1** A sweeping; a clearing out or away. **2** A sweeping movement, as of a scythe. **3** Range; scope. **4** Curve; bend. **5** Something that operates with a sweeping motion, as a type of long oar. **6** A person who sweeps. — **sweep'er**, *n.* — **sweep'ing**, *adj.*

sweep'stake' (swēp'stāk'), *n.* Also **sweep'-stakes'** (-stāks'). The whole stake in an event, esp. in a horse race, a given amount being put up by each contestant and the stake awarded either all to the winner or in shares to several.

sweet (swēt), *adj.* **1** Having the taste of sugar or a taste like it. **2** Fresh in taste; not stale, salt, etc. **3** Fragrant; as, a *sweet* smell. **4** Melodious; as, *sweet* music. **5** Kindly; mild. — *n.* **1** Something sweet; esp., candy, preserves, etc. **2** A loved person; darling. — **sweet'ish**, *adj.* — **sweet'ly**, *adv.* — **sweet'ness**, *n.*

sweet'bread' (swēt'brēd'), *n.* The pancreas of certain animals, as calves or lambs, used for food.

sweet'br'er, **sweet'br'ar** (swēt'brī'ër), *n.* A European rose with fragrant pink flowers.

sweet'en (swēt'n), *v. t.* To make sweet. **sweet'heart'** (swēt'härt'), *n.* A loved person; a lover.

sweet'meat' (swēt'mēt'), *n.* Candy.

sweet pea. A garden plant with climbing stems and fragrant flowers of many colors; also, the flower.

swell (swēl), *v. i. & t.*; *past* **SWELLED** (swēld); *past part.* **SWELLED** or **SWOL'LEN** (swōl'ën); *pres. part.* **SWELL'ING**. **1** To grow big or make bigger; to increase in size, quantity, value, etc. **2** To bulge. **3** To fill or be filled with pride, anger, or some other emotion. — *Syn.* Expand, amplify, distend, inflate, dilate. — *Ant.* Shrink. — *n.* **1** Increase in size, quantity, value, etc. **2** A long rolling wave or series of waves in the open sea. **3** *Colloq.* A fashionably dressed person. — **swell'ing**, *n.*

swel'ter (swēl'tër), *v. i.* To be faint or oppressed with the heat. — *n.* Sultry heat.

swept (swēpt), *past tense & past part.* of **SWEEP**.

swerve (swûrv), *v. i. & t.* To move aside from a straight line or course. — *Syn.* Veer, deviate, diverge. — **swerve**, *n.*

swift (swift), *adj.* Fast; speedy; rapid; prompt. — *n.* A small insect-eating bird, with long narrow wings. — **swift'ly**, *adv.* — **swift'ness**, *n.*

swig (swig), *v. t. & i.*; **SWIGGED** (swigd); **SWIG'GING**. To drink in long drafts; gulp. — *n.* A long drink.

swill (swĭl), *v. t. & i.* To swallow greedily; to guzzle. — *n.* 1 Kitchen refuse mixed with water or skimmed milk and fed to hogs. 2 Garbage.

swim (swĭm), *v. i. & t.*; *past* SWAM (swām); *past part.* SWUM (swūm); *pres. part.* SWIMMING. 1 To propel oneself along in water by natural means, as by hands and legs, by fins, etc. 2 To glide smoothly along. 3 To float. 4 To be covered with or as with a liquid. 5 To cross or go over by swimming. — *n.* 1 The act of swimming. 2 The current of fashion, favor, influence, etc.; as, to be in the social swim. — **swimmer**, *n.*

swim (swĭm), *v. i.* To be dizzy; to reel; as, my head swims.

swin'dle (swĭn'dl), *v. i. & t.* To cheat; defraud. — *n.* A cheat. — **swin'dler** (swĭn'dlēr), *n.*

swine (swĭn), *n. sing. & pl.* 1 An animal of the hog kind; hog. 2 A person thought of as like a hog in some way. — **swine'herd'** (swĭn'hŭrd'), *n.* — **swin'ish** (swĭn'ish), *adj.*

swing (swĭng), *v. t. & i.*; *SWUNG* (swŭng); *SWINGING*. 1 To move rapidly in a sweeping curve. 2 To throw or toss in a circle or back and forth; to sway. 3 To hang or be hung so as to move freely back and forth or in a curve. 4 To be executed by hanging. 5 To move or turn around an axis, or on hinges, etc. 6 To march or walk with free swaying movements. 7 To manage or handle successfully. — *Syn.* Wave, flourish, brandish, thrash; oscillate, vibrate, fluctuate; wield, manipulate, ply. — *n.* 1 The act of swinging. 2 A swinging movement, blow, rhythm, etc. 3 The distance through which something swings. 4 Something swung, as a rope with its two ends fastened overhead and its loop hanging down so that a person may sit in it and swing back and forth. 5 Short for **swing music**, a style of playing dance music in which each musician plays his part as he wishes.

swing shift. A shift between the day and night shifts in a factory or the like.

swipe (swĭp), *n.* *Slang.* A wide sweeping blow. — *v. t.* 1 To strike with a wide sweeping motion. 2 *Slang, U.S.* To pilfer.

swirl (swŭrl), *v. i. & t.* To whirl; eddy. — **swirl**, *n.*

swish (swĭsh), *n.* A light brushing sound, as that made by the rustling of a silk dress or by the lash of a whip through the air.

Swiss (swĭs), *adj.* Of or relating to Switzerland or its people. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; the people of Switzerland.

switch (swĭch), *n.* 1 A slender flexible whip, rod, or twig. 2 A tress of false hair sometimes worn by women in arranging their own hair. 3 A device for making, breaking, or changing the connections in an electric circuit. 4 A device for adjusting the rails of a track so that a locomotive,

streetcar, etc., may be turned from one track to another. 5 A blow with a whip, rod, etc. 6 A change or shift from one thing to another. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To strike, urge on, etc., with or as if with a switch. 2 To swing or whisk; as, a cow switching her tail. 3 To turn, shift, or change by operating a switch. 4 To change; shift.

— **switch'man** (-măn), *n.*

switch'board' (swĭch'bŏrd'), *n.* A board, panel, or the like, on which is mounted a group of electric switches so arranged that a number of circuits may be connected, combined, and controlled.

swiv'el (swĭv'el), *n.* A part that turns on or as if on a headed bolt or pin; specif., a system of links joined by such a part, permitting rotation. — *v. t. & i.*; -ELED (-'led) or -ELLED; -ELING or -EL-LING. To swing or turn on or as if on a swivel.

swob (swŏb). Variant of SWAB.

swol'en (swŏl'ēn), *past part.* of SWELL.

swoon (swŏn), *n. & v. i.* Faint.

swoop (swŏp), *v. i.* To descend swiftly with closed wings, as a hawk on its prey. — **swoop**, *n.*

sword (sŏrd), *n.* 1 A weapon with a long pointed blade and sharp cutting edges. 2 A symbol of power, esp. military power. 3 War.

sword'fish' (sŏrd'fĭsh'), *n.* A very large ocean food fish, with the bones of the upper jaw prolonged in a long swordlike beak.

sword'play' (sŏrd'plā'), *n.* Art or skill of wielding a sword.

swords'man (sŏrdz'măn), *n.* 1 One who fights with a sword. 2 A fencer.

swore (swŏr), *past tense* of SWEAR.

sworn (swŏrn), *past part.* of SWEAR.

swum (swŭm), *past part.* of SWIM.

swung (swŭng), *past tense & past part.* of SWING.

syb'a-rite (sĭb'ā-rīt), *n.* A voluptuary.

syc'a-more (sĭk'ā-mŏr), *n.* A variety of maple, orig. from Europe and Asia, widely planted as a shade tree.

syc'o-phant (sĭk'ŏ-fănt), *n.* A servile flatterer.

syl-lab'i-cate (sĭl'ăb'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To syllabify. — **syl-lab'i-ca'tion** (-kāt'shŭn), *n.*

syl-lab'i-fy (sĭl'ăb'ĭ-fĭ), *v. t.* To form or divide into syllables. — **syl-lab'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kāt'shŭn), *n.*

syl-la-ble (sĭl'ā-b'l), *n.* One or more speech sounds constituting an uninterrupted unit of utterance and forming either a whole word (*man*) or a commonly recognized division of a word (*A-mer-i-ca*); also, one or more letters representing such a speech unit. — **syl-lab'ic** (sĭl'ăb'ĭk), *adj.*

syl-la-bus (sĭl'ā-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -BUS-ES (-ēz; -ĭz) or -BI (-bĭ). A summary containing the heads or main topics of a speech, book, etc.

syl'lo-gism (sĭl'ŏ-jĭz'm), *n.* A logical scheme or analysis of a formal argument, consisting of *major premise*, *minor premise*, and *conclusion*. If the premises are true, the conclusion follows and must be true. — **syl'lo-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

sylph (sīlf), *n.* 1 An imaginary being inhabiting the air. 2 A slender graceful woman.

syl'van (sīl'vān), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to the woods. 2 Characteristic of the forest. 3 Abounding in woods and forests.

sym'bol (sīm'bŭl; -b'ŭl), *n.* 1 An emblem. 2 In writing or printing, a conventional sign, as a letter or abbreviation, used in mathematics, physics, music, etc., to represent operations, quantities, elements, sounds, etc. — **sym-bol'ic** (sīm-bŏl'ik), **sym-bol'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *adj.* — **sym-bol'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sym'bol-ism (sīm'bŭl-iz'm), *n.* Representation by means of symbols, or emblems.

sym'bol-ize (sīm'bŭl-iz), *v. t.* To serve as a symbol of; to typify.

sym'me'try (sīm'ē-trī), *n.* Correspondence in size, shape, and position of parts that are on opposite sides of a dividing line or center; an arrangement marked by regularity, conformity, etc. — **Syn.** Proportion, balance, harmony. — **sym-met'ri-cal** (sī-mēt'rī-kāl), *adj.* — **sym-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sym'pa-thize (sīm'pā-thīz), *v. i.* To feel or show sympathy. — **sym'pa-thiz'er** (-thīz'ēr), *n.*

sym'pa-thy (sīm'pā-thī), *n.* 1 A relationship between things such that whatever affects one similarly affects the others. 2 Harmony of interests, aims, etc. 3 Ability of entering into and sharing the feelings, ambitions, etc., of another; also, compassion; pity. 4 Favor; support. 5 An expression of sorrow for another's loss, grief, or misfortune. — **Ant.** Antipathy. — **sym'pa-thet'ic** (-thēt'ik), **sym'pa-thet'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *adj.* — **sym'pa-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sym-pho'ni-ous (sīm-fŏ-nī-ŭs), *adj.* Harmonious; producing harmonies.

sym'pho-ny (sīm'fŏ-nī), *n.* 1 Harmony of sounds. 2 Harmony of any kind. 3 An instrumental musical composition for a full orchestra. 4 A large orchestra of a kind that plays symphonies (def. 3). — **sym-pho'nic** (sīm-fŏn'ik), *adj.*

sym-po'si-um (sīm-pŏ-zī-ŭm), *n.* A conference at which a particular topic is discussed and various opinions gathered; also, a collection of opinions about some subject.

symp'tom (sīmp'tŭm), *n.* 1 *Med.* Any perceptible change in the body or its functions, indicating disease, or the kind or phase of disease. 2 A sign; indication. — **symp'to-mat'ic** (sīmp'tŏ-māt'ik), *adj.*

syn'a-gogue (sīn'ā-gŏg), *n.* 1 An assembly of Jews, organized chiefly for worship. 2 The building used by such an assembly of Jews for religious worship.

syn'chro-nize (sīng'krŏ-nīz), *v. t. & i.* 1 To occur, or cause to occur, at the same instant. 2 To represent, arrange, tabulate, etc., according to dates or time. 3 In motion pictures, to add sound effects in time and harmony with the action of a picture. — **syn'chro-nism** (-nīz'm), *n.*

syn'chro-nous (sīng'krŏ-nŭs), *adj.* Happening at the same time; concurrent.

syn'co-pa'tion (sīng'kŏ-pā'shŭn), *n.* 1 The cutting out of one or more sounds or letters from the middle of a word; also, a word thus changed; as, "laundress" is a *syn'copation* of "launderess." 2 In music, a shifting of the regular accent; occurrence of accented notes on beats not usually accented, as in jazz. — **syn'co-pate** (sīng'kŏ-pāt), *v. t.*

syn'di-cate (sīn'dī-kāt), *n.* 1 A group of persons who combine to carry out a financial or industrial undertaking. 2 A business concern that sells special articles, pictures, etc., to many newspapers for publication at the same time. — (-kāt), *v. t.* 1 To combine into, or manage as, a syndicate. 2 To publish through a syndicate.

syn'od (sīn'ŭd), *n.* 1 A church council; also, a governing or advisory body in many churches. 2 An assembly; meeting.

syn'o-nym (sīn'ŏ-nīm), *n.* One of two or more words in the same language which have the same or very nearly the same essential meaning. — **Ant.** Antonym. — **syn-on'y-mous** (sī-nŏn'ī-mŭs), *adj.*

syn-op'sis (sī-nŏp'sīs), *n.* A general view, as of a whole subject; a condensed statement; abstract.

syn'tax (sīn'tāks), *n.* Sentence structure; specif., that part of grammar dealing with the expressing of word relationships in the sentence. — **syn-tac'ti-cal** (sīn-tāk'tī-kāl), *adj.*

syn'the-sis (sīn'thē-sīs), *n.* The composition or combination of parts, elements, etc., into a whole. — **syn'the-size** (-sīz), *v. t.*

syn-thet'ic (sīn-thēt'ik), *adj.* Of, relating to, or formed by, artificial synthesis; as, *synthetic* silk; hence, artificial; not genuine. — **syn-thet'i-cal-ly** (-i-kāl-ī), *adv.*

syph'i-lis (sīf'ī-līs), *n.* A serious contagious disease, ordinarily venereal, caused by certain bacteria. — **syph'i-lit'ic** (-līt'ik), *adj. & n.*

syr'inge (sīr'īnj; sī-rīnj'), *n.* A type of small hand pump used esp. for injecting liquids into the body, cleansing wounds, etc. — *v. t.* To inject (liquid) by a syringe; also, to wash by such injections.

syr'up (sīr'ŭp; sūr'ŭp). Variant of **SIRUP**.

sys'tem (sīs'tēm; -tīm), *n.* 1 A group of units so combined as to form a whole and to operate in unison; an organized whole. 2 The body considered as a whole. 3 A method; definite scheme; a method of procedure, classification, etc. 4 Regular method or order; orderliness. — **Ant.** Chaos. — **sys'tem-at'ic** (sīs'tēm-āt'ik), **sys'tem-at'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *adj.* — **sys'tem-at'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sys'tem-a-tize (sīs'tēm-ā-tīz), *v. t.* 1 To make into a system; to organize. 2 To arrange methodically; to classify.

sys'tem'ic (sīs-tēm'ik), *adj.* Of or affecting a person's system, or the body.

sys'tem-ize (sīs'tēm-iz), *v. t.* To systematize.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīrou̇s, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

T

tab (tăb), *n.* 1 A small flap, tag, etc., attached to something, as a garment. 2 *Colloq.* Account; reckoning; as, to keep tabs on sales.

tab'by (tăb'y), *n.* Any domestic cat.

tab'er-nac'le (tăb'ēr-năk'le), *n.* 1 A temporary shelter; esp., the human body as the temporary abode of the soul. 2 [*cap.*] A wooden framework covered with curtains, carried by the Israelites through the wilderness as a place of sacrifice and worship. 3 A Jewish place of worship. 4 Any place of worship.

ta'ble (tăb'l), *n.* 1 A flat piece of solid material, as stone; plate; tablet. 2 An article of furniture having a smooth flat top mounted on legs; also, such a piece of furniture provided with food; as, a bountiful table. 3 The company assembled around a table (def. 2). 4 Food; fare. 5 A schedule; statement; as, a table of contents. 6 Any arrangement for ready reference, as of statistics, weights, measures, etc. — *v. t.* In a meeting, to lay (a motion) on the table, thus removing it temporarily or indefinitely from discussion. — **ta'ble-cloth'** (-klôth'), *n.* — **ta'ble-ware'** (-wâr'), *n.*

tab'leau (tăb'lô; tă'blô'), *n.*; *pl.* TAB'LEAUX (tăb'lôz; tă'blô'), sometimes TAB'LEAUS (-lôz). A representation of some scene or event by the appropriate grouping of persons who remain silent and motionless.

ta'ble-land' (tăb'l-lănd'), *n.* A plateau.

ta'ble-spoon' (tăb'l-spôon'), *n.* A large spoon, used esp. for serving, and holding one-half fluid ounce. — **ta'ble-spoon'ful** (-spôon'fôol; -spôon'fôol), *n.*

tab'let (tăb'lét; -lît), *n.* 1 A flat thin slab of stiff material shaped esp. with a surface for writing, painting, drawing, etc. 2 One of a set of smooth leaves or sheets, used for writing memoranda, etc. 3 A collection of sheets of paper, like a pad but fastened at the top or side only. 4 A flattish cake of packed substance; as, medicine tablets.

ta'boo', **ta'bu'** (tă-bôô'), *adj.* 1 Set apart or sacred by religious custom. 2 Ostracized. 3 Forbidden by tradition or by social usage. — *n.* 1 A sacred order, common among races of low culture, that prohibits certain things or acts. 2 Similar restriction imposed by social convention.

ta'bor, **ta'bour** (tă'bôr), *n.* A small single-headed drum, used to accompany a pipe or fife, both played by the same person.

tab'u-lar (tăb'û-lēr), *adj.* 1 Having a flat surface, like a table. 2 In printing, set up in columns, tables, etc.; as, tabular matter. 3 Reckoned or figured by the use of tables, as tables of numbers.

tab'u-late (tăb'û-lăt), *v. t.* To arrange in, or reduce to, a schedule, scheme, list, or the like, for ready reference. — **tab'u-la'tion** (-lăt'shôn), *n.*

tac'it (tăs'yt), *adj.* 1 Silent; not speaking. 2 Implied or indicated, but not actually expressed; as, tacit consent. — **tac'it-ly**, *adv.*

tac'i-turn (tăs'yt-tûrn), *adj.* Habitually silent; not given to conversation. — *Syn.* Uncommunicative, reserved, reticent, secretive. — *Ant.* Garrulous. — **tac'i-tur-ni-ty** (-tûr'nî-tî), *n.*

tack (tăk), *n.* 1 A small sharp nail with a broad flat head. 2 A rope used to hold in place the forward lower corner of the lowest sail on any square-rigged mast of a vessel; also, the lower forward corner of a fore-and-aft sail. 3 The direction a vessel is sailing as shown by the way the sails are trimmed; hence, the run of a vessel trimmed in one way; also, a change of course from one tack to another. 4 A zigzag course. — *v. t.* 1 To fasten with tacks, as a carpet on a floor. 2 To change the direction of (a vessel) from one tack to another. 3 To pursue a zigzag course or policy.

tack'le (tăk'le), *n.* 1 Gear; apparatus; equipment. 2 The rigging of a ship. 3 An arrangement of ropes and pulleys for hoisting or pulling heavy objects. 4 In football, the act of tackling (an opposing player with the ball); also, either one of two players (right tackle, left tackle) whose regular position in the line is between guard and end. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To attach and fasten with or as with tackle. 2 To seize or grapple with the intention of stopping or overcoming. 3 To try to do; to carry out, solve, etc. — **tack'ler** (tăk'lēr), *n.*

tact (tăkt), *n.* Keen discernment of what to do or say in dealing with others, esp. without giving offense.

tact'ful, *adj.* **tact'less**, *adj.*

tact'ful-ly, *adv.* **tact'less-ly**, *adv.*

tact'ful-ness, *n.* **tact'less-ness**, *n.*

tac'tics (tăk'tîks), *n.* 1 Art of arranging and maneuvering troops or ships in action or in the presence of the enemy. 2 Any skillful or clever device for gaining one's end. — **tac'ti-cal** (-tî-kăl), *adj.* — **tac'ti-cian** (tăk-tîsh'ăn), *n.*

tac'tile (tăk'tîl; -tîl), *adj.* Of or relating to the sense of touch.

tad'pole' (tăd'pôl'), *n.* The very young form of frogs and toads.

tai'fe-ta (tăf'ē-tă), *n.* A fine smooth glossy silk fabric; also, a linen fabric resembling this.

taff'rail (tăf'rāl; -rîl), *n.* Rail around a ship's stern.

taf'fy (tăf'y), *n.* 1 A kind of pulled candy, often of molasses. 2 *Colloq.* Flattery.

tag (tăg), *n.* 1 A small flap or tab fixed to or hanging on something; as, a price tag on an article for sale. 2 A metal binder on the end of a string to strengthen it. 3 Anything added at the end of a speech or writing to give point to the whole. — *v. t.*;

ăle, chăotic, căre, ădd, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

TAGGED (tăgd); **TAG'GING**. 1 To put a tag on. 2 *Colloq.* To follow closely as if attached.

tag (tăg), *n.* A children's game.

tail (tāl), *n.* 1 The rear end, or the lengthened growth extending from the rear end, of the body of an animal. 2 Anything like or likened to an animal's tail (def. 1). 3 The side or end opposite the head; as, the tail of a coin. — *v. t.* 1 To follow closely, as if forming part of a tail. 2 To grow gradually less and less; as, the wind tailed off in the evening. — *Syn.* Pursue, chase, trail, tag. — **tail'less** (tāl'lēs; -līs), *adj.*

tail'lor (tāl'lēr), *n.* A person whose business is the making of men's or women's outer garments. — *v. t.* To make or fashion as the work of a tailor. — **tail'lor-ing**, *n.*

taint (tānt), *v. t.* 1 To infect; poison. 2 To corrupt; contaminate. — *Syn.* Pollute, defile. — *v. i.* To putrefy. — *n.* 1 A spot or stain; a blemish, as from decay. 2 A corrupting influence.

take (tāk), *v. t. & i.*; *past* **TOOK** (tōök); *past part.* **TAK'EN** (tāk'ēn); *pres. part.* **TAK'ING** (tāk'ing). 1 To lay hold of; grasp. 2 To capture; also, to lease. 3 To seize and affect; as, he was taken with a cold; also, to charm; delight. 4 To extract and use, as a quotation. 5 To receive; accept; also, to choose or select. 6 To remove; also, to subtract. 7 To lead, conduct, accompany, etc.; as, we took him home. 8 To use, occupy, etc.; also, to need; require. 9 To make, do, perform, etc.; as, to take a photograph. — *Syn.* Grasp, clutch, snatch, grab; captivate, enchant, fascinate, bewitch, allure, attract; assume. — *n.* Act of taking; also, the quantity or number taken; as, a large take of fish. — **tak'er** (tāk'ēr), *n.*

take'-off' (tāk'ōf'), *n.* 1 An imitation, esp. by way of caricature. 2 A taking off from the ground, as an athlete making a jump, an airplane rising in the air, etc.

tak'ing (tāk'ing), *n.* 1 Seizure; capture. 2 *pl.* Money taken in. — *adj.* 1 Charming; attractive. 2 *Colloq.* Contagious; as, measles is taking. — *Syn.* Captivating, enchanting, fascinating, bewitching, alluring.

talc (tălk), *n.* A soft mineral of a soapy feel, used esp. in making toilet powder (**tal'cum pow'der** [tăl'kü'm]), soap, etc.

tale (tāl), *n.* 1 An oral recital. 2 Narrative; story. 3 A falsehood. 4 Harmful gossip. 5 A total number; sum; as, the tale of years. — **tale'bear'er** (tāl'bār'ēr), *n.*

tal'ent (tăl'ēnt), *n.* 1 An ancient weight and money unit. 2 The union of abilities and powers which a person has; specif., superior intelligence and ability. 3 Persons of special ability and skill. — *Syn.* Genius, gift, faculty, aptitude, knack, bent, turn. — **tal'ent-ed**, *adj.*

tales'man (tăl'z'măn; täl'lēz-), *n.* A person summoned for jury duty.

tal'is-man (tăl'is-măn; tăl'iz-), *n.*; *pl.* **-MANS** (-mănz). A ring, stone, etc., carved with symbols and supposed to have magical

powers, esp. in averting evil; charm; amulet.

talk (tôk), *v. i. & t.* 1 To utter words; to speak. 2 To convey information in any way, as by signs. 3 To discuss; as, to talk terms. 4 To affect or influence by talking. — *n.* 1 Conversation. 2 A somewhat informal address. 3 A meeting for discussion; a conference. 4 A rumor; report. 5 A person or thing talked about. — **talk'er** (tôk'ēr), *n.*

talk'a-tive (tôk'ă-tiv), *adj.* Fond of talking; garrulous. — *Syn.* Loquacious, voluble. — *Ant.* Silent.

tall (tôl), *adj.* 1 High in stature. 2 *Slang.* Large; as, a tall order; also, unbelievable; as, a tall story. — *Syn.* Lofty. — *Ant.* Short.

tal'low (tăl'ō), *n.* 1 Animal fat; esp., suet. 2 The fat of cows, sheep, etc., melted and used for making soap, candles, etc.

tal'ly (tăl'li), *n.* 1 Anything on which a reckoning or score is kept. 2 A reckoning; score. 3 A match; correspondence of two things with one another. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To reckon; score. 2 To match; agree. — *Syn.* Square, accord, harmonize, conform, jibe.

tal'ly-ho' (tăl'li-hō'), *n.*; *pl.* **-HOS** (-hōz'). A former type of coach drawn by four horses.

tal'on (tăl'ün), *n.* The claw of a bird of prey.

tam (tăm), *n.* A tam-o'-shanter.

tam'a-rack (tăm'ă-răk), *n.* An American larch, yielding a hard resinous timber.

tam'a-rind (tăm'ă-rind), *n.* A tropical fruit tree with hard yellowish wood and featherlike leaves; also, its acid brown fruit.

tam'bou-rine' (tăm'bōō-rēn'; -bū-rēn'), *n.* A small shallow drum, played by shaking, striking with one's hand, etc.

tame (tăm), *adj.* 1 Made useful and obedient to man; domesticated. 2 Gentle; not afraid of man. 3 Lacking in spirit, interest, etc.; as, a tame story. — *Syn.* Subdued, submissive. — *Ant.* Fierce.

— *v. t.* 1 To make gentle, obedient, etc.; to domesticate. 2 To humble; subdue. — **tam'a-ble** (tăm'ă-b'l), *adj.* — **tame'less**, *adj.* — **tame'ly**, *adv.* — **tame'ness**, *n.* — **tam'er** (tăm'ēr), *n.*

tam'-o'-shan'ter (tăm'ō-shăn'tēr), *n.* A Scottish cap of wool, with a round flattish top and, usually, a tuft in the center.

tamp (tămp), *v. t.* To drive down or in by a series of light blows; as, to tamp the earth over the grave.

tam'per (tăm'pēr), *v. i.* 1 To meddle secretly or improperly. 2 To use bribery; as, to tamper with a witness. — *Syn.* Interfere.

tan (iăn), *v. t.*; **TANNED** (tănd); **TAN'NING**. 1 To change (hide) into leather by soaking in a liquid containing tannin. 2 To make brown, as by exposure to the sun. 3 *Colloq.* To thrash. — *v. i.* To become tanned, as by the sun. — *n.* 1 Tanbark. 2 Tannin. 3 A brown color imparted to

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīrou̯s, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

the skin by exposure to the sun. 4 A light-brown color.

tan'bark' (tăn'bărk'), *n.* Bark, such as oak bark, that is rich in tannin and is used in a tanning liquid.

tan'dem (tăn'dēm), *adv.* One behind another; as, two horses harnessed *tandem*.

— *n.* 1 A two-seated carriage drawn by horses harnessed tandem. 2 A bicycle for two persons sitting one behind the other.

tang (tăng), *n.* 1 In certain tools or implements, a part that connects the blade with the handle. 2 A strong taste; a sharp special flavor, smell, etc. — **tang'y** (tăng'y), *adj.*

tan'gent (tăn'jěnt), *adj.* Touching; specif., in geometry, meeting a curve or surface and not cutting it if produced. — *n.* 1 A tangent line, curve, or surface. 2 An abrupt change of course. — **tan-gen'tial** (tăn-jěn'shăl), *adj.*

tan'ge-rine' (tăn'jě-rēn'), *n.* A reddish-yellow Chinese orange with a loose rind.

tan'gi-ble (tăn'jī-b'l), *adj.* 1 Perceptible to the touch; palpable. 2 Real; actual; as, *tangible* assets. — **Syn.** Appreciable. — **Ant.** Intangible. — *n. pl.* Tangible assets. — **tan'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*

tan'gle (tăng'g'l), *v. t. & i.* To bind or twist together confusedly; to entangle. — *n.* A tangled mass; also, a muddle.

tan'go (tăng'gō), *n.* A dance of Spanish American origin. — **tan'go**, *v. i.*

tank (tăngk), *n.* 1 A large artificial receptacle for liquids. 2 *Mil.* An armored tractor carrying rifles, machine guns, etc.

tank'ard (tăngk'ěrd), *n.* A one-handed tall drinking vessel, often of pewter and with a lid.

tank'er (tăngk'ěr), *n.* A steel cargo ship equipped with tanks to carry oil, molasses, etc.

tan'ner (tăn'ěr), *n.* A person whose business is the tanning of hides.

tan'ner-y (tăn'ěr-ī), *n.* A place where the work of tanning is carried on.

tan'nic ac'id (tăn'ŋk), *n.* Tannin.

tan'nin (tăn'ŋn), *n.* An acid obtained from sumac, oak bark, and other plant products, and used in tanning hides, in dyeing, and in making ink.

tan'ning (tăn'ŋng), *n.* The art or process by which skins and hides are tanned.

tan'ta-lize (tăn'tă-līz), *v. t. & i.* To tease by keeping something desirable in view but out of reach — **Syn.** Harass, worry, annoy, plague, pester. — **Ant.** Satisfy.

tan'ta-mount' (tăn'tă-mount'), *adj.* Equal in value, meaning, etc. — **Syn.** Same, self-same, identical, equivalent.

tan'trum (tăn'trūm), *n.* *Colloq.* A fit of ill temper.

tap (tăp), *v. t. & i.*; **TAPPED** (tăpt) or **TAPT**; **TAP'PING**. 1 To rap lightly. 2 To make, as a hole, by repeated light blows. — *n.* 1 A light blow; a rap. 2 *pl.* A signal, as by a drum or bugle, to put out lights, go to bed, and preserve silence.

tap (tăp), *n.* 1 A faucet; cock. 2 A hole

or pipe through which liquor is drawn.

3 A stopper; bung; plug; spigot. 4 Liquor drawn through a pipe; also, a bar. 5

In an electrical circuit, a point where a connection may be made. — *v. t.* 1 To let out (liquor) by drawing a plug from (a cask). 2 To pierce or break into so as to draw something out; as, to *tap* the treasury. 3 To connect, as a gas or water main, with a local supply.

tape (tăp), *n.* 1 A narrow woven band of cotton or linen. 2 Any narrow strip or band, as of paper, steel, etc. 3 A tapeline. — *v. t.* 1 To furnish or bind with tape. 2 To measure with a tapeline.

tape'line' (tăp'lin'), *n.* Also **tape measure**. A long flexible measuring instrument made of tape.

ta'per (tă'pěr), *n.* 1 A small wax candle, or long waxed wick. 2 A gradual lessening of thickness or width in a long object; as, the *taper* of a steeple. — *v. i. & t.* To make or become gradually smaller toward the end, top, or bottom; hence, to diminish gradually.

tap'es-try (tăp'ēs-trī), *n.* A heavy handwoven reversible textile, used as a wall hanging, furniture covering, etc.

tape'worm' (tăp'wūrm'), *n.* A long flat worm which lives in the intestines of human beings and of many animals.

tap'i-o'ca (tăp'ī-ō'kă), *n.* Tiny flakes of starch obtained from cassava roots and used in cookery.

ta'pir (tă'pěr), *n.* A large, heavy, brown animal of South American and Central American forests.

tap'room' (tăp'rōōm'), *n.* Barroom.

tap'root' (tăp'rōōt'), *n.* The main central root of a plant, growing vertically downwards and giving off small lateral roots.

taps (tăps), *n. pl.* See 1st **TAP**, *n.*, 2.

tap'ster (tăp'stēr), *n.* A person employed to draw liquor in a barroom.

tar (tăr), *n.* 1 A thick dark sticky liquid distilled from wood, coal, peat, etc. 2 A sailor; seaman. — *v. t.*; **TARRED** (tărd); **TAR'RING**. To smear with tar.

ta-ran'tu-la (tă-răn'tū-lă), *n.* A large hairy poisonous spider.

tar'dy (tăr'dī), *adj.* 1 Slow; not swift or rapid. 2 Late; not on time. — **Syn.** Behindhand, overdue. — **Ant.** Prompt. — **tar'di-ly** (tăr'dī-lī), *adv.* — **tar'di-ness** (-dī-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

tare (tăr), *n.* A weed.

tare (tăr), *n.* In business practice, a deduction in the total weight of goods made by a merchant to allow for the weight of the container holding the goods.

tar'get (tăr'gět; -gīt), *n.* 1 A mark to shoot at, as in rifle practice. 2 Any object of criticism, ridicule, etc.; a butt.

tar'iff (tăr'īf), *n.* 1 A schedule of duties laid by a government upon goods coming into, or going out from, a country. 2 The duty, or rate of duty, laid down in such a schedule. 3 Any schedule of rates. — **Syn.** Customs, toll, tax, levy, assessment.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ūrm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

tarn (tärn), *n.* A small mountain lake or pool.

tar'nish (tär'nish), *v. t. & i.* To make or become dull, dim, or discolored. — *n.* A stain or discoloration.

ta'ro (tä'rō), *n.*; *pl.* TA'ROS (-rōz). A tropical plant grown for its edible fleshy root; also, the root.

tar-pau'lin (tär-pō'līn), *n.* 1 Canvas covered with waterproof material and used esp. on shipboard to cover hatches, hammocks, etc. 2 A hat or coat made of this canvas.

tar'pon (tär'pōn), *n.* A large gamy salt-water fish found in the Gulf of Mexico, off the coast of Florida, and in West Indian waters.

tar'ry (tär'ri), *adj.* Of or like tar; smeared with tar.

tar'ry (tär'ri), *v. i.* 1 To delay; esp., to linger; loiter. 2 To abide in a place; to stay; lodge. — *Syn.* Remain, wait.

tart (tärt), *adj.* 1 Sour or sharp to the taste. 2 Severe; biting; as, *tart* criticism. — *Syn.* Acid. — **tart'ly**, *adv.*

tart (tärt), *n.* A small pie or shell of pastry containing jelly, custard, fruit, etc.

tar'tan (tär'tän), *n.* A woolen cloth checkered or crossed with narrow bands of various colors, much worn in the Scottish Highlands.

tar'tar (tär'tär), *n.* 1 A substance in the juice of grapes, deposited on the inside of wine casks, and used (when purified) in making baking powder and in medicine. 2 A very hard crust that forms on the teeth. — **tar-tar'ic** (tär-tär'ik; -tär'ik), *adj.*

task (täsk), *n.* A piece of work to be done, a lesson to be prepared, etc.; any undertaking. — *Syn.* Duty, job, chore, stint, assignment. — *v. t.* 1 To burden; load. 2 To charge; excuse.

task'mas'ter (täsk'mäs'tär), *n.* A person who sets a task for another.

tass'el (tä's'l), *n.* 1 A hanging ornament that ends in a tuft of loose threads and is fastened to cushions, curtains, etc. 2 Something like or likened to such an ornament; as, a *tassel* of Indian corn. — *v. t.*; -SELED (-'ld) or -SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING. To adorn with tassels. — *v. i.* To put forth tassels.

taste (täst), *v. t. & i.* 1 To test something by taking a bit of it into the mouth. 2 To eat or drink a little of something to find its flavor, quality, etc. 3 To experience; undergo. 4 To have a certain flavor when tested. — *n.* 1 A sample; a small bit taken into the mouth for testing. 2 The sense by which the flavor of anything is learned by taking it into the mouth. 3 Flavor. 4 Fondness; liking. 5 Power of appreciating beauty, excellence, etc., as of music or literature. 6 Something which one likes. — *Syn.* Tang, relish. — *Ant.* Antipathy.

taste'ful, *adj.* **taste'less**, *adj.*

taste'ful-ly, *adv.* **taste'less-ly**, *adv.*

taste'ful-ness, *n.* **taste'less-ness**, *n.*

tast'y (täs'tī), *adj.* Pleasing to the taste. — *Syn.* Savory, palatable, appetizing, toothsome, flavorsome. — *Ant.* Bland. — **tast'i-ness**, *n.*

tat (tät), *v. i. & t.*; TAT'TED; TAT'TING. To work at, or make by, tatting.

tat'ter (tät'tär), *n.* 1 A rag or torn part of a fabric, dress, etc. 2 *pl.* Ragged clothing.

tat'ter-de-mal'ion (tät'tär-dē-mäl'yün; -mäl'yün), *n.* A ragamuffin.

tat'ting (tät'ting), *n.* A type of knotted lace made from linen or cotton thread wound on a shuttle; also, art or process of making such lace.

tat'tle (tät'tl), *v. i.* 1 To prattle; chatter. 2 To tell secrets; to be a talebearer. — **tat'tle-tale'** (-täl'), *n.*

tat-too' (tä-tōō'), *n.* 1 *Mil.* A signal, as on a drum or bugle, given shortly before taps to warn men to go to quarters. 2 A beating of a drum; a rapping or knocking.

tat-too' (tä-tōō'), *v. t.*; TAT-TOOED' (-tōōd'); TAT-TOO'ING. To mark or color (the skin) indelibly with some kind of pattern or figure. — *n.* A mark or figure formed by tattooing.

taught (tôt), *past tense & past part.* of TEACH.

taunt (tōnt; tänt), *v. t.* To reproach with scorn or insults; to jeer at. — *Syn.* Mock, deride, ridicule, twit. — *n.* A spiteful jeering remark.

taupe (tōp), *n.* A dark grayish-brown color.

taut (tôt), *adj.* 1 Tightly drawn; not slack; tense. 2 Trim; neat; snug; tidy; as, a *taut* little schooner. — **taut'ly**, *adv.* — **taut'ness**, *n.*

tav'ern (täv'ärn), *n.* 1 A house where liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises. 2 An inn.

taw (tō), *n.* 1 A marble used in shooting in a game of marbles; also, a game of marbles. 2 The mark from which players shoot their marbles.

taw'dry (tō'drī), *adj.* Showy but in bad taste; cheap and gaudy. — *Syn.* Garish, flashy.

taw'ny, taw'ney (tō'nī), *adj.* Of a dull yellowish-brown color.

tax (täks), *v. t.* 1 To levy a tax upon. 2 To charge; accuse. 3 To strain. — *n.* 1 A charge levied upon persons or property by a government to meet its needs. 2 Any strain or burden. — *Syn.* Assessment, customs, duty, tariff. — **tax'a-ble** (täks'ä-b'l), *adj.* — **tax-a'tion** (täks-ä'shūn), *n.* — **tax'pay'er** (täks'pä'är), *n.*

tax'i (täks'ī), *n.*; *pl.* TAX'IS (-sīz). Short for TAXICAB. — *v. i.* Also **tax'y**; TAX'IED (-sīd); TAX'Y-ING or TAX'Y-ING. 1 To go by taxicab. 2 Of an airplane, to run along the ground or on the water under the machine's own power when starting or when coming in after a landing.

tax'i-cab' (täks'ī-käb'), *n.* A motor vehicle for hire that carries a **tax'i-me'ter** (täks'ī-mē'tär; täks-īm'ē-tär), or automatic register of the fare due.

foot; out, oil; cube, finite, urn, up, oirōs, menu; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

tax-on'o-my (tăks-ŏn'ō-mī), *n.* Classification, esp. of animals or plants according to their natural relationships.

tea (tē), *n.* 1 The cured leaves and leaf buds of a shrub grown chiefly in China, Japan, India, and Ceylon; also, the shrub itself. 2 A drink made by steeping these cured leaves in boiling water. 3 A light meal at which tea is served; also, an afternoon party or reception at which tea is served. — **tea**, *adj.*

tea'cake, *n.*

tea'cup, *n.*

tea'ket'fle, *n.*

tea party

tea'pot, *n.*

tea service

tea'shop, *n.*

tea'time, *n.*

teach (tēch), *v. t.*; **TAUGHT** (tōt); **TEACH'ING**.

1 To guide the studies and training of.

2 To impart a knowledge of. 3 To make

aware by experience. — *v. i.* To give in-

struction; to be a teacher. — **teach'a-ble**,

adj. — **teach'er**, *n.* — **teach'ing**, *n.*

teal (tēl), *n.* A small swift-flying wild duck.

team (tēm), *n.* 1 Two or more horses,

oxen, etc., harnessed to the same wagon,

plow, or the like, at the same time. 2 A

group of persons who work, play, act, etc.,

together; as, a football *team*. — *v. i.* To

work together as a team. — *adj.* Relat-

ing to or done by a team. — **team'mate**'

(-māt'), *n.* — **team'work**' (-wŭrk'), *n.*

team'ster (tēm'stēr), *n.* A driver or owner

of a truck drawn by a team of horses, oxen,

etc.

tear (tēr), *n.* Also **tear'drop**' (tēr'drŏp').

A drop of the salty fluid that moistens the

eye and inner side of the eyelids. — **tear'**

ful (-fŏol; -f'ŭl), *adj.* — **tear'ful-ly**, *adv.*

tear (tār), *v. t. & i.*; *past* **TORE** (tŏr); *past*

part. **TORN** (tŏrn); *pres. part.* **TEAR'ING**.

1 To pull apart by force; to rend. 2 To

lacerate. 3 To torture; distress deeply.

4 To wrench away; break off. 5 To

dash violently; to rush. — *Syn.* Rip, split,

cleave. — *n.* 1 Act of tearing, or damage

done by tearing. 2 A rent or hole made

by tearing.

tease (tēz), *v. t.* 1 To disentangle the

fibers of (wool, flax, etc.), as by combing.

2 To scratch the surface of (cloth) so as to

raise a nap. 3 To vex or annoy by petty

and repeated requests; to plague. — *Syn.*

Tantalize, pester, harass, worry, annoy.

— *n.* 1 A teasing or being teased. 2 One

who teases.

tea'sel (tē'z'l), *n.* 1 A thistlelike herb or

its prickly flower head, once used to raise

the nap on cloth. 2 Any artificial device

used for this purpose.

tea'spoon' (tē'spŏon'), *n.* A spoon used

esp. for stirring tea, coffee, etc., holding one

third as much as a tablespoon. — **tea'**

spoon-ful (-fŏol), *n.*

teat (tēt), *n.* A nipple.

tea'zel (tē'z'l), **tea'zle**. Vars. of **TEASEL**.

tech'nic (tēk'nĭk), *n.* Technique.

tech'ni-cal (tēk'nĭ-kāl), *adj.* 1 Relating

to useful or practical knowledge or skill, or

to the industrial arts and sciences. 2 Pec-

uliar to or used only in a particular trade,

science, etc. 3 Of or relating to technique.

— **tech'ni-cal-ly**, *adv.*

tech'ni-cal'i-ty (tēk'nĭ-kāl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1

Technical nature. 2 A detail of proce-

dure, a rule, a point of law, etc., known only

to, or of interest only to, a specialist.

tech'ni'cian (tēk'nĭsh'ān), *n.* A person

skilled in the technique for doing some-

thing.

tech-nique' (tēk-nēk'), *n.* The methods or

details of procedure that produce skill in

any art, science, profession, etc.

tech-noc'ra-cy (tēk-nŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.* Govern-

ment by technical experts. — **tech'no-crat**

(tēk'nŏ-krāt), *n.*

tech-nol'o-gy (tēk-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The science

that deals with industrial arts, as engineer-

ing, weaving, etc. — **tech'no-log'i-cal**

(tēk'nŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kāl), *adj.*

te'di-ous (tē'dĭ-ŭs; tēd'yŭs; tē'jŭs), *adj.*

Tiresome; boring. — *Syn.* Irsome, wear-

some, humdrum. — *Ant.* Exciting. — **te'**

di-ous-ly, *adv.*

te'di-um (tē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* Tiresomeness;

boredom.

tee (tē), *n.* 1 The mark aimed at in some

throwing games. 2 In golf, the place from

which the ball is struck in starting play on

a hole; also, the small mound on which the

ball is set before it is struck. — *v. t. & i.*;

TEED (tēd); **TEE'ING**. *Golf.* To place the

ball on a tee before driving it.

teem (tēm), *v. i.* To abound; to be full to

the point of overflowing. — *Syn.* Swarm.

teens (tēnz), *n. pl.* The years of a person's

life between the ages of 13 and 19.

tee'pee (tē'pē). Var. of **TEPEE**.

tee'ter (tē'tēr), *n. & v. t. & i.* Seesaw.

teeth (tēth), *n., pl.* of **TOOTH**.

teethe (tēth), *v. i.* To grow teeth; to cut

one's teeth.

tee-to'tal (tē-tŏ't'l), *adj.* 1 Entire; com-

plete. 2 Of or relating to **tee-to'tal-ism**

(-ĭz'm), the practice of never drinking in-

toxicating liquor. — **tee-to'tal-er**, **tee-to'**

tal-er, *n.*

tel'e- (tēl'ē; tēl'ē-), **tel-**. A prefix meaning

far, operating at a distance.

tel'e-gram (tēl'ē-grām; tēl'ē-), *n.* A mes-

sage sent by telegraph.

tel'e-graph (tēl'ē-gráf; tēl'ē-), *n.* Any ap-

paratus, system, or process for communi-

cation at a distance by electrical transmis-

sion. — *v. t. & i.* To send or communicate

by telegraph. — **te-leg'ra-pher** (tē-lēg'rā-

fēr; tēl'ē-gráf'ēr; tēl'ē-), **te-leg'ra-phist**

(-fĭst), *n.*

te-leg'ra-phy (tē-lēg'rā-fĭ), *n.* Use or oper-

ation of a telegraph apparatus or system.

— **tel'e-graph'ic** (tēl'ē-gráf'ĭk; tēl'ē-), *adj.*

te-lep'a-thy (tē-lēp'ā-thĭ), *n.* The passing

of one person's thought to another without

speech or signs. — **tel'e-path'ic** (tēl'ē-

pāth'ĭk; tēl'ē-), *adj.*

tel'e-phone (tēl'ē-fŏn; tēl'ē-), *n.* An in-

strument for reproducing sounds, esp.

spoken words, at a distance. — *v. t. & i.*

To send or communicate by telephone; to

speak to (a person) by telephone.

File, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt,
makēr, īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

te-leph'o-ny (tē-lēf'ō-nī; tēl'ē-fō'nī; tēl'ē-), *n.* Use or operation of apparatus for electrical transmission of sounds, especially speech, between distant parts. — **tel'e-pho-nic** (tēl'ē-fōn'ik; tēl'ē-), *adj.*

tel'e-pho'to (tēl'ē-fō'tō; tēl'ē-), *adj.* Designating or relating to a type of lens giving, in a camera, a large image of a distant object. — **tel'e-pho'to-graph** (-fō'tō-gráf), *n.* & *v. t.* — **tel'e-pho-tog'ra-phy** (-fō-tōg'rā-fī), *n.*

tel'e-scope (tēl'ē-skōp; tēl'ē-), *n.* A long tube-shaped instrument equipped with lenses for viewing objects at a distance, esp. for observing the stars. — *v. t.* To slide, pass, or force one within another, as sections of a small telescope. — **tel'e-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik), *adj.*

tel'e-vi'sion (tēl'ē-vīzh'ūn; tēl'ē-; tēl'ē-vīzh'ūn), *n.* Transmission and reproduction of a scene by any device that converts light waves into electrical waves and then converts these back into visible light rays.

tell (tēl), *v. t. & i.*; **TOLD** (tōld); **TELL'ING**. 1 To mention one by one. 2 To relate in detail; narrate. 3 To say; speak. 4 To disclose; divulge; also, to inform. 5 To come to know. 6 To take or have effect; to be noticeable. 7 To command; order. — **Syn.** Count, enumerate, number; reveal, betray.

tell'er (tēl'ēr), *n.* 1 A narrator. 2 In a bank, one who handles and counts money as received from or paid out to depositors. 3 One who counts, as the votes in a meeting or legislative body.

tell'ing (tēl'ing), *adj.* Having a marked effect; effective. — **Syn.** Convincing, sound, valid.

tell'tale (tēl'tāl'), *n.* A person who reveals private information; a tattletale.

tem-blor' (tēm-blōr'), *n.*; *pl.* **TEM-BLORS'** (-blōrz') or **TEM-BLO'RES** (-blō'rās). *U. S.* An earthquake.

tem'er-i-ty (tēm-mēr'ī-tī), *n.* Boldness; rashness. — **Syn.** Audacity, hardihood, effrontery. — **Ant.** Caution.

tem'per (tēm'pēr), *v. t.* 1 To regulate, esp. by moderating; as, to temper justice with mercy. 2 To bring to a desired consistency or texture, as clay by moistening and kneading, paints by mixing with oil, steel by gradual heating and cooling. 3 *Music.* To tune. — **Syn.** Qualify. — **Ant.** Intensify. — *n.* 1 The state of a metal or other substance with respect to hardness, toughness, etc. 2 Disposition or frame of mind. 3 Self-control. 4 Heat of mind or passion; anger. — **Syn.** Temperament, character, personality.

tem'per-a-ment (tēm'pēr-ā-mēnt), *n.* 1 Physical and mental character of an individual. 2 Frame of mind or temper as it affects acts, words, etc. — **Syn.** Disposition, personality. — **tem'per-a-men'tal** (-mēn'tāl), *adj.*

tem'per-ance (tēm'pēr-āns), *n.* 1 Moderation in eating, drinking, showing emotion,

etc. 2 Moderation in drinking intoxicating liquors; also, total abstinence.

tem'per-ate (tēm'pēr-It), *adj.* 1 Moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions. 2 Moderate in the use of intoxicating liquors. 3 Neither excessively hot nor cold; mild; as, a temperate climate; the Temperate Zone. — **Syn.** Sober, continent. — **Ant.** Intemperate.

tem'per-a-ture (tēm'pēr-ā-tūr), *n.* 1 Degree of hotness or coldness, as shown by a thermometer; as, today's temperature is 70 degrees. 2 Loosely, degree of body heat above the normal (98.6 F.); fever; as, the patient had a temperature.

tem'pest (tēm'pēst; -pīst), *n.* A violent wind, esp. one with rain, hail, or snow; a furious storm.

tem-pes'tu-ous (tēm-pēs'tū-ūs), *adj.* Stormy; turbulent; violent. — **tem-pes'tu-ously**, *adv.*

tem'plate (tēm'plīt), **tem'plet** (-plēt; -plīt), *n.* 1 A short piece placed in a wall under a beam to distribute pressure. 2 A beam over a doorway to support joists. 3 A gauge, mold, or pattern used as a guide in mechanical work.

tem'ple (tēm'plī), *n.* The flattened space on either side of the forehead of man.

tem'ple (tēm'plī), *n.* An edifice dedicated to the worship of a deity or of God.

tem'po (tēm'pō), *n.*; *pl.* **TEM'PI** (-pē) or **TEM'POS** (-pōz). 1 *Music.* The rate of speed at which a piece or passage moves. 2 Rhythm; hence, rate of activity in general.

tem'po-ral (tēm'pō-rāl), *adj.* 1 Of, relating to, or limited by, time. 2 Not spiritual; earthly; also, civil or political; as, our temporal rulers. — **Syn.** Temporary; secular, lay. — **Ant.** Eternal; spiritual.

tem'po-ral, *adj.* Of or pert. to the temple (of the human head).

tem'po-rar'y (tēm'pō-rēr'ī; esp. *Brit.*, -rēr'ī), *adj.* Lasting for a time only; not enduring. — **Syn.** Provisional. — **Ant.** Permanent, lasting. — **tem'po-rar'i-ly** (tēm'pō-rēr'ī-lī; -rēr'ī-lī; *emphat.* also -rār'ī-lī), *adv.*

tem'po-rize (tēm'pō-rīz), *v. i.* To yield, esp. temporarily, to opinion, circumstances, or a demand, in order to avoid trouble or gain time.

tempt (tēmt), *v. t.* 1 To try to persuade; induce; incite. 2 To try to lead into evil; to lure. — **Syn.** Entice, inveigle, decoy, seduce.

temp-ta'tion, *n.* **tempt'ing**, *adj.* **tempt'er**, *n.* **tempt'ress**, *n. fem.*

ten (tēn), *adj.* One more than nine; twice five. — *n.* The number greater by one than nine.

ten'a-ble (tēn'ā-b'l; tē'nā-), *adj.* Strong enough not to be attacked successfully; capable of being held or defended.

te-na'cious (tē-nā'shūs), *adj.* 1 Holding fast; not easily dislodged. 2 Stubborn; resolute. 3 Retentive; as, a tenacious memory. 4 Cohesive; tough; as, steel is a

tenacious metal. — **Syn.** Stout, strong, sturdy, stalwart. — **te-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **te-nac'i-ty** (tē-nās'ī-tī), *n.*

ten'an-cy (tēn'ān-sī), *n.* Use of a person's house, land, etc., by another who pays rent; also, the period of occupancy as a tenant.

ten'ant (tēn'ānt), *n.* 1 One who uses a house, store, farm, etc., in return for paying rent. 2 An occupant; resident. — **ten'-ant-less**, *adj.*

ten'ant-ry (tēn'ānt-rī), *n.* The whole body of tenants paying rent to one person; esp., the families of the tenants on a great estate.

tend (tēnd), *v. t.* To take care of; attend to; also, to manage the operations of, as a machine. — **Syn.** Mind, watch.

tend (tēnd), *v. i.* 1 To move or direct one's course. 2 To have a natural bent or leaning.

tend'ance (tēn'dāns), *n.* Attention; watchful care.

tend'en-cy (tēn'dēn-sī), *n.* 1 Movement in a certain direction; drift; trend. 2 Natural inclination; bent; leaning. — **Syn.** Tenor, current.

tend'er (tēn'dēr), *n.* 1 One that tends, or waits upon, another. 2 A vehicle attached to a locomotive to carry fuel and water. 3 A small vessel carrying passengers, freight, etc., to a larger vessel.

tend'er (tēn'dēr), *v. t.* To offer; to present for acceptance. — **Syn.** Proffer. — *n.* 1 Any offer or proposal for acceptance; specif., an offer of contract, as for public work. 2 Money offered; esp., legal tender, coins or paper money which a government declares a person may tender and a creditor must accept.

tend'er (tēn'dēr), *adj.* 1 Not firm, hard, or tough; easily broken, chewed, cut, etc. 2 Not strong or hardened physically; delicate. 3 Kind and compassionate. 4 Very sensitive. — **Syn.** Sympathetic, warm, warmhearted. — **Ant.** Callous; severe. — **ten'der-heart'ed** (-hār'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* — **ten'der-ly**, *adv.* — **ten'der-ness**, *n.*

ten'der-foot' (tēn'dēr-fōt'), *n.* A person not accustomed to a rough out-of-door life; esp., a newcomer in a frontier settlement.

ten'der-loin' (tēn'dēr-loin'), *n.* A strip of very tender meat on either side of the backbone in beef or pork.

ten'don (tēn'dūn), *n.* A tough cord of dense tissue uniting a muscle with some bone or other part; a sinew. — **ten'di-nous** (tēn'dī-nūs), *adj.*

ten'dril (tēn'drīl), *n.* A slender leafless coiling stem by which some climbing plants, as grapevines, attach themselves to a support.

ten'e-ment (tēn'ē-mēnt), *n.* 1 A house or apartment rented or for rent. 2 Also **tenement house**. A building with living quarters for many families.

ten'et (tēn'ēt; -It; tē'uēt; -nīt), *n.* One of the beliefs, dogmas, or principles held as true by the members of a church, a political party, etc. — **Syn.** Doctrine.

ten'fold (tēn'fōld), *adj.* Ten times as

much or as many. — **ten'fold** (tēn'fōld; -fōld'), *adv.*

ten'nis (tēn'īs), *n.* A game played with a ball struck by a racket and on a surface crossed with a net.

ten'on (tēn'ūn), *n.* In carpentry, the shaped end of one piece of wood that fits into the hole (**mor'tise** [mōr'tīs]) in another piece and thus joins the two pieces together.

ten'or (tēn'ēr), *n.* 1 General direction; trend. 2 The highest adult male singing voice or singer; also, a part written for such a voice. — **Syn.** Drift, tendency.

ten'pen'ny (tēn'pēn'ī; -pēn-ī), *adj.* 1 Valued at tenpence. 2 (*pron.* tēn'pēn'ī) Designating a nail of a certain length — originally, a nail sold at tenpence a hundred.

ten'pins' (tēn'pīnz'), *n.*; *pl.* form used as a *sing.* A game in which ten wooden pins are placed at one end of a wooden alley and bowled at with wooden bowls.

tense (tēns), *n.* Grammatical difference in form taken by a verb to show the time of the action or occurrence.

tense (tēns), *adj.* 1 Stretched tight; taut. 2 Feeling, showing, or marked by nervous strain. — **Syn.** Stiff, rigid, inflexible. — **Ant.** Expansive. — **tense'ly**, *adv.* — **tense'ness**, *n.* — **ten'si-ty** (tēn'sī-tī), *n.*

ten'sile (tēn'sīl; -sīl), *adj.* Of or relating to tension; as, *tensile* strength.

ten'sion (tēn'shūn), *n.* 1 Act of straining or stretching. 2 Mental or nervous strain. 3 Strained relations, as between nations.

tent (tēnt), *n.* A portable shelter, as for soldiers in camp, made of canvas, skins, etc., supported by poles. — *v. i.* To lodge in a tent.

ten'ta-cle (tēn'tā-k'l; -tī-k'l), *n.* Any one of the long thin flexible projections from the head or mouth of some insects, mollusks, fishes, etc. — **ten-tac'u-lar** (tēn-tāk'ū-lēr), *adj.*

ten'ta-tive (tēn'tā-tīv), *adj.* Of the nature of an experiment or trial; offered or undertaken provisionally. — **Ant.** Definitive. — **ten'ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

tenth (tēnth), *adj.* Next in order after the ninth. — *n.* The unit or object coming next after the ninth in a series.

ten'u-ous (tēn'ū-ūs), *adj.* 1 Rare or light; not dense. 2 Unsubstantial; flimsy. — **Syn.** Thin, slender, slim, slight. — **Ant.** Dense. — **ten-u'i-ty** (tēn-ū'ī-tī), *n.*

ten'ure (tēn'ūr), *n.* 1 A holding or right to hold real estate or other property of a superior, as in feudal times. 2 The manner in, or the period for, which something is held; as, during his *tenure* of office.

te'pee (tē'pē; tēp'ē), *n.* Also **tee'pee** (tē-pē). The conical tent of skins, etc., used by American Indians.

tep'id (tēp'īd), *adj.* Slightly heated; lukewarm.

ter-cen'te-nar'y (tūr-sēn'tē-nēr'ī; tūr-sēn-tēn'ā-rī), *adj.* Of or relating to an inter-

- val of three hundred years. — *n.* A three-hundredth anniversary, or its celebration.
- term** (tûrm), *n.* 1 A limit; end. 2 A period of time fixed by law, custom, etc.; also, duration of such a period. 3 A word used in a very definite, limited sense; as, technical *terms* of a science. 4 *pl.* Conditions; provisions, as of a contract or treaty. 5 *pl.* Mutual relationship; as, to be on good *terms* with one's neighbors. 6 In mathematics, one member of a compound quantity. — *v. t.* To apply a term to; to call; name.
- ter'ma-gant** (tûr'má-gánt), *n.* A brawling turbulent woman; a virago. — *Syn.* Shrew, vixen.
- ter'mi-nal** (tûr'mi-nál), *adj.* Of, relating to, or forming the end, or terminus. — *Syn.* Final, concluding, last, latest, extreme. — *Ant.* Initial. — *n.* 1 The extremity; end. 2 The end of a division or line of railroad, with the switches, station, etc.
- ter'mi-nate** (tûr'mi-nāt), *v. t. & i.* To end; to set or put an end or limit to. — *Syn.* Close, conclude, finish, complete. — **ter'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*
- ter'mi-nol'o-gy** (tûr'mi-nól'ô-jī), *n.* The technical or special terms used in a particular science, profession, business, etc.
- ter'mi-nus** (tûr'mi-nūs), *n.* 1 The end; final goal. 2 Either end of a railroad, air line, bus line, etc.; also, the station, office buildings, etc., at such a terminus.
- ter'mite** (tûr'mīt), *n.* An antlike insect very destructive to buildings, books, etc.; a white ant.
- tern** (tûrn), *n.* A sea bird resembling a gull, mostly white with a black cap and bluish-gray back.
- ter'race** (tēr'is; -ās), *n.* 1 A level tract of land higher than the surrounding ground on one or more sides. 2 A row of houses on such raised land; also, a street with such a row of houses. — *v. t.* To form into or provide with a terrace.
- ter'ra cot'ta** (tēr'á kót'á), *n.* A reddish-brown baked clay used for vases, small statues, etc.
- ter'ra fir'ma** (fûr'má), *n.* Firm earth.
- ter-rain'** (tēr-rān'; tēr'ān), *n.* *Mil.* A tract of ground considered with reference to its use in military operations.
- ter'ra-pin** (tēr'á-pīn), *n.* An edible turtle of the Middle Atlantic and Southern States.
- ter-res'tri-al** (tēr-rēs'trī-ál; tēr-), *adj.* 1 Earthly; worldly; not heavenly. 2 Living on land and not in water, trees, etc. — *Syn.* Mundane, mortal. — *Ant.* Celestial.
- ter'rot** (tēr'ēt; -It), *n.* One of the rings on the top of a harness pad, through which the reins pass.
- ter'ri-ble** (tēr'ī-b'l), *adj.* 1 Causing terror; fearful. 2 In careless use, extremely large, hard, bad, etc. — *Syn.* Terrific, frightful, dreadful, awful, horrible, shocking, appalling. — **ter'ri-bly** (-blī), *adv.*
- ter'ri-er** (tēr'ī-ēr), *n.* A dog of any of several breeds originally used by hunters to ferret small game out of holes, but now commonly kept as a pet.
- ter-rif'ic** (tēr-rīf'ik), *adj.* 1 Such as to excite terror. 2 *Colloq.* Tremendous. — *Syn.* Terrible, frightful, dreadful, fearful, horrible, awful.
- ter'ri-fy** (tēr'ī-fī), *v. t.* To alarm or shock with terror or dread. — *Syn.* Frighten, scare, terrorize, startle.
- ter'ri-to'ri-al** (tēr'ī-tō'rī-ál), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to territory. 2 Limited to a certain district. 3 *Mil.* Organized primarily for defense of home territory. — *n.* *Brit.-ish.* A member of a territorial force.
- ter'ri-to'ry** (tēr'ī-tō'rī; esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *n.* 1 Land belonging to or under the jurisdiction of a sovereign, government, or state. 2 A region; district. 3 [*cap.*] A dependent country or part of a country; esp., U. S., a part of the country not yet admitted into the Union as a state; as, Alaska is a *territory*.
- ter'ror** (tēr'ēr), *n.* 1 Extreme fear; very great fright. 2 A cause of extreme fear. — *Syn.* — Panic, consternation, dread, alarm, dismay, horror, trepidation.
- ter'ror-ism** (tēr'ēr-īz'm), *n.* The arousing of terror by threats or acts of violence, as in order to overthrow those in power. — **ter'ror-ist** (-īst), *n.*
- ter'ror-ize** (tēr'ēr-īz), *v. t.* To make helpless with terror; to crush or oppose by terrorism. — *Syn.* Terrify, frighten, alarm, scare, startle.
- terse** (tûrs), *adj.* Concise; succinct; pithy. — **terse'ly**, *adv.*
- ter'tian** (tûr'shān), *adj.* Occurring every third day; as, a *tertian* fever.
- ter'ti-ar'y** (tûr'shī-ēr'ī; esp. *Brit.*, -shā-rī), *adj.* Of the third order or rank.
- tes'sel-late** (tēs'sē-lāt), *v. t.* To adorn with mosaic; to lay with checkered work.
- test** (těst), *n.* Examination; hence, any decisive trial. — *v. t.* To make a test of; to put to a test. — *Syn.* Try, prove, demonstrate.
- tes'ta** (tēs'tá), *n.*; *pl.* -TAE (-tē). *Bot.* The hard external coating of a seed.
- tes'ta-ment** (tēs'tá-mēt), *n.* 1 A solemn covenant; — now only in *Old Testament* and *New Testament*. 2 A will.
- tes'ta-men'ta-ry** (tēs'tá-mēn'tá-rī), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to a will. 2 Bequeathed by will.
- tes-ta'tor** (tēs-tā'tēr), *n.* In law, a man who leaves a will in force at his death. — **tes-ta'trix** (-trīks), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -TRI-CES (-trī-sēz).
- test'er** (tēs'tēr), *n.* One that tests.
- tes'ter** (tēs'tēr), *n.* A canopy over a bed or pulpit.
- tes'ti-fy** (tēs'tī-fī), *v. i. & t.* 1 To make a solemn declaration of what is personally known or held to be true; to give evidence. 2 To serve as an indication. — *Syn.* Swear, affirm.
- tes'ti-mo'ni-al** (tēs'tī-mō'nī-ál), *n.* 1 A writing testifying to a person's good char-

- acter, ability, etc., or to an object's value.
2 A gift, reception, etc., tendered to a person as a token of esteem.
- tes'ti-mo'ny** (tēs'tī-mō'nī; esp. *Brit.*, -mūn-l), *n.* **1** A solemn declaration made under oath by a witness, esp. in a court. **2** Authoritative statement. **3** An outward proof or sign; token. — *Syn.* Evidence, affidavit.
- test tube.** A plain tube of thin glass closed at one end, used in chemistry, etc.
- tes'ty** (tēs'tī), *adj.* Short-tempered; easily angered.
- tet'a-nus** (tēt'ā-nūs), *n.* Lockjaw.
- tête-à-tête** (tāt'ā-tāt'; tē'tā-tāt'), *adj.* Being face to face; hence, between two persons only; private. — *n.* Private conversation between two persons.
- teth'er** (tēth'ēr), *n.* **1** A long rope or chain fastening an animal but permitting him to feed or wander within its range. **2** The range of a person's power or resources. — *v. t.* To fasten with a tether.
- text** (tēkst), *n.* **1** The actual matter of an author's work as distinguished from notes, comments, etc. **2** A verse or passage from the Bible chosen as the subject of a sermon. **3** Topic; subject; theme. — **tex'tu-al** (tēks'tū-āl), *adj.*
- text-book** (tēkst'bōōk'), *n.* A book used by pupils in preparing their lessons.
- tex'tile** (tēks'tīl; -tīl), *adj.* Made by weaving. — *n.* A woven fabric.
- tex'ture** (tēks'tūr), *n.* The way in which something is woven or put together; structure; composition.
- than** (thān), *conj.* When or if compared with.
- thane** (thān), *n.* In old English history, one of a class of free attendants on a feudal lord.
- thank** (thāngk), *n.* An expression of gratitude; — used in *pl.* — *v. t.* To express one's thanks to. — **thank'ful** (-fōōl; -f'l), *adj.* — **thank'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **thank'fulness**, *n.* — **thank'less**, *adj.*
- thanks-giv'ing** (thāngks-gīv'ing; thāngks'-gīv'ing), *n.* **1** Act of giving thanks; esp., a prayer expressing gratitude to God. **2** [*cap.*] In the United States, a day, usually the last Thursday in November, set apart as a legal holiday for publicly expressing thanks to God.
- that** (thāt), *pron.*; *pl.* **THOSE** (thōz). **1** The person or thing mentioned. **2** The one further away or first mentioned. **3** Who; which. — *adj.* The one mentioned or indicated. — *conj.* **1** The following fact, intention, or idea, namely. **2** To this end or purpose. **3** With this result. **4** Because. **5** I wish this, or I am surprised or indignant at this, namely.
- thatch** (thāch), *n.* Covering for a roof or stack of grain, made of straw, rushes, reeds, etc. — *v. t.* To cover with thatch.
- thaw** (thō), *v. i. & t.* **1** To melt, dissolve, or become fluid, as ice subjected to heat. **2** To become so warm or mild as to melt ice or snow. **3** To become more genial in manner. — *Syn.* Liquefy. — *Ant.* Freeze. — **thaw**, *n.*
- the** (thē, unaccented before a consonant; thē or thī, unaccented before a vowel; thē, emphatic or alone), *adj.*, or *definite article.* **1** That (person or thing) in particular. **2** Used substantively before an adjective to indicate either a class or an abstract idea; as, a word to *the* wise. — *adv.* By how much; by so much; as, *the* more, *the* merrier.
- the'a-ter, the'a-tre** (thē'ā-tēr; thē'-; obs. or dial., thē-ā'tēr), *n.* **1** A building for dramatic performances; also, a place like or likened to such a building. **2** Scene where events of importance take place. **3** The drama; also, dramatic works collectively.
- the-at'ri-cal** (thē-āt'rī-kāl), *adj.* **1** Of or relating to the theater. **2** Also **the-at'ric** (thē-āt'rīk). Suggesting the manner of actors; hence, showy; affected. — *Syn.* Dramatic, melodramatic.
- thee** (thē), *pron.* Objective case of **THOU**.
- theft** (thēft), *n.* Act of stealing; larceny.
- thegn** (thān). Variant of **THANE**.
- their** (thār), *pron.* Possessive case of **THEY**. — *adj.* **1** Of or belonging to them. **2** Of or relating to them as doers, givers, etc.
- theirs** (thārz), *possessive pron.* Thing or things belonging to them; as, the glory is *theirs*.
- the'ism** (thē'īz'm), *n.* Belief in the existence of a god or gods; esp., belief in the existence of one God, creator and ruler of the universe. — **the'ist** (-īst), *n.* — **the-is'tic** (thē-īst'īk), *adj.*
- them** (thēm), *pron.* Objective case of **THEY**.
- theme** (thēm), *n.* **1** Subject of discourse; text; topic. **2** A brief essay. **3** *Music.* A short melody used as a basis for variation, development, etc., in a composition or movement.
- them-selves** (thēm-sēlvz'), *pron.* Emphasized or reflexive form of *they, them*.
- then** (thēn), *adv.* **1** At that time. **2** Soon after this; next. **3** In that case. **4** Consequently. — *adj.* Then existing or acting. — *n.* That time.
- thence** (thēns; thēns), *adv.* **1** From that place. **2** Thereafter. **3** Therefore.
- thence'forth** (thēns'fōrth'; thēns'fōrth'), *adv.* From that time forward.
- thence'for'ward** (thēns'fōr'wērd), *adv.* Also **thence'for'wards** (-wērdz). Onward from that time or place.
- the-oc'ra-cy** (thē-ōk'rā-sī), *n.* Government of a state by priests or ministers as representatives of God; also, a state so governed.
- the-ol'o-gy** (thē-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* Religious knowledge or belief; also, the science which studies the facts about religion and religious knowledge. — **the'o-lo'gi-an** (thē-ō-lō'jī-ān), *n.* — **the'o-log'i-cal** (-lōj'ī-kāl), *adj.*
- the'o-rem** (thē-ō-rēm), *n.* **1** A principle;

the, chaotic, care, add, account, arm, ask, sofa; *the*, eve, here, event, end, silent, maker; *ice*, ill, charity; *old*, obey, orb, odd, soft, connect; *food*,

a law, as of science. 2 A statement, the truth of which is to be proved.

the'o-ret'i-cal (thē'ō-rēt'ī-kāl), *adj.* Also **the'o-ret'ic** (-rēt'ik). Relating to theory; speculative; also, not practical; not applied; as, *theoretical science*. — **the'o-ret'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

the'o-rize (thē'ō-rīz), *v. i.* To form theories; to speculate. — **the'o-rist** (-rīst), *n.*

the'o-ry (thē'ō-rī), *n.* 1 The general principles drawn from any body of facts, as in science; also, the principles governing practice, as in a profession or art. 2 A more or less plausible or scientifically acceptable general principle offered to explain observed facts. 3 Loosely, a guess; hypothesis. — **Ant.** Practice.

ther'a-peu'tic (thēr'ā-pū'tik), **ther'a-peu'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.* Of or relating to remedies for diseases; curative.

ther'a-peu'tics (thēr'ā-pū'tiks), *n.* Also **ther'a-py** (thēr'ā-pī). Medical science treating of the application of remedies for diseases.

there (thār), *adv.* 1 In or at that place. 2 To or into that place; thither. 3 In that respect. 4 Used as if it were a pronoun as subject of a sentence; as, *there is no need to worry*. — *interj.* An exclamation expressing approval, triumph, or a plea to quiet.

there'a-bouts' (thār'ā-bouts'), *adv.* Also **there'a-bout'** (-bout'). 1 Near that place. 2 Near that number, quantity, etc.

there-aft'er (thār-āf'tēr), *adv.* 1 After that; afterward. 2 According to that; accordingly.

there-at' (thār-āt'), *adv.* 1 At that place or point; there. 2 On that account.

there-by' (thār-bī'), *adv.* 1 By that means. 2 Connected with that; with reference to that. 3 Thereabouts.

there-for' (thār-fōr'), *adv.* In return for it; as, he gave his reasons *therefor*.

there'fore (thār'fōr), *adv.* For that reason; hence, consequently.

there-from' (thār-frōm'), *adv.* From that or it.

there-in' (thār-īn'), *adv.* 1 In or into that place, time, or thing. 2 In that respect.

there-of' (thār-ōv'; -ōf'), *adv.* 1 Of that or it. 2 From that; therefrom.

there-on' (thār-ōn'), *adv.* 1 On that. 2 After, or as a result of, a certain thing.

there-to' (thār-tō'), *adv.* 1 To that. 2 Rare. Besides; moreover.

there-un-to' (thār'ūn-tō'; -ūn'tō'), *adv.* Thereto; in addition; besides.

there-up-on' (thār'ū-pōn'), *adv.* 1 Upon that; thereon. 2 On account of that; therefore. 3 Immediately after that; at once.

there-with' (thār-wīth'; -wīth'), *adv.* 1 With that. 2 Thereupon; thereat.

there-with-al' (thār-wīth-ōl'), *adv.* 1 Moreover; besides. 2 With that or this; at the same time.

ther'mal (thūr'māl), *adj.* Relating to

heat; warm; hot; as, *thermal efficiency*.

ther'mo-dy-nam'ics (thūr'mō-dī-nām'iks; -dī-nām'iks), *n.* The science that treats of the mechanical action or relations of heat, esp. in steam engines, etc. — **ther'mo-dy-nam'ic**, **ther'mo-dy-nam'i-cal**, *adj.*

ther-mom'e-ter (thēr-mōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring temperature, commonly by means of the expansion or contraction of mercury or alcohol as indicated by its rise or fall in a thin glass tube.

ther'mo-stat (thūr'mō-stāt), *n.* A device that automatically controls temperature by regulating a damper, a flow of oil, etc.

the-sau'rus (thē-sō'rūs), *n.*; *pl.* -SAU'RI (-rī). A treasury or storehouse; hence, a repository, esp. of words, as a dictionary.

these (thēz), *pron. & adj.* Plural of **THIS**.

the'sis (thē'sis), *n.*; *pl.* THE'SES (-sēz). 1 A statement a person makes and supports, or offers to support, with argument. 2 An essay, as one offered by a candidate for a college degree.

Thes'pi-an (thēs'pī-ān), *adj.* Relating to the drama. — *n.* An actor.

thew (thū), *n.* Muscle; sinew; — usually *pl.*

they (thā), *personal pron.*; *objective* **THEM** (thēm). 1 The persons or things previously mentioned. 2 Unspecified persons; people.

thick (thīk), *adj.* 1 Not thin or slender. 2 Measuring in a direction through a thing. 3 Crowded; numerous; also, following in quick succession. 4 Dense; not clear; as, a *thick fog*; also, turbid. 5 Dull; stupid. 6 Guttural; husky, or the like. 7 *Colloq.* Intimate; familiar. — **Syn.** Thickset, stocky; compact, close; confidential. — **Ant.** Thin. — *n.* The thickest part. — **thick'ly**, *adv.* — **thick'ness**, *n.*

thick'en (thīk'ēn), *v. t. & i.* To make or become thick.

thick'et (thīk'ēt; -It), *n.* A dense growth of shrubbery; a thick grove.

thick'set' (thīk'sēt'), *adj.* 1 Closely placed or planted. 2 Short and stout; stocky. — **Syn.** Thick.

thick'-skinned' (-skīnd'), *adj.* Having a thick skin; hence, insensitive, as to rebuke.

thief (thēf), *n.*; *pl.* THIEVES (thēvz). One who steals.

thieve (thēv), *v. t. & i.* To steal. — **Syn.** Rob, plunder, rifle, loot, burglarize.

thiev'er-y (thēv'ēr-ī), *n.* Stealing; theft.

thigh (thī), *n.* The part of the leg or hind limb between the knee and the trunk.

thim'ble (thīm'b'l), *n.* A cover or guard, used in sewing to protect the finger when pushing the needle. — **thim'ble-ful** (-fōōl), *n.*

thin (thīn), *adj.* 1 Slender; not thick; of little distance through. 2 Not closely set or placed; sparse. 3 Not dense, or not dense enough; rarefied, as air; watery, as sirup. 4 Lacking in strength, fullness, richness, etc. 5 Flimsy. — **Syn.** Slim, slight, tenuous. — **Ant.** Thick. — *v. t.*

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūz, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

& *i.*; THINNED (thɪnd); THIN'NING. To make or become thin. — **thin'ly**, *adv.* — **thin'ness** (thɪn'nɛs; -nɪs), *n.*

thine (thɪn), *pron.* Possessive case of THOU.

thing (θɪŋ), *n.* 1 *pl.* State of affairs; present circumstances. 2 A happening or deed; an event or act. 3 Any object; also, an object as opposed to a living being. 4 An article of clothing. 5 *pl.* Possessions; belongings.

think (θɪŋk), *v. t. & i.*; THOUGHT (θɒt); THINK'ING. 1 To form in the mind; to have in, or call to, the mind the notion or image of something; to imagine. 2 To have an opinion of something; to believe. 3 To reason. — **Syn.** Conceive, fancy, realize; cogitate, reflect, speculate, deliberate. — **think'er** (θɪŋk'ɛr), *n.*

thin'-skinned' (thɪn'skɪnd'), *adj.* Having a thin skin; hence, sensitive, as to criticism.

third (θɜrd), *adj.* 1 Next in order after the second. 2 Constituting one of three equal parts into which anything is or may be divided. — *n.* The object or unit coming next after the second in any series. — **third'ly**, *adv.*

third degree. U. S. Severe treatment, as of a prisoner by police, to extort an admission.

thirst (θɜrst), *n.* 1 A feeling of dryness in the mouth and throat, with a wish to drink; also, the condition producing this feeling. 2 Any strong craving. — *v. i.* To crave drink; also, to have a strong desire; to long. — **Syn.** Hunger, pine, yearn, hanker. — **thirst'y** (θɜrs'tɪ), *adj.*

thir'teen' (θɜr'tɛn'), *adj.* One more than twelve. — *n.* The number greater by a unit than twelve. — **thir'teenth'** (-tɛnth'), *adj. & n.*

thir'ty (θɜr'tɪ), *adj.* Being three times ten; one more than twenty-nine. — *n.* The number greater by a unit than twenty-nine. — **thir'ti-eth** (-tɪ.ɛθ; -ɪθ), *n. & adj.*

this (θɪs), *demonstrative pron.; pl. THESE* (hɛz). The person, thing, or idea present or near in time or place. — *adj.* That is present or near or just referred to.

this'tle (θɪs'tl), *n.* Any of several tall prickly herbs. — **this'tle-down'** (-daʊn'), *n.*

thith'er (θɪθ'ɛr; θɪθ'ɛr), *adv.* Archaic. To that place. — **Syn.** There. — *adj.* Farther; more remote.

thith'er-ward (θɪθ'ɛr.wɜrd; θɪθ'ɛr.wɜrd), *adv.* Toward that place; in that direction.

thole (θɒl), *n.* Also **thole'pin'** (-pɪn'). A pin set in the gunwale of a boat against which an oar pivots in rowing.

thong (θɒŋ), *n.* A strip of leather, esp. one used to fasten something.

tho'rax (θɒ'ræks), *n.*; *pl.* **THO'RAX-ES** (-ræks-ɛz; -sɪz) or **THO'RA-CES** (-ræ-sɛz). 1 The part of the body of man and other mammals between the neck and the abdomen. 2 In insects, the middle of the three divisions of the body. — **tho-rac'ic** (θɒ-ræks'ɪk), *adj.*

thorn (θɔrn), *n.* 1 A sharp-pointed woody spine formed from a leafless branch, as on a rose. 2 Any shrub or small tree bearing such spines. 3 A source of irritation or distress. — **thorn'y** (θɔrn'ɪ), *adj.*

thor'ough (θɜr'ʊ), *adj.* 1 Complete; thoroughgoing. 2 Having or showing complete mastery of a profession, art, subject, etc. 3 Very careful; painstaking. — **thor'ough-ly**, *adv.* — **thor'ough-ness**, *n.*

thor'ough-bred' (θɜr'ʊ-brɛd'), *adj.* 1 Being of the breed of horses called Thoroughbreds; hence, bred from the best blood, through a long line. 2 Graceful and high-spirited. — *n.* [*cap.*] A horse of an English breed developed esp. for racing.

thor'ough-fare' (θɜr'ʊ-fâr'), *n.* A public road or street.

thor'ough-go'ing (θɜr'ʊ-gō'ɪŋ), *adj.* Thorough; complete.

thorp, thorpe (θɔrp), *n.* Hamlet; village.

those (θoʊz), *pron. & adj.* Plural of THAT.

thou (θəu), *personal pron.; objective* **THEE** (thē). The person spoken to.

though (θəʊ), *conj.* 1 Granting or supposing that. 2 Despite the fact that. — *adv.* **Colloq.** Despite that; all the same.

thought (θɒt), *past tense & past part. of THINK.*

thought (θɒt), *n.* 1 Reflection; cogitation. 2 Power of judging and reasoning. 3 Imagination. 4 An idea; notion. 5 Careful attention; heed. 6 A trifle; as, be a *thought* more courteous. — **thought'ful**, *adj.* — **thought'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **thought'ful-ness**, *n.* — **thought'less**, *adj.* — **thought'less-ly**, *adv.* — **thought'less-ness**, *n.*

thou'sand (θəʊ'zænd; -zænd), *adj.* Ten hundred. — *n.* The number of ten hundred. — **thou'sandth** (-zændth), *adj. & n.*

thrall (θrɒl), *n.* A slave; also, slavery; bondage.

thrall'dom, thral'dom (θrɒl'dɒm), *n.* Slavery; bondage.

thrash (θræʃ), *v. t. & i.* 1 To thresh (grain). 2 To go over again and again; as, to *thrash* out the details of the plan. 3 To beat; flog. 4 To stir about violently; as, he *thrashed* about in the water.

thrash'er (θræʃ'ɛr), *n.* 1 A thresher. 2 A long-tailed bird resembling a thrush.

thrash'ing (θræʃ'ɪŋ), *n.* A whipping.

thread (θrɛd), *n.* 1 A thin fine cord made by twisting together strands of cotton, flax, or silk, and used for sewing, weaving, etc. 2 Anything like or likened to such a fine cord. 3 A line of reasoning or train of thought; as, the *thread* of his argument. 4 The ridge or groove that winds around a screw. — **thread'like'** (θrɛd'lɪk'), *adj.*

thread'bare' (θrɛd'bâr'), *adj.* 1 Worn so that the thread shows; shabby. 2 Trite; hackneyed.

threat (θrɛt), *n.* Expression of an intention to do harm to another person; menace.

threat'en (θrɛt'n), *v. t. & i.* 1 To utter

âle, châtotic, câre, ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ève, hère, èvent, ènd, silènt, makër; ïce, ïll, charïty; ùld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; fòod,

threats (against). 2 To give signs of approaching trouble, injury, etc.; as, famine *threatened* the city. — *Syn.* Menace.

three (thrē), *adj.* One more than two. — *n.* The number greater by a unit than two.

threefold (thrē'fōld'), *adj.* Made of three parts; repeated three times; three times as much or as many. — (-fōld'; -fōld'), *adv.* Thrice.

threepence (thrēp'ēns; thrīp'ēns; thrūp'-; thrōp'-), *n.* The sum of three pence, or a silver coin of this value.

threescore (thrē'skōr'), *adj.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

threnody (thrēn'ō-dī), *n.* A song of lamentation; a dirge.

thresh (thrēsh), *v. t. & i.* 1 To beat out grain from (wheat stalks and the like) by striking with a flail, etc. 2 To thrash. —

thresh'er (thrēsh'ēr), *n.*

thresh'old (thrēsh'ōld; -hōld), *n.* 1 In a building, the timber, stone, etc., set under a door; the sill. 2 An entrance, beginning; outset.

throw (thrō), *past tense* of THROW.

thrice (thrīs), *adv.* 1 Three times. 2 In a threefold manner or degree.

thrift (thrīft), *n.* Economical management; frugality. — **thrift'ly**, *adv.* —

thrift'less, *adj.* — **thrift'y**, *adj.*

thrill (thrīl), *v. t. & i.* 1 To have or cause to have a shivering or tingling feeling. 2 To tremble; vibrate. — *n.* 1 A quivering excitement. 2 A trembling, as of the voice; tremor; vibration.

thriller (thrīl'ēr), *n.* One that produces thrills, as of horror; specif., a work of fiction or drama that produces thrills.

thrive (thrīv), *v. i.*; *past* THROVE (thrōv) or THRIVED (thrīvd); *past part.* THRIVED or THRIV'EN (thrīv'ēn); *pres. part.* THRIV'ING (thrīv'ing). 1 To prosper as a result of thrift. 2 To flourish. 3 To grow luxuriantly.

throat (thrōt), *n.* The part of the neck in front of the spinal column; also, the passage through this part. — **throat'y** (thrōt'ī), *adj.*

throb (thrōb), *v. i.*; THROBBED (thrōbd); THROB'ING. To pulsate; vibrate; beat. — *n.* A pulsation, as of the heart and arteries.

throe (thrō), *n.* 1 Extreme pain. 2 Agonized struggle or effort. — *Syn.* Pang.

thrombosis (thrōm-bō'sīs), *n.* The formation of a clot, as in the blood vessels of the body, during life.

throne (thrōn), *n.* 1 A chair of state, as for a king. 2 Sovereignty; also, the person holding sovereignty.

throng (thrōng), *n.* Crowd; multitude. — *v. i. & t.* To crowd.

throttle (thrōt'l), *n.* 1 The throat or windpipe. 2 A valve regulating the volume of steam, gasoline, or other fuel charge delivered to the cylinders of an engine; also, the lever controlling this valve. — *v. t.* 1 To choke or strangle. 2 To obstruct

the flow of (fuel) to an engine; hence, to reduce the speed of (an engine) by such means.

through (thrō), *prep.* 1 Into and beyond. 2 Among. 3 During. 4 By means of. — *adv.* 1 From one side or part to an opposite one. 2 All the way. 3 From beginning to end. — *adj.* 1 Permitting free passage; having both entrance and exit. 2 Finished. 3 Going from one end of a route to the other without change, stop, etc.

through-out (thrō-out'), *prep.* In or to every part of something; during the whole period of. — *adv.* From beginning to end; in every part.

throve (thrōv), *past tense* of THRIVE.

throw (thrō), *v. t.*; *past* THREW (thrō); *past part.* THROWN (thrōn); *pres. part.* THROW'ING. 1 To fling, hurl, or cast. 2 To put in a certain condition or situation; as, the news *threw* us into a panic. 3 To drive or impel by violence. 4 In machinery, to move (a lever) so as to connect or disconnect parts of a clutch, switch, etc. — *n.* 1 A flinging or hurling; a cast. 2 A light scarf or coverlet. 3 The distance a missile may be thrown.

thrum (thrūm), *v. i. & t.*; THRUMMED (thrūmd); THRUM'ING. To play monotonously or listlessly on a stringed instrument; to strum.

thrush (thrūsh), *n.* An insect-eating songbird, usually of a plain color but sometimes with spotted under parts.

thrust (thrūst), *v. t. & i.*; THRUST; THRUST'ING. 1 To push roughly; to shove. 2 To stab; pierce. — *n.* 1 A violent push; shove. 2 A stab. 3 An attack. 4 In engines, force exerted endwise through a propeller shaft, as of a vessel or airplane. 5 The pressure of one part of a construction against another, as of an arch against an abutment.

thud (thūd), *n.* 1 A blow. 2 A dull thump. — *v. i. & t.*; THUD'DED; THUD'DING. To move or strike so as to make a thud.

thug (thūg), *n.* Ruffian.

thumb (thūm), *n.* The short thick two-boned first digit of the human hand. — *v. t.* To touch or turn with the thumb; also, to wear or soil with the thumb by frequent handling.

thumb'screw (thūm'skrō'), *n.* 1 A screw with a head suited to be turned by the thumb and forefinger. 2 An old instrument of torture for squeezing the thumb.

thumb'tack (thūm'tāk'), *n.* A short steel point with a broad flat head for pressing, with one's thumb, into a board, etc.

thump (thūmp), *n.* A blow, as with something blunt or heavy; also, the sound made by such a blow. — *v. t. & i.* To strike with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull heavy sound; to pound.

thun'der (thūn'dēr), *n.* 1 The sound following a flash of lightning; also, any noise

like or likened to such a sound. 2 An alarming denunciation. — *v. i.* 1 To produce thunder or a sound like thunder. 2 To utter violent denunciation. — **thun'der-ous** (-ūs), *adj.* — **thun'der-storm'** (-stōrm'), *n.*
thun'der-bolt' (thūn'dēr-bōlt'), *n.* A single discharge of lightning with its accompanying thunder.
thun'der-clap' (thūn'dēr-klāp'), *n.* A clap or crash of thunder.
thun'der-cloud' (thūn'dēr-kloud'), *n.* A cloud producing lightning and thunder.
thun'der-head' (thūn'dēr-hēd'), *n.* A rounded mass of clouds at a height of 5,000 to 15,000 feet, often appearing before a thunderstorm.
thun'der-ous (thūn'dēr-ūs), *adj.* Producing thunder; also, making a noise like thunder; very loud. — **thun'der-ous-ly**, *adv.*
thun'der-show'er (thūn'dēr-shou'ēr), *n.*
thun'der-storm' (-stōrm'), *n.* A shower, or a storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning.
thun'der-struck' (thūn'dēr-strūk'), *adj.* Struck by fear or amazement.
Thurs'day (thūrz'dā), *n.* The fifth day of the week.
thus (thūs), *adv.* 1 In this or that manner. 2 To this degree or extent. 3 Hence; consequently.
thwack (thwāk), *n. & v. t.* Bang; whack.
thwart (thwōrt; *naut.* thōrt), *adj.* Situated or placed across something else. — *adv.* Athwart. — *n.* A rower's seat extending across a boat. — *v. t.* To baffle; frustrate; foil. — *Syn.* Balk, outwit.
thy (thī), *possessive adj.* Belonging to or done by or to thee or thyself.
thyme (tīm), *n.* Any of several mints with leaves used in seasoning.
thy'mus (thī'mūs), *n.* A ductless gland of the neck, in lambs and calves called *sweetbread*.
thy'roid (thī'roid), *adj.* Of or derived from a large ductless gland (**thyroid gland**) of the neck, producing a substance having a profound influence on growth. — *n.* The thyroid gland.
thy-self' (thī-sēlf'), *pron.* Emphasized or reflexive form of *thou, thee*.
ti-ar'a (tī-ār'ā; tē-ār'ā), *n.* 1 A three-tiered crown worn by the pope. 2 A crownlike ornament for the head.
tib'i-a (tib'ī-ā), *n.; pl.* TIB'IAE (-ē) or TIB'IAS (-ās). The inner of the two bones of the leg between the knee and the ankle.
tic (tīk), *n.* *Med.* A twitching of certain muscles, esp. of the face.
tick (tīk), *n.* Any of numerous minute eight-legged blood-sucking parasites, as the **cattle tick**, parasitic on cattle.
tick (tīk), *n.* A thick cloth case filled with hair, feathers, cotton, etc., forming a **matress** or pillow.
tick (tīk), *n.* 1 A light quick audible beat, as of a clock. 2 A small mark, made to serve as a check. — *v. i.* To make a tick,

as a watch, a meter, etc. — *v. t.* 1 To mark or check with a tick. 2 To record by or as by the ticks of a clock, of a telegraph instrument, etc.
tick (tīk), *n.* *Colloq.* Credit; as, to buy on **tick**.
tick'er (tīk'ēr), *n.* 1 A person or thing that ticks, as a watch. 2 A telegraph instrument that prints off stock quotations and other news on paper tape.
tick'et (tīk'ēt; -it), *n.* 1 A label; tag. 2 A certificate, license, permit, or the like. 3 *Politics, U. S.* A list of candidates to be voted on at an election. — *v. t.* 1 To label by or as by a ticket. 2 *U. S.* To furnish with a ticket; to book.
tick'ing (tīk'ing), *n.* Stout fabric of which ticks for beds are made.
tick'le (tīk'lē), *v. i. & t.* 1 To feel a tingling sensation. 2 To excite or stir up pleasantly. 3 To touch or stir so as to cause a pleasant tingling; also, to amuse. — *Syn.* Please, regale, gratify, delight. — *n.* The act or result of tickling.
tick'lish (tīk'līsh), *adj.* 1 Not firm or steady; of persons, easily disturbed or irritated. 2 Delicate; sometimes risky. 3 Sensitive to tickling.
tid'al wave (tīd'āl; -l), *n.* 1 The great sea wave that sometimes follows an earthquake. 2 The great rise of water along shore due to exceptionally strong winds.
tid'bit' (tīd'bīt'), *n.* *U. S.* A titbit.
tide (tīd), *n.* 1 The alternate rising (**flood tide**) and falling (**ebb tide**) of the surface of the ocean. 2 Something which may rise and fall, or increase and decrease, in the manner of the tides. — *v. t.* To carry through or help along as if by the tide. — **tīd'al** (tīd'āl; -l), *adj.*
tide'wa'ter (tīd'wō'tēr; -wōt'ēr), *n.* Water affected by the tide; hence, the seacoast. — **tide'wa'ter**, *adj.*
tī'dings (tī'dīngz), *n. pl.* News; a message.
tī'dy (tī'dī), *adj.* 1 Neat; orderly. 2 *Colloq.* Comfortably large; as, a **tidy** sum. — *Syn.* Trim. — *Ant.* Untidy. — *v. t. & i.* To make neat and orderly. — *n.* A piece of decorated cloth used on the top or arms of a chair to protect it from wear. — **tī'di-ness** (tī'dī-nēs; -nīs), *n.*
tie (tī), *v. t.; TIED (tīd); **TY'ING** (tī'ing) or **TIE'ING**. 1 To fasten (one thing to another) by a rope, band, cord, etc. 2 To join firmly. 3 To restrict; confine. 4 To bind the parts, sides, or ends of (a thing) by a cord, lace, etc. 5 To form a knot or bow in; also, to make (a knot, bow, etc.). 6 To make or have an equal score with, in a contest. — *Ant.* Untie. — *n.* 1 A band, cord, lace, etc., used in tying. 2 A connecting link; a bond. 3 A necktie. 4 Equality in numbers, as of votes, scores, etc.; hence, a contest that ends in a draw. 5 A beam, rod, etc., holding two pieces together, as in construction. 6 In railroads, one of the cross supports to which the rails are fastened; a sleeper.*

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; wōd,

- tier** (tēr), *n.* A row or layer; esp., one of two or more rows one above another.
- tie-up** (tī'up'), *n.* U.S. A suspension of traffic or business.
- tiff** (tīf), *n.* A slight fit of anger; also, a petty quarrel. — **tiff**, *v. i.*
- tiffin** (tīf'In), *n.* *Orig. India.* Luncheon.
- tiger** (tī'gēr), *n.* A large Asiatic beast of the cat family, of a tawny color striped with black. — **tiger-ish** (tī'gēr-ish), *adj.* — **tigress** (tī'grēs; -grīs), *n. fem.*
- tight** (tīt), *adj.* 1 So close in structure as not to admit liquids. 2 Held, bound, or fixed firmly; hence, steady. 3 Taut; tense. 4 Close-fitting; too small for comfort; as, *tight shoes*. 5 Difficult; as, to be in a *tight place*. 6 Hard to get; scarce; as, money is *tight*. 7 *Slang.* Intoxicated. — **Ant.** Loose. — **adv.** Firmly; closely; as, shut the door *tight*. — **tightly**, *adv.* — **tightness**, *n.*
- tight'en** (tīt'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become tight.
- tight'fist'ed** (tīt'fīs'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* Stingy.
- tight'rope** (tīt'rōp'), *n.* A tightly stretched rope on which an acrobat performs.
- tights** (tīts), *n. pl.* Close-fitting garments, esp. for the legs, worn by certain performers, dancers, etc., in their professional appearances.
- tile** (tīl), *n.* A thin piece of fired clay, stone, concrete, etc., used for roofs, floors, drains, etc. — **v. t.** To cover with tiles. — **tiling** (tīl'Ing), *n.*
- till** (tīl), *prep. & conj.* Until.
- till** (tīl), *v. t. & i.* To plow and prepare for seed, and to sow, dress, raise crops from, etc.; to cultivate.
- till** (tīl), *n.* A drawer; specif., a drawer for money behind a counter, as in a store or bank.
- tillage** (tīl'ij), *n.* The work of tilling land; cultivation.
- till'er** (tīl'ēr), *n.* A lever used for turning a vessel's rudder from side to side.
- tilt** (tīlt), *v. t. & i.* 1 To lean; incline; tip. 2 To engage in a combat with lances; to joust. — **n. 1 A tournament characterized esp. by jousting contests. 2 Any sharp encounter. 3 A slant; tip.**
- tillth** (tīlth), *n.* 1 Cultivation of the soil; tillage. 2 Cultivated, or tilled, land.
- timber** (tīm'bēr), *n.* 1 Wood suitable for use in building, carpentry, etc. 2 A squared or dressed piece of wood. 3 Land covered by trees from which timber (def. 1) may be obtained. — **v. t.** To cover, frame, support, etc., with timbers. — **timbered** (-bērd), *adj.* — **timber-ing**, *n.* — **timber-land** (tīm'bēr-lānd'), *n.*
- timber line.** On mountains and in frigid regions, the line above or beyond which there is no timber.
- timber wolf.** The large gray North American wolf.
- tim'bre** (tīm'bēr; *Fr.* tǎn'br'), *n.* Peculiar or distinctive character or tone, as of voice or musical instrument.
- tim'brel** (tīm'brēl), *n.* A tambourine.
- time** (tīm), *n.* 1 A point, place, or period in the passage of the hours, days, years, etc. 2 The best or proper period or moment. 3 An exact moment in the day, year, etc. 4 One of a number of occasions, repeated actions, etc.; also, a multiplying of something by some other thing. 5 The whole series of days, years, and ages, without reference to any one point or period. 6 *pl.* Conditions existing during a given period, esp. the present period. 7 The method of reckoning the passage of the hours, days, years, etc. 8 The rate of speed in doing something. 9 In music, tempo. — **v. t.** 1 To arrange, fix, or choose a time for. 2 To cause to agree in rhythm or tempo. 3 To give a proper time or measure to. 4 To find or record the rate of speed of. — **adj.** So made and adjusted as to ignite, explode, etc., at a fixed moment. — **time'keep'er** (-kēp'ēr), *n.* — **time'less**, *adj.* — **time'less-ly**, *adv.* — **time'ly**, *adv.* — **tim'er** (tīm'ēr), *n.* — **time'worn** (tīm'wōrn'), *adj.*
- time'-honored, time'-honoured** (tīm'-ōn'ērd), *adj.* Honored or respected because of age or long custom.
- time'piece** (tīm'pēs'), *n.* A clock, watch, or any device to show the passage of time.
- time'table** (tīm'tā'b'l), *n.* A schedule of the times when certain things are due to take place, as when trains, busses, etc., are due to arrive and leave.
- tim'id** (tīm'Id), *adj.* Feeling or showing lack of enterprise or self-confidence; not bold; fearful. — **Ant.** Valiant. — **ti-mid'i-ty** (tī-mīd'ī-tī), *n.* — **tim'id-ly**, *adv.* — **tim'or-ous** (tīm'ēr-ūs), *adj.*
- tim'o-thy** (tīm'ō-thī), *n.* A grass with long rounded spikes, grown for hay.
- tim'pa-ni** (tīm'pā-nē), *n. pl.* Kettledrums; esp., a set of them played by one performer. — **tim'pa-nist** (-nīst), *n.*
- tin** (tīn), *n.* 1 A soft white crystalline metallic element, malleable at ordinary temperatures but brittle when heated. 2 A can, pan, or other container made of tin plate. — **v. t.**; **TINNED** (tīnd); **TIN'NING**. 1 To cover or coat with tin. 2 *Brit.* To pack in tins; to can.
- tinct** (tīngkt), *n. & v. t.* Color; tinge.
- tinc'ture** (tīngk'tūr), *n.* 1 A little bit; a trace. 2 A liquid containing some medicinal substance in solution. — **Syn.** Touch, suggestion, suspicion. — **v. t.** To color; tinge.
- tin'der** (tīn'dēr), *n.* Something which catches fire easily; esp., a substance used to kindle a fire from a slight spark.
- tin'der-box** (tīn'dēr-bōks'), *n.* Formerly, a metal box for holding tinder and, usually, flint and steel for striking a spark.
- tine** (tīn), *n.* A tooth or spike, as of a fork; a prong, as of an antler.
- tin foil.** A very thin sheet of tin, or of tin and lead, used to wrap candy, tobacco, etc.
- tinge** (tīnj), *v. t.*; **TINGED** (tīnd); **TINGE'ING** or **TING'ING** (tīnj'Ing). 1 To color slightly.

foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circũs, menũ; chair; go; sing; then,
thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

2 To impart a trace of one's characteristic flavor, odor, etc., to. — *n.* A slight coloring, cast, flavor, quality, or the like taken from or imparted by something else; a smack; trace. — *Syn.* Touch, suggestion, suspicion.

tin'gle (tīng'g'l), *v. i.* To feel a prickling or thrilling sensation, as from cold, a shrill sound, etc. — *n.* A tingling sensation.

tin'ker (tīngk'ēr), *n.* **1** An itinerant mender of kettles, pans, etc. **2** An unskillful mender; a bungler. — *v. i.* To make useless attempts to mend, improve, etc.

tin'kle (tīng'k'l), *n.* A short thin clinking note or series of notes, as of a small bell. — *v. t. & i.* To make or cause to make a tinkle.

tin'ny (tīn'ny), *adj.* **1** Of tin. **2** Like tin, as in being thin, hard, and brittle or as in sounding metallic. **3** Tasting of tin, as canned food.

tin plate. Thin sheet iron or steel coated with tin.

tin'sel (tīn'səl; -s'l), *n.* **1** A sparkling fabric with shining metallic threads woven in it or on it. **2** Something that seems valuable but is not really so; also, cheap and tawdry decoration.

tin'smith' (tīn'smīth'), *n.* A person who works with tin or tin plate.

tinge (tīnt), *n.* A slight coloring; a tinge; also, a light shade. — *v. t.* To color slightly; to tinge.

tin'tin-nab'u-lā'tion (tīn'tī-nāb'ū-lā'shūn), *n.* The ringing of bells; a jingling sound, as of bells.

tin'type' (tīn'tīp'), *n.* A kind of photograph made on a thin darkened iron plate.

tin'ware' (-wār'), *n.* Articles made of tin plate.

tiny (tī'nī), *adj.* Very small; minute. — *Syn.* Miniature, diminutive, wee, little.

tip (tīp), *v. t. & i.*; **TIPPED** (tīpt); **TIP'PING**. **1** To overturn; upset. **2** To incline; lean; tilt. — *tip*, *n.*

tip (tīp), *n.* **1** The pointed end of anything; also, apex; summit. **2** An end piece or part; a cap, nozzle, or the like. — *v. t.* To form a tip or end piece on; to cover or adorn the tip or end of.

tip (tīp), *v. t.* **1** To tap. **2** To give a hint to, esp. secretly. **3** To give a fee or gratuity to. — *n.* **1** A tap. **2** A hint, or bit of information; a clue or warning. **3** A fee; gratuity.

tip'pet (tīp'ēt; -It), *n.* A long scarf, esp. of fur.

tip'ple (tīp'pl), *v. i.* To drink liquor frequently or by sips or small portions. — *n.* Liquor; drink.

tip'ster (tīp'stēr), *n.* A person who gives or sells tips (information), as on horse races.

tip'sy (tīp'sī), *adj.* Somewhat intoxicated; fuddled with liquor.

tip'toe' (tīp'tō'), *n.* The tip, or end of a toe. — *v. i.* To walk on one's tiptoes.

tip'top' (tīp'tōp'), *n.* The very top; the best. — (-tōp'; -tōp'), *adj.* *Colloq.* Of the highest station, quality, etc.

ti'rade (tī'rād; tī-rād'), *n.* A violently abusive long speech; a long scolding speech.

tire (tīr), *v. t. & i.* **1** To make or become weary; to fatigue. **2** To wear out the patience of; to bore.

tire (tīr), *n.* A band, as of rubber or steel, which forms the tread of a wheel on a carriage, automobile, railroad car, etc.

tire (tīr), *n.* Formerly, attire; dress.

tired (tīrd), *adj.* Weary; fatigued.

tire'less (tīr'lēs; -līs), *adj.* Not tiring; not growing weary. — **tire'less-ly**, *adv.* — **tire'less-ness**, *n.*

tire'some (tīr'sūm), *adj.* Tending to bore; wearying. — *Syn.* Irsome, wearisome, tedious. — **tire'some-ly**, *adv.* — **tire'some-ness**, *n.*

tis'sue (tīsh'ū; -ōō), *n.* **1** A very thin fabric, usually of silk; a fine gauze. **2** A network or web. **3** A mass of cells from which an animal or plant body is built up. **4** Also **tissue paper**. A thin gauzelike paper used as wrapping paper, etc.

tit (tīt), *n.* A titmouse.

ti'tan (tī'tān), *n.* A person of huge size or great power.

ti-tan'ic (tī-tān'ik), *adj.* Enormous in size, force, or power. — *Syn.* Immense, huge, vast, gigantic, giant, colossal, mammoth.

tit'bit' (tīt'bīt'), *n.* A morsel of food, news, gossip, etc.; a tidbit.

tithe (tīth), *n.* **1** A tenth part. **2** A small tax, orig. one tenth of the produce of land or business, paid for the support of the church.

tit'il-late (tīt'ī-lāt), *v. t.* To tickle; also, to amuse. — **tit'il-lā'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

tit'i-vate, tit'ti-vate (tīt'ī-vāt), *v. t. & i.* Humorously, to dress up or smarten up; to spruce.

ti'tle (tī't'l), *n.* **1** The name by which a book, song, etc., is known. **2** A word showing a person's rank, office, etc. **3** A claim; esp., a legal right to the ownership of property. — *Syn.* Designation, denomination, appellation.

ti'tled (tī't'ld), *adj.* Having a title, esp. a title of nobility.

title page. The page, as in a book, which bears the title.

tit'mouse' (tīt'mous'), *n.*; *pl.* -mice (-mīs'). A small insect-eating bird.

tit'ter (tīt'tēr), *v. i. & n.* Snicker; giggle.

tit'tle (tīt't'l), *n.* A very small piece; a jot. — *Syn.* Particle, bit.

tit'tle-tat'tle (tīt't'l-tāt't'l), *n.* Idle talk; gossip.

tit'u-lar (tīt'ū-lēr), *adj.* **1** Of, relating to, or bearing, a title. **2** Existing in title or name only; nominal.

to (tō; *when unstressed*, tōō, tū), *prep.* Primarily *to* expresses direction toward and arrival at a named place or point; as, he went *to* school. Various extensions of the primary sense are: **1** In a direction toward; directed toward; as, he drove *to* town. **2** Next to; close against; upon; as, apply oil *to* the lock. **3** So as to become or bring

about; as, he was beaten to death. 4 Accompanying; in harmony with; as, sing to the music. 5 Fitting; as, a key to the desk; also, in the service of; as, a tutor to a rich boy. 6 In honor of; as, drink to him. 7 Composing; making up; as, two pints to a quart. 8 During; in; as, five strokes to a second. 9 In comparison with; as, he won ten to six. 10 Within the range of; as, to my knowledge, he could not have done it. 11 Until; as, up to ten o'clock; before; as, quarter to six. 12 As far as; as, I can pay up to a dollar. 13 Heeding; in compliance with; as, he comes to my whistle; for receiving; as, he opens his home to everyone; affecting; as, a blow to his pride. 14 Into the action of; as, fall to eating. 15 Concerning; as far as concerns or affects; as, an insult to him. 16 For no one except; as, a room to myself.

To introduces an infinitive to express: (1) purpose, action, result, condition, cause, etc.; as, he came to help; he began to laugh; I like to hear good music; (2) intention, possibility, character, etc.; as, a house to sell.

— (tō), *adv.* 1 In one direction contrasted with another; as, to and fro. 2 Forward; as, he has on his hat wrong side to. 3 In or into position, contact, agreement, etc.; as, close the door to. 4 To consciousness or realization; as, fresh air will bring her to. 5 To the matter in hand; as, fall to, men!

toad (tōd), *n.* A tailless froglike animal, seeking water only in the breeding season, and feeding on insects, worms, and slugs.

toad'stool' (tōd'stōol'), *n.* A mushroom, esp. one of a poisonous variety.

toad'y (tōd'), *n.* A person who truckles to the rich and influential. — *v. i.* To flatter and truckle to a person in the expectation of receiving favors in return.

toast (tōst), *v. t. & i.* 1 To brown by heat, esp. by exposure to flame. 2 To warm thoroughly at a fire. — *n.* Sliced bread toasted.

toast (tōst), *n.* 1 A person whose health is drunk. 2 Act of proposing or drinking a toast in honor of a person, etc. — *v. t.* To propose and drink to as a toast; to drink to the health or in honor of.

toast'er (tōs'tēr), *n.* A person or thing that toasts.

toast'mas'ter (tōst'mās'tēr), *n.* A person who presides at a banquet, announcing toasts, introducing speakers, etc.

to-bac'co (tō-bāk'ō; tū-), *n.*; *pl.* TO-BAC'-COS, sometimes -COES (-ōz). 1 A broad-leaved plant of the potato family; also, its leaves prepared for smoking or chewing, or as snuff. 2 Cigars, cigarettes, etc., collectively.

to-bac'co-nist (tō-bāk'ō-nist; tū-), *n.* A dealer in tobacco.

to-bog'gan (tō-bōg'ān), *n.* A long flat-bottomed light sled made of a thin board or boards curved up at one end. — *v. i.* To coast on a toboggan.

toc'sin (tōk'sīn), *n.* Any warning signal, as an alarm bell.

to-day', to-day' (tō-dā'; tū-), *adv.* On or for this day; also, at the present time. — *n.* The present day, time, and age.

tod'dle (tōd'l), *v. i.* To walk with short tottering steps, as a child. — **tod'dle**, *n.* — **tod'dler** (tōd'lēr), *n.*

tod'dy (tōd't), *n.* A mixture of spirits and hot water sweetened.

to-do' (tō-dō'; tū-), *n.* *Colloq.* Bustle; stir.

toe (tō), *n.* 1 One of the digits of the foot. 2 The entire front part of the foot. — *v. t.*; **TOED** (tōd); **TOE'ING**. To touch, reach, or drive with the toe or toes.

tof'fee, tof'fy (tōf'i), *n.* Taffy, the candy.

tog (tōg), *v. t. & i.*; **TOGGED** (tōgd); **TOG'GING**. *Colloq.* To put togs on; to dress up.

to'ga (tō'gā), *n.*; *pl.* TO'GAS (-gāz) or TO'GAE (-jē). In ancient Rome, the loose outer garment worn by citizens in public.

to-gether (tō-gēth'ēr; tū-), *adv.* 1 In or into one group. 2 In or into association, union, collision, etc. 3 At one time; as to talk and work together.

tog'ger-y (tōg'ēr-i), *n.* Togs.

togs (tōgz), *n. pl.* *Colloq.* Clothes.

toil (toil), *v. i.* 1 To work; labor. 2 To advance with exertion and effort. — *n.* 1 Laborious effort. 2 Labor with pain and fatigue. — *Ant.* Leisure. — **toil'er**, *n.* — **toil'some** (toil'sūm), *adj.* — **toil'-worn'** (-wōrn'), *adj.*

toi'let (toi'lēt; -līt), *n.* 1 Act of dressing or grooming oneself. 2 Attire; costume. 3 U. S. A bathroom; also, a water closet.

toi'let-ry (toi'lēt-rī; -līt-rī), *n.* An article or preparation used in making one's toilet.

toi-lette' (toi-lēt'; Fr. twā'lēt'), *n.* 1 A lady's toilet, including bath, hairdressing, application of cosmetics, and costuming. 2 Costume; formal attire.

to'ken (tō'kēn), *n.* 1 Sign; symbol. 2 Souvenir; keepsake. 3 A piece of metal used as money and having a purchasing value greater than its real value. 4 A metal ticket used by some transportation companies.

told (tōld), *past tense & past part.* of TELL.

tol'er-a-ble (tōl'ēr-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Bearable; endurable. 2 Only fairly good, satisfactory, etc. — **tol'er-a-bly** (-blī), *adv.*

tol'er-ance (tōl'ēr-ānsh), *n.* Act or practice of tolerating; ability to understand another person's opinions, actions, etc., without accepting them or changing one's own. — *Syn.* Forbearance, leniency, indulgence, clemency, mercifulness. — *Ant.* Intolerance; loathing. — **tol'er-ant** (-ānt), *adj.* — **tol'er-ant-ly**, *adv.*

tol'er-ate (tōl'ēr-āt), *v. t.* 1 To allow to be, or to be done, without hindrance. 2 To put up with; to endure. — *Syn.* Abide, bear, suffer, stand. — **tol'er-a'tion** (-ā'-shūn), *n.*

toll (tōl), *n.* 1 A tax paid for a certain privilege, as for passing over a bridge. 2 Payment for a certain service, as for a tele-

foot; out; oil; cube, unite, urn, up, oirōūs, menii; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

phone call. — **Syn.** Levy, assessment. — **toll'gate'** (tōl'gāt'), *n.*
toll (tōl), *v. t.* 1 To pull (a bell) so as to sound a summons or signal, as slowly in announcing a death. 2 To strike; as, the church bell *tolls* the hour. — *v. i.* To sound or ring, as a bell. — *n.* The sound of a bell ringing slowly and repeatedly.
tom'a-hawk (tōm'ā-hōk), *n.* A light ax used as a missile and as a hand weapon by the North American Indians. — *v. t.* To strike or kill with a tomahawk.
to-ma'to (tō-mā'tō; tō-mā'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -**TOES** (-tōz). A plant of the potato family; also, its large rounded pulpy red or yellow fruit.
tomb (tōm), *n.* A grave; any place of burial.
tom'boy' (tōm'boi'), *n.* A girl who likes noisy, active games more suited to boys.
tomb'stone' (tōm'stōn'), *n.* A stone marking a grave; a headstone.
tom'cat' (tōm'kāt'), *n.* A male cat.
tome (tōm), *n.* A book; esp., a large book.
tom'fool'er-y (tōm'fōol'ēr-ī), *n.* Foolish trifling; nonsense.
to-mor'row (tō-mōr'ō; tū-), *adv.* On or for the day after today. — *n.* The morrow.
tom'tit' (tōm'tīt'; tōm'tīt'), *n.* *Eng.* The titmouse.
tom'-tom' (tōm'tōm'), *n.* 1 An Oriental drum, beaten with the hands. 2 Any monotonous beating, as of a drum.
ton (tūn), *n.* 1 A large weight, 2240 lbs. avoirdupois (**long ton**) or 2000 lbs. avoirdupois (**short ton**). 2 A unit of internal capacity for ships, 100 cubic feet. 3 A unit equal to the volume of a long-ton weight of sea water, 35 cubic feet, used in reckoning the displacement of vessels. 4 A unit of volume for a vessel's cargo freight, usually reckoned at 40 cubic feet.
tone (tōn), *n.* 1 Vocal or musical sound or sound quality. 2 Style or method of speaking. 3 Healthy condition, mood, or frame of mind. 4 General trend, character, or quality; as, the better students added *tone* to the school. 5 Shade or tint. 6 In music, a whole step. 7 In painting, the pleasing effect of the combination of light and shade together with color. — **Syn.** Atmosphere, feeling, savor. — *v. t.* & *i.* 1 To give or take on tone, or a special tone. 2 To blend in with; to harmonize. — **ton'al** (tōn'āl), *adj.*
tong (tōng), *n.* A Chinese secret society.
tongs (tōngz), *n. pl.* An instrument for holding, gripping, lifting, etc., commonly resembling in general appearance a pair of scissors.
tongue (tūng), *n.* 1 An organ of the mouth, used in man as an organ of speech and as the chief organ of taste. 2 Speech; utterance; also, a language. 3 Manner of speaking; intended meaning. 4 Something like or likened to a tongue (def. 1). — **tongue'less**, *adj.*
tongue'-tied' (tūng'tīd'), *adj.* Unable to speak clearly or freely, as because of shyness, fright, etc.

ton'ic (tōn'ik), *adj.* 1 Relating to tone, or a healthy physical condition; invigorating. 2 Relating to tones or sounds. 3 In music, of or relating to the keynote. — *n.* 1 A medicine that improves or restores health. 2 In music, the keynote.
to-night', to-night' (tō-nīt'; tū-), *adv.* On this present night, or the night following this present day. — *n.* The present or the coming night.
ton'nage (tūn'ij), *n.* 1 A duty on vessels, based on tons carried. 2 Ships collectively, in terms of the number of tons registered. 3 The cubical content or burden of a vessel or vessels, expressed in tons. 4 Total weight in tons shipped, carried, mined, etc.
ton-neau' (tūn-ō'), *n.*; *pl.* **TON-NEAUS'** (tūn-ōz') or **TON-NEAUX'** (tūn-ōz'). The enclosed rear part of an automobile body, or, sometimes, the whole body.
ton'sil (tōn'sil; -s'l), *n.* One of a pair of oval masses of spongy tissue in the throat at the back of the mouth.
ton'sil-ec'to-my (tōn'sil-ēk'tō-mī), *n.* The surgical removal of the tonsils.
ton'sil-li'tis (tōn'sil-lī'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils.
ton'sure (tōn'shēr), *n.* 1 Act of clipping the hair or shaving the crown of the head. 2 The shaving of the head of a candidate for holy orders, as a sign of his admission to the clerical state. 3 The shaven patch at the crown, worn esp. by some monks.
too (tōō), *adv.* 1 Likewise; also. 2 More than enough. 3 To such a degree as to be regrettable. — **Syn.** Besides, moreover, furthermore.
took (tōok), *past tense* of **TAKE**.
tool (tōol), *n.* 1 A hand instrument used to aid in mechanical operations. 2 Anything which serves as a means to an end. 3 A dupe; as, a dictator's *tool*. 4 In machinery, the cutting or shaping part in a machine; also, a machine for shaping metal in any way. — *v. t.* To shape, form, or finish with a tool; specif., to letter or decorate (a book cover) by means of heated hand tools.
toot (tōot), *v. i.* To blow or sound a horn, flute, whistle, etc., esp. in short rapid blasts. — *v. t.* To cause (a horn, etc.) to toot. — *n.* A sound made by tooting.
tooth (tōoth), *n.*; *pl.* **TEETH** (tēth). 1 One of the hard bony projections on the jaws, used for biting, chewing food, in defense, etc. 2 Anything like or likened to an animal's tooth (def. 1) in shape, sharpness, power, etc. 3 In machinery, one of the projections on the edge of a wheel that fits into corresponding projections on another wheel. — **toothed** (tōotht; tōothd), *adj.* — **tooth'less**, *adj.*
tooth'ache' (tōoth'āk'), *n.* Pain in a tooth.
tooth'brush' (tōoth'brūsh'), *n.* A brush for cleaning the teeth.
tooth'pick' (tōoth'pīk'), *n.* A pointed instrument for removing substances lodged between the teeth.

tooth'some (tōōth'sūm), *adj.* Pleasing to the taste. — *Syn.* Palatable, appetizing, savory, tasty.

top (tōp), *n.* 1 The highest part, point, or level of a thing. 2 Of a plant with edible roots, the part above the ground; as, beet *tops*. 3 The part of a flat thing that is thought of as highest; as, the *top* of a page. 4 The highest degree, rank, etc. 5 *Naut.* A platform around the head of the lower mast. — *adj.* Highest; maximum.

— *v. t.*; **TOPPED** (tōpt); **TOP'PING** (tōp'ing). 1 To cut the tops from; to prune. 2 To crown; cap. 3 To reach or exceed in height, weight, or amount. 4 To excel. 5 To surmount.

top (tōp), *n.* A child's toy having a tapering point on which it is made to spin.

to'paz (tō'pāz), *n.* A yellow mineral classed as a semiprecious stone when found in transparent crystals.

top'coat (tōp'kōt'), *n.* A lightweight overcoat.

tope (tōp), *v. i.* To drink strong liquors to excess. *Archaic.*

top'er (tōp'ēr), *n.* A drunkard; sot.

top'flight (tōp'flīt'), *adj.* Of topmost rank or eminence.

top'-heavy (tōp'hēv'), *adj.* Having the top part too heavy for the lower part.

top'ic (tōp'ik), *n.* The subject of an exposition, discourse, argument, or the like.

top'i-cal (tōp'ikāl), *adj.* Relating to or dealing with a topic or topics, esp. with current or local events.

top'knot (tōp'nōt'), *n.* A crest of feathers or a tuft of hair on top of the head.

top'mast (tōp'māst'; -māst), *n.* The second mast above the deck of a vessel.

top'most (tōp'mōst; -mōst), *adj.* Highest of all; uppermost.

top'-notch (tōp'nōch'; -nōch'), *adj.* *Colloq.* Highest attained or attainable; unsurpassed; first-rate.

to-pog'ra-phy (tō-pōg'rá-fī), *n.* 1 The art of showing in detail on a map or chart the physical features of a place or region. 2 The outline of the form of a place, showing its relief and the position of the rivers, roads, cities, etc. — **to-pog'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **top'o-graph'ic** (tōp'ō-gráf'ik), *adj.*

— **top'o-graph'i-cal**, *adj.*

top'ping (tōp'ing), *adj.* Topmost in rank, quality, degree, etc.; now, usually *Slang*, first-rate; extremely good, fine, etc.

top'ple (tōp'pl), *v. i. & t.* 1 To fall because top-heavy; to tumble down. 2 To overturn; to push over.

tops (tōps), *adj.* Also the *tops*. *Slang.* Topmost in excellence, popularity, etc.

top'sail (tōp'sāl'; *naut.* -s'l), *n.* In a square-rigged vessel, the sail next above the lowest sail on a mast.

top'soil (tōp'sōil'), *n.* Surface soil.

top'sy-tur'vy (tōp'sī-tūr'vī), *adv.* Upside down; hence, in confusion. — *adj.* Confused; disordered.

toque (tōk), *n.* A woman's small round hat.

torch (tōrch), *n.* 1 A flaming light, car-

ried usually in the hand and made of something that burns brightly. 2 Something that is like or likened to a torch (def. 1), as a flashlight, blowtorch, etc. — **torch'bear'er** (-bār'ēr), *n.* — **torch'light** (-līt'), *n.*

tore (tōr), *past tense* of **TEAR**.

tor'e-a-dor (tōr'ē-ā-dōr'; tōr'ē-ā-dōr'), *n.* A bullfighter.

tor-ment (tōr-mēnt'), *v. t.* 1 To distress; afflict; formerly, to torture. 2 To vex; harass. — *Syn.* Rack, grill, afflict, try.

— (tōr'mēnt), *n.* 1 Anguish of body and mind; distress. 2 That which gives pain or vexation. — **tor-men'tor** (tōr-mēn'tēr), *n.*

torn (tōrn), *past part.* of **TEAR**.

tor-na'do (tōr-nā'dō), *n.* A violent wind accompanied by a funnel-shaped cloud that reaches to the ground and moves over a narrow path.

tor-pe'do (tōr-pē'dō), *n.* A dirigible self-propelling cigar-shaped submarine missile filled with explosive. — *v. t.* To attack with or destroy by a torpedo.

tor'pid (tōr'pīd), *adj.* Dull; sluggish; lethargic. — *Ant.* Agile. — **tor-pid'i-ty** (tōr-pīd'i-tī), *n.*

tor'por (tōr'pēr), *n.* Sluggishness; dullness; lethargy. — *Syn.* Stupor, languor, lassitude. — *Ant.* Animation.

torque (tōrk), *n.* In mechanics, that which produces or tends to produce rotation or torsion.

tor'rent (tōr'ēt), *n.* 1 A rushing stream of water, lava, etc. 2 A flood; as, a *tor-rent* of abuse.

tor-ren'tial (tōr-rēn'shāl), *adj.* 1 Of the nature of a torrent. 2 Like a torrent, as in violence of flow; as, *torrential* rains.

tor'rid (tōr'īd), *adj.* Very warm; hot and dry.

tor'sion (tōr'shūn), *n.* A twisting or state of being twisted; a wrenching by which one part of a body is under pressure to turn about a longitudinal axis while the other part is held fast or is under pressure to turn in the opposite direction.

tor'so (tōr'sō), *n.*; *pl.* **TOR'SOS** (-sōz) or **TOR'SI** (-sē). The trunk of the human body.

tort (tōrt), *n.* In law, any wrongful act for which a civil action will lie.

tor-til'la (tōr-tē'yā), *n.* A thin flat unleavened cake, as of corn, baked on a heated iron or stone, — a common article of diet in Spanish America.

tor'toise (tōr'tūs; -tīs), *n.* A turtle, esp. one of a variety yielding valuable mottled brown-and-yellow shell (*tortoise* shell).

tor'tu-ous (tōr'tū-ūs), *adj.* Twisted; winding.

tor'ture (tōr'tūr), *n.* 1 Infliction of severe pain, esp. as a punishment or to extort confession. 2 Extreme pain; agony.

— *v. t.* 1 To subject to torture. 2 To cause to suffer extreme pain. 3 To twist; distort. — *Syn.* Rack, torment, grill, afflict, try. — **tor'tur'er** (-tūr'ēr), *n.*

To'ry (tō'rī), *n.* 1 In British politics, a

- Conservative. 2 In American history, a person who, during the American Revolution, favored the British. — **To'ry**, *adj.*
- toss** (tɒs), *v. t.* 1 To fling to and fro. 2 To throw with a quick light motion. 3 To raise or lift up with a sudden sharp motion; as, he *tossed* his head. — *v. i.* 1 To be flung to and fro, as a boat on rough water. 2 To be restless, as in one's sleep. 3 To move with a quick, spirited or disdainful gesture. — *n.* A pitch, fling, throw, etc.
- tot** (tɒt), *n.* 1 A small child. 2 A drink, as of rum.
- tot** (tɒt), *v. t.* *Colloq.* To add up; to total.
- to'tal** (tō'tāl; -t'l), *adj.* 1 Making up a whole; entire. 2 Complete; utter. 3 Co-ordinating all citizens, agencies, and resources in a concentrated and national effort; as, to wage *total* war. — *n.* The whole; the entire amount. — *Syn.* Sum, aggregate, number, quantity. — *v. t.*; **TO'TAL-ED** or **TO'TALLED** (-tāld; -t'ld); **TO'TAL-ING** or **TO'TAL-LING**. To add; to find the sum of.
- to-tal'i-tar'i-an** (tō-tāl'i-tār'i-ān), *adj.* Of or relating to a government controlled by a group that allows no representation to other political parties. — **to-tal'i-tar'i-an**, *n.*
- to-tal'i-ty** (tō-tāl'i-tī), *n.* The whole sum or quantity.
- to'tal-i-za'tor**, **to'tal-i-sa'tor** (tō'tāl-i-zā-tēr), *n.* A machine for registering and indicating the nature and number of bets made on a horse or dog race.
- tote** (tɒt), *v. t.* *Colloq., U.S.* To carry; haul; transport.
- to'tem** (tō'tēm), *n.* 1 Among primitive people, an animal or plant regarded as having a very close relationship to some family group or clan. 2 A symbol or representation, such as a *totem pole*, of such a plant or animal. — **to'tem-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*
- tot'ter** (tɒt'tēr), *v. i.* 1 To shake, tremble, or rock, as if about to fall. 2 To walk unsteadily.
- tou-can'** (tōo-kān'; tōō'kān), *n.* A brilliantly colored fruit-eating tropical American bird with a very large beak.
- touch** (tʊč), *v. t. & i.* 1 To feel with the fingers, hands, etc. 2 To be or bring into contact with something. 3 To hit lightly; to extend so as to reach something else. 4 To eat or drink. 5 To be or come next to; to adjoin. 6 To disturb; harm. 7 To have an effect upon. 8 To mention; refer to. 9 To improve, as a painting, with or as with a brush. 10 To stop; as, our ship *touched* at many ports. — *Syn.* Affect, influence, impress, strike, sway. — *n.* 1 A light blow; a tap. 2 The act, fact, feeling, or motion of touching or being touched. 3 The sense by which pressure is felt. 4 A trace; dash; small portion. 5 Special method or skill. 6 Close relationship, sympathy, etc. 7 A manner, method, or style of striking the keys of a musical instrument; as, a firm *touch*. — *Syn.* Suggestion, suspicion, tincture, tinge.
- touch'down'** (tʊč'daʊn'), *n.* In American football, the act of scoring by carrying the ball across the opponents' goal line.
- touch'ing** (tʊč'ɪŋ), *adj.* Affecting the feelings; pathetic. — *Syn.* Moving, impressive, poignant.
- touch'stone'** (tʊč'stɒn'), *n.* Any test or criterion of quality. — *Syn.* Standard, gauge.
- touch'y** (tʊč'ɪ), *adj.* Peevish; easily offended; sensitive. — *Syn.* Irrascible, cranky, cross. — *Ant.* Imperturbable.
- tough** (tʊf), *adj.* 1 Strong or firm in texture but flexible and not brittle. 2 Not easily chewed or masticated; as, *tough* meat. 3 Strong; hardy; robust. 4 Stubborn. 5 Rowdy; lawless; as, a *tough* crowd, neighborhood. 6 Very difficult; hard. — *Syn.* Tenacious, stout, sturdy, stalwart. — *Ant.* Fragile. — **tough'ness**, *n.*
- tough'en** (tʊf'ən), *v. t. & i.* To make or become tough or tougher.
- tour** (tʊr), *n.* A trip in which one returns to one's starting point. — *v. i. & t.* To make a tour (of).
- tour'ist** (tʊr'ɪst), *n.* A person who travels for pleasure or education.
- tour'ma-line** (tʊr'mā-līn; -lēn), *n.* A mineral which, when transparent, is valued as a gem.
- tour'na-ment** (tʊr'nā-mēnt; tʊr'-), *n.* 1 *Hist.* A sport in which mounted armored knights contended with blunted lances or swords. 2 *Hist.* The whole series of knightly sports, tilts, etc., occurring at a particular time and place. 3 An athletic meet. 4 Any contest in which many persons contend for championship.
- tour'ney** (tʊr'nī; tʊr'nī), *n.* Tournament.
- tour'ni-quet** (tʊr'nī-ket; *now rarely* tʊr'-), *n.* *Surgery.* A device for stopping bleeding, often a pad pressed down with a screw.
- tou'sle** (tʊz'l), *v. t.* *Colloq.* To dishevel; rumple, as the hair.
- tout** (tʊt), *v. i. & t.* *Racing Slang.* To give a tip on (a horse) for an expected share in the winnings. — *n.* One who touts.
- tow** (tō), *v. t.* To draw or pull along, esp. through water by a rope. — *Syn.* Tug, haul, drag. — *n.* Anything towed, as a barge.
- tow** (tō), *n.* The coarse broken part of hemp, flax, or jute, ready for spinning.
- to'ward** (tō'wɜrd; tōrd; tōō-wōrd'), *prep.* 1 In the direction of. 2 So as to face. 3 Along a course bound to result in. 4 For or against; as, tolerant *toward* religious differences. 5 Approaching; close upon. 6 In provision for the support or payment of.
- to'wards** (tō'wɜrdz; tōrdz; tōō-wōrdz'), *prep.* Toward.
- tow'el** (tʊ'el), *n.* An absorbent cloth or piece of paper for wiping and drying anything wet, as hands and dishes.
- tow'el-ing**, **tow'el-ling** (tʊ'el-ɪŋ), *n.* Material for towels.
- tow'er** (tʊ'ēr), *n.* 1 A tall structure,

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ūrm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, ūll, charīty; ōld, ūbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

either isolated or built upon a larger structure; as, a bell *tower* of a church. 2 A citadel; fortress. — *v. i.* To rise to a height above other objects. — *Syn.* Mount, ascend, soar, surge. — *to'w'er-y* (tou'ēr-ī), *adj.*

to'w'er-ing (tou'ēr-ing), *adj.* 1 Lofty; tall. 2 Surpassing. 3 Increasing in intensity.

to'w'head' (tō'hēd'), *n.* A person with soft whitish hair; also, a head of such hair. — *to'w'head'ed* (-ēd; -īd), *adj.*

town (toun), *n.* 1 Any populated place not incorporated as a city but larger than a village. 2 Any large thickly populated place. 3 *U. S.* In New England, an incorporated community in which matters of local government are decided by a general assembly of qualified voters known as a *town meeting*.

town'ship (toun'shīp), *n.* 1 A district having certain powers of self-government; in New England, a town. 2 *U. S.* In surveys of public lands, a division of territory six miles square.

towns'man (tounz'mān), *n.* 1 An inhabitant of a town. 2 A fellow citizen.

towns'people (tounz'pē'p'l), *n. pl.* Also *towns'folk'* (-fōk'). Persons bred in a town or city; inhabitants of a town.

to'w'path' (tō'pāth'), *n.* A path along a canal, etc., traveled by men or animals towing boats.

tox'e'mi-a, *tox'ae'mi-a* (tōks-ē'mī-ā), *n.* Any diseased condition caused by the presence of toxins in the blood.

tox'ic (tōk'sīk), *adj.* Of, relating to, or caused by, poison, or a toxin; poisonous.

tox'i-col'o-gy (tōk'sī-kōl'ō-jī), *n.* The science that treats of poisons, their remedies, etc. — *tox'i-col'o-gist* (-jīst), *n.*

tox'in (tōk'sīn), *n.* Also *tox'ine* (tōk'sīn; -sēn). A poison formed by plants, by animals (as snakes) and insects, and by germs (as in diphtheria).

toy (toi), *n.* 1 A trifle. 2 An ornament; trinket. 3 A plaything. — *v. i.* To trifle; play; dally. — *adj.* Made or regarded as a toy.

trace (trās), *n.* 1 A track, footprint, sign, or the like. 2 A very small amount; a barely discernible quantity. — *Syn.* Vestige. — *v. t.* 1 To sketch; to mark out. 2 To form, as letters. 3 To copy (a drawing) by marking lines on transparent paper laid over the drawing to be copied. 4 To follow, pursue, track, etc. 5 To study out and follow the development, progress, etc., of; as, to *trace* one's ancestry. — *trace'a-ble* (trās'ā-b'l), *adj.* — *trac'er* (trās'ēr), *n.*

trace (trās), *n.* One of the two straps, chains, or ropes of a harness, serving to fasten a horse to a vehicle.

trac'er-y (trās'ēr-ī), *n.* Ornamental work having a design with branching or interlacing lines.

tra'che-a (trā'kē-ā; trā-kē'ā), *n.* The windpipe. — *tra'che-al* (-āl), *adj.*

trac'ing (trās'ing), *n.* 1 Act of one that traces. 2 That which is traced, as a copy made on transparent paper placed over the original. 3 A visual record made by any of certain instruments for measuring vibrations or pulsations. — *Syn.* Sketch, outline, diagram.

track (trāk), *n.* 1 A trace; sign; mark left in passing. 2 A path, route, or trail. 3 The fact or condition of being aware of something in regard to a person or thing; as, to lose *track* of a friend. 4 A course laid out for racing; also, sports performed on such a course. 5 A way for certain wheeled vehicles, esp. a way made by two parallel lines of metal rails. — *Syn.* Vestige. — *v. t.* 1 To follow the tracks of; to trace. 2 *U. S.* To make tracks upon; as, to *track* a floor with mud. — *track'er*, *n.*

track'age (trāk'ij), *n.* On railroads, lines of track, collectively.

tract (trākt), *n.* A pamphlet issued for propaganda, esp. on a religious subject.

tract (trākt), *n.* 1 A region not definitely bounded. 2 A system of organs serving some special purpose; as, the digestive *tract*.

trac'ta-ble (trāk'tā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Easily controlled; docile. 2 Easily wrought; malleable. — *Syn.* Amenable, obedient. — *Ant.* Intractable; unruly.

trac'tate (trāk'tāt), *n.* A treatise.

trac'tion (trāk'shūn), *n.* 1 Act of drawing or condition of being drawn. 2 The drawing of a vehicle by motive power; also, the particular form of motive power used. 3 The adhesive friction of a body on a surface on which it moves, as of a wheel on a rail. — *trac'tive* (-tīv), *adj.*

trac'tor (trāk'tēr), *n.* 1 An automotive vehicle used for drawing or hauling (a vehicle, plow, reaper, etc.). 2 An airplane having a propeller that is forward of the wings.

trade (trād), *n.* 1 A trade wind. 2 A person's regular employment; esp., a manual or mechanical pursuit. 3 The act or business of bartering or buying and selling goods; commerce. 4 All of the persons engaged in the same kind of business. 5 A deal; a purchase or sale. — *Syn.* Craft, art, profession; traffic; industry. — *v. t.* & *i.* 1 To carry on a business of bartering or buying and selling. 2 To have dealings (with). 3 To profit by unfair or unethical dealings; as, to *trade* on a person's superstitions.

trade'-mark', *trade'mark'* (trād'mārk'), *n.* A word, mark, picture, etc., or a combination of these, used to identify and protect the goods of a certain manufacturer or merchant.

trad'er (trād'ēr), *n.* 1 A person who trades, as in securities. 2 A vessel engaged in trade; a merchantman.

trades'man (trādz'mān), *n.* 1 A shopkeeper or one of his employees. 2 *Brit.* A skilled worker; a craftsman. — *trades'-people* (-pē'p'l), *n. pl.*

trade'-un'ion (trād'ūn'yūn; trād'ūn'yūn), **trades'-un'ion** (trādz'-; trādz'-), *n.* An association of working people organized to advance or maintain their rights and interests. — **trade'-un'ion-ism** (-iz'm), **trades'-un'ion-ism**, *n.*

trade wind. A wind blowing regularly from northeast to southwest north of the equator, and from southeast to northwest south of the equator.

tra-di'tion (trā-dīsh'ūn), *n.* The handing down of beliefs, customs, etc., from ancestors to posterity by means of speech rather than by written records; also, a belief, custom, etc., thus handed down; inherited culture, beliefs, and the like. — **tra-di'tion-al** (-āl), *adj.* — **tra-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **tra-di'tion-ar'y** (-ēr'i; esp. Brit., -ēr-i), *adj.*

tra-duce' (trā-dūs'), *v. t.* To tell lies about; to slander, shame, or disgrace (a person). — **Syn.** Malign, defame, libel.

traf'fic (tráf'fk), *n.* 1 The business of carrying passengers, goods, etc. 2 Barter; trade; commerce. 3 The persons, goods, etc., carried by rail or by sea, or passing along a route. — *v. i.*; **traf'ficked** (-fkt); **traf'fick-ing** (-fk-īng). To carry on traffic; to deal (with). — **traf'fick-er** (-fk-ēr), *n.*

tra-ge'di-an (trā-jē'dī-ān), *n.* 1 A person who writes tragedy. 2 An actor who plays tragedy.

tra-ge'di-enne' (trā-jē'dī-ēn'), *n.* An actress who plays tragedy.

trag'e-dy (trāj'ē-dī), *n.* 1 A play, story, etc., that arouses pity or terror by a series of sad events, misfortunes to the leading character, etc., and ends unhappily. 2 A sad and fatal event.

trag'ic (trāj'fk), *adj.* Also **trag'i-cal** (-ī-kāl). Of or relating to tragedy; hence, terrible; unfortunate. — **trag'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

trail (trāl), *v. i. & t.* 1 To draw or drag along behind. 2 To follow slowly; to lag behind. 3 To follow in the tracks of; to trace. 4 To hang or let hang so as to touch the ground; as, her skirts *trail*. 5 To straggle; as, vines *trailed* over the fence. — **Syn.** Pursue, chase, tag, tail. — *n.* 1 Something that trails or is trailed; as, a meteor's *trail*. 2 A track left by something that has been trailed or has passed along; as, the wounded tiger left a *trail* of blood. 3 Scent; as, the dogs followed a false *trail*.

trail'er (trāl'ēr), *n.* 1 A person or thing that trails, as a trailing ivy. 2 A vehicle that is hauled by another, as an automobile-drawn car built with household furnishings so as to serve as a home.

train (trān), *n.* 1 A part of a woman's gown that trails behind the wearer. 2 Retinue. 3 A procession. 4 A connected series, as of ideas and thoughts; as, a *train* of thought. 5 A connected series of railroad cars, coaches, etc., usually hauled by a locomotive. — **Syn.** Succession, progression, sequence, chain. — **train'load'** (trān'lōd'), *n.* — **train'man** (-mān), *n.*

train (trān), *v. t. & i.* 1 To cause to grow as desired; as, to *train* ivy along a wall. 2 To rear; bring up. 3 To teach; instruct. 4 To fit or be fitted for a contest by practice, exercise, special diet, etc. 5 To aim or point at an object; as, to *train* guns on a fort. — **Syn.** Discipline, school, educate; direct, level. — **train'er**, *n.*

train'ing (trān'īng), *n.* Act or process of one who trains, as for a contest; condition of being trained. — *adj.* Used in or for training; also, providing training.

trait (trāt; Brit. usually trā), *n.* A distinguishing quality of character, mind, etc.; a characteristic.

tra'i-tor (trā'tēr), *n.* A person who betrays his country, a cause, etc.; one who commits treason. — **tra'i-tor-ous** (-ūs), *adj.* — **tra'i-tress** (trā'trēs; -trīs), *n. fem.*

tra-jec'to-ry (trā-jēk'tō-rī), *n.* The curve which a body describes in moving through space, as a planet in its orbit, or a missile through the air.

tram (trām), *n.* 1 In British use, a street-car (**tram'car'** [trām'kār']). 2 A box-like car running on a railway (**tram'way'** [trām'wā']) in a mine, a logging camp, etc.

tram'mel (trām'mēl; -'l), *v. t.*; **tram'meled** or **tram'melled** (-ēld; -'ld); **tram'mel-ing** or **tram'mel-ling**. To bind; fetter; shackle; restrain. — **Syn.** Hamper. — *n.* Something which prevents free movement or progress; restraint.

tramp (trāmp), *v. i. & t.* 1 To walk or step heavily. 2 To tread or stamp upon; to crush, press, etc., by treading. 3 To walk about or through. — *n.* 1 A person who tramps; esp., a shiftless person who tramps from place to place. 2 A journey on foot; a walking trip. 3 The sounds made by a tramping person or persons. 4 A ship that does not follow a regular course but takes cargo to any port.

tram'ple (trām'p'l), *v. i.* To tramp or tread heavily so as to bruise, crush, or injure; also, to inflict injury, pain, or loss, as by brutal treatment. — *v. t.* To tread underfoot; to stamp upon. — *n.* The act or sound of trampling.

tram'way' (trām'wā'), *n.* See **TRAM**.

trance (trāns), *n.* 1 A daze; stupor. 2 A prolonged and profound sleeplike condition, as of deep hypnosis.

tran'quil (trāng'kwīl; trān'-), *adj.* Calm; quiet; composed; not agitated. — **Syn.** Serene, placid, peaceful. — **Ant.** Troubled.

— **tran-quil'i-ty**, **tran-quil'i-ty** (trāng'kwīl'i-tī; trāng-), *n.* — **tran'quil-ly**, *adv.*

tran'quil-ize, **tran'quil-lize** (trāng'kwīl-īz; trān'-), *v. t. & i.* To render or become tranquil; to quiet.

trans- (trāns-; before a voiced sound often trānz-). A prefix meaning: 1 Over, across, beyond, or through. 2 Into a changed form or condition. 3 On or to the other side of; crossing.

trans-act' (trāns-ākt'; trān-zākt'), *v. t.* To carry through; bring about; esp., to carry on or conduct, as business.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ūrm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

trans-ac-tion (trăns-ăk'shŭn; trăn-zăk'-), *n.* 1 Act of transacting (business, etc.). 2 A business deal. 3 *pl.* The records, or minutes, of a society or organization; proceedings.

trans-at-lan-tic (trăns-ăt-lăn'tik), *adj.* Lying beyond or across the Atlantic Ocean; crossing the Atlantic.

trans-scend' (trăns-sënd'), *v. t. & i.* To surpass; excel. — *Syn.* Exceed, outdo.

trans-scend'ent (trăns-sënd'dënt), *adj.* Surpassing; beyond the ordinary or usual; extraordinary. — *Syn.* Superlative, supreme, peerless, incomparable.

trans-scen-den'tal (trăns-sën-dën'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* 1 Transcendent; surpassing. 2 Of, relating to, or characteristic of, transcendentalism; hence, far above practical affairs or human understanding.

trans-scen-den'tal-ism (trăns-sën-dën'tăl-iz'm; -t'l-iz'm), *n.* A philosophical movement whose central doctrine was the belief that truth, or ultimate reality, transcends human experience.

trans-con-ti-nen'tal (trăns-kôn-tĩ-nën'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Extending across a continent; also, situated on or belonging to the other side of the continent.

tran-scribe' (trăns-skrib'), *v. t.* 1 To write a copy of; hence, to make a longhand or typewritten copy from shorthand notes of. 2 *Music.* To make a transcription of. 3 *Radio.* To broadcast by electrical transcription.

tran-script (trăns'skrĩpt), *n.* 1 A written or typewritten copy (of shorthand notes, etc.). 2 A copy.

tran-scrip-tion (trăns-skrip'shŭn), *n.* 1 The act of transcribing. 2 Transcript. 3 *Music.* Arrangement of a composition for some other instrument or voice than the one for which it was originally written. 4 *Radio.* Broadcasting from a phonograph record; also, the record.

tran-sept (trăns'sëpt), *n.* In a cross-shaped church, the part corresponding to the cross-piece.

trans-fer' (trăns-fŭr'; trăns'fŭr), *v. t. & i.* 1 To pass or cause to pass from one place to another, from one owner to another, etc. 2 To print or copy by stamping a picture or drawing from one surface upon another surface. 3 To change from one streetcar, railway line, etc., to another at a junction. — *Syn.* Move, remove, shift. — (trăns-fŭr), *n.* 1 The act of transferring. 2 A person or thing transferred. 3 In law, the conveyance of right, title, or property from one person (the **trans-fer'or** [trăns-fŭr'ēr]) to another (the **trans-fer-ee'** [trăns-fēr-ē']). 4 A ticket given to a passenger on a streetcar, bus, etc., entitling him to continue on his journey by another route. — **trans-fer'a-ble** (trăns-fŭr'ă-b'l; trăns-fēr-), *adj.*

trans-fer'ence (trăns-fŭr'ëns; trăns'fēr-), *n.* Passage from one person, place, etc., to another; transfer; conveyance.

trans-fig'u-ra-tion (trăns-flg'ŭ-ră'shŭn), *n.*

1 Change in appearance. 2 [*cap.*] The supernatural change in the appearance of Jesus when he showed himself on the mountain.

trans-fig'ure (trăns-flg'ŭr; *Brit.* -flg'ēr), *v. t.* 1 To change the form or appearance of; to transform. 2 To exalt, glorify, or illumine; to make radiant. — *Syn.* Transmute, convert.

trans-fix' (trăns-flks'), *v. t.* To pierce through with or as with a pointed weapon; also, to hold motionless as if pierced through.

trans-form' (trăns-fŏrm'), *v. t.* To change in form, nature, etc.; to convert. — *Syn.* Transmute, transfigure. — **trans-for-ma-tion** (trăns-fŏr-mă'shŭn), *n.* — **trans-form'er** (trăns-fŏr'mēr), *n.*

trans-fuse' (trăns-fŭz'), *v. t.* 1 To transfer by pouring. 2 To cause to pass from one through another; to infuse; to diffuse itself through. 3 *Med.* To transfer (blood) from the blood vessels of one man or animal to those of another. — **trans-fu-sion** (-fŭ'zhŭn), *n.*

trans-gress' (trăns-grës'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To go beyond the limits set by; to sin or sin against. 2 To go beyond; to exceed. — **trans-gres'sion** (-grësh'ŭn), *n.* — **trans-gres'sor** (-grës'ēr), *n.*

tran-sient (trăns'shënt), *adj.* Not lasting or staying long; not established or permanent. — *Syn.* Transitory, passing, momentary, fleeting, short-lived. — *Ant.* Perpetual. — *n.* One that is transient; esp., a transient guest, as at a hotel.

trans'it (trăns'sīt; -zīt), *n.* 1 Travel from one point to another; as, rapid **transit** between boroughs. 2 Conveyance from one point to another; transportation; as, delayed in **transit**. 3 A surveyor's instrument for measuring angles.

tran-si'tion (trăns-zīsh'ŭn; -sīzh'-; -sīsh'-), *n.* Passage from one condition, form, etc., to another; also, the period, place, etc., in which such a change is effected. — **tran-si-tion-al** (-ăl), *adj.*

tran-si-tive (trăns'sī-tīv), *adj.* 1 Transitional. 2 In grammar, designating a verb which requires an object to complete its meaning. — **tran-si-tive, n.** — **tran-si-tive-ly, adv.**

tran-si-to'ry (trăns'sī-tō'rī; *esp. Brit.* -tēr-ī), *adj.* Short-lived; not enduring; temporary. — *Syn.* Transient, passing, momentary, fleeting. — *Ant.* Everlasting; perpetual.

trans-late' (trăns-lăt'), *v. t.* 1 To remove from one place, condition, or the like, to another; to transfer, as a bishop from one see to another. 2 To turn from one language into another. — **trans-la'tion** (-lă'shŭn), *n.* — **trans-la'tor** (-lă'tēr), *n.*

trans-lu'cent (trăns-lŭ'sënt), *adj.* Admitting passage of light without permitting objects beyond to be clearly distinguished; partly transparent.

trans-mi'grate (trăns-mī'grăt; trăns'mī-), *v. i.* To pass from one place, condition, body, or country, into another.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verđŭre; K = ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z = zh in azure.

trans'mi-gra'tion (trăns'mī-grā'shŭn; -mī-), *n.* The passing of the soul at death into another body or successive bodily forms, either human or animal.

trans-mis'sion (trăns-mīsh'ŭn), *n.* 1 Act or process of transmitting. 2 Something transmitted. 3 The gears by which power is transmitted from the engine of an automobile to the axle that propels the vehicle. 4 *Radio*. Passage of radio waves between transmitting stations and receiving stations.

trans-mit' (trăns-mīt'), *v. t.* 1 To transfer; to forward by rail, post, telegraph, etc. 2 To pass on or down to one's heirs, successors, etc., esp. by heredity. 3 To cause (as light, electricity, force, etc.) to pass through space or a medium. 4 *Radio*. To send out (speech, music, etc.) by means of radio waves. — *Syn.* Carry, bear, convey, transport. — **trans-mis'sible** (-mīs'ib'l), *adj.*

trans-mit'ter (trăns-mīt'tēr), *n.* A person or thing that transmits, as on a telephone the part into which one speaks, or in radio a set of apparatus for transmitting radio waves.

trans-mute' (trăns-mūt'), *v. t.* To change from one nature, form, substance, or species, into another. — *Syn.* Transform, convert. — **trans-mu-ta'tion** (trăns'mūt-ā'shŭn), *n.*

trans'o-ce-an'ic (trăns'ō-shē-ăn'ĭk), *adj.* Lying beyond the ocean; over the ocean; crossing the ocean.

tran'som (trăns'sŭm), *n.* 1 A piece that lies crosswise in a structure, as a crossbar in the frame of a window or door. 2 *U. S.* A window above a door or other window, built on and often hinged to a horizontal crossbar.

trans'pa-cif'ic (trăns'pā-sĭf'ĭk), *adj.* Lying beyond or across the Pacific Ocean; crossing the Pacific.

trans-par'ent (trăns-pār'ēnt), *adj.* 1 Admitting light; clear enough to be seen through. 2 So fine in texture as not to conceal what lies beyond; sheer; as, a transparent fabric. 3 Readily understood; clear. — *Syn.* Lucid. — *Ant.* Opaque. — **trans-par'en-cy** (-pār'ēn-sĭ), *n.* — **trans-par'ent-ly**, *adv.*

tran-spire' (trăns-spīr'), *v. i.* 1 To perspire; sweat. 2 To become known; to leak out. 3 In careless use, to happen; occur; take place. — **tran-spi-ra'tion** (trăns-spī-rā'shŭn), *n.*

trans-plant' (trăns-plānt'), *v. t.* 1 To remove and set again in another soil or location. 2 To cause to emigrate and settle elsewhere. — **trans-plan-ta'tion** (trăns-plān-tā'shŭn), *n.*

trans-port' (trăns-pōrt'), *v. t.* 1 To convey from place to place, as by boat or rail. 2 To carry away by vehement emotion; to enrapture. 3 To banish to or as to a penal colony. — *Syn.* Bear, transmit; deport, exile. — (trăns'pōrt), *n.* 1 Transportation; conveyance. 2 Vehement emo-

tion; rapture. 3 A vessel used in transporting troops, supplies, etc. — **trans'por-ta'tion** (trăns'pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **trans-port'er**, *n.*

trans-pose' (trăns-pōz'), *v. t.* 1 To exchange the position of; as, to transpose certain letters in a word. 2 In music, to write or perform (a composition) in a different key; as, to transpose a song. — *Syn.* Reverse, invert. — **trans'po-si'tion** (trăns'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

trans-ship' (trăns-shĭp'), *v. t.* To transfer for further transportation from one ship or conveyance to another. — **trans-ship-ment**, *n.*

tran'sub-stan'ti-a'tion (trăns'sŭb-stān'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* The Roman Catholic and Orthodox Church doctrine that the Eucharistic bread and wine are changed in substance but not in appearance into the body and blood of Christ.

trans-verse' (trăns-vŭrs'; trăns'vŭrs), *adj.* Lying across; set crosswise. — *n.* A transverse beam, etc.

trap (trăp), *n.* 1 A snare for catching game; a gin. 2 A device by which an unsuspecting person may be suddenly caught, injured, captured, etc. 3 A two-wheeled one-horse carriage on springs. 4 A device to allow some one thing to pass through while it keeps other things out; as, a trap in a drainpipe. 5 A machine for throwing objects into the air to be targets for shooters. — *Syn.* Lure, bait, decoy. — *v. t.* & *i.*; **TRAPPED** (trăpt); **TRAP'PING**. 1 To catch in or as in a trap. 2 To provide with a trap or traps. 3 To make a business of trapping game. — **trap'per** (trăp'ēr), *n.*

trap door. A lifting or sliding door covering an opening in a floor or roof.

tra-peze' (tră-pēz'), *n.* A swing attached to a ceiling or frame high above the ground.

trap'e-zoid (trăp'ē-zoid), *n.* In geometry, a plane four-sided figure with two parallel sides.

trap'pings (trăp'ĭngz), *n. pl.* An ornamental covering for a horse; hence, ornaments; dress.

trap'rock' (trăp'rŏk'), *n.* Any of various dark, fine-grained rocks, used esp. in road making.

traps (trăps), *n. pl.* Personal belongings; luggage.

trash (trăsh), *n.* 1 Rubbish; refuse. 2 A person or thing, or a class of persons or things, condemned as worthless. — **trash'y** (trăsh'ĭ), *adj.*

trau'ma (trŏ'mā), *n.*; *pl.* **TRAU'MA-TA** (-mā-tā) or **TRAU'MAS** (-māz). An injury, wound, or mental shock, or the resulting condition.

trav'ail (trăv'āl; -'l), *n.* 1 Toil; painful effort or exertion. 2 The pangs of childbirth; labor. 3 Agony; racking pain. — *Syn.* Work, drudgery. — *v. i.* To toil; also, to be in travail.

trav'el (trăv'ēl; -'l), *v. i.* 1 To journey from place to place or to far places. 2 To

pass as a salesman from place to place. **3** To move from point to point; as, light waves *travel* very fast. — *v. t.* To journey over or through. — *n.* **1** Act of traveling. **2** A journey; trip; — often *pl.* **3** Amount of traffic. **4** In machinery, motion, esp. to and fro; also, length of motion, as of a piston. — *trav'el-er*, *trav'el-ler* (trāv'ēl-ēr), *n.*

trav'e-logue, *trav'e-log* (trāv'ē-lŏg), *n.* A lecture on travel, usually illustrated.

trav'erse (trāv'ērs; -ŭrs; trā-vŭrs'), *v. t. & i.* **1** To pass through or across; esp., to cross in traveling. **2** To patrol. — (trāv'ērs; -ŭrs), *n.* A crosswise beam; a transverse. — (trāv'ērs; -ŭrs), *adj.* Transverse.

trav'er-tine (trāv'ēr-tīn; -tēn), *n.* A crystalline mineral formed by deposition from spring waters, sometimes used as building stone.

trav'es-ty (trāv'ēs-tī; -īs-tī), *n.* A burlesque translation or imitation; an absurd likeness. — *v. t.* To make a travesty of; to burlesque.

trawl (trŏl), *n.* **1** A heavy fish net that is dragged along the bottom of the sea. **2** A long fishing line anchored at both ends and equipped with many hooks. — *v. t. & i.* To fish or catch with a trawl. — *trawl'er*, *n.*

tray (trā), *n.* A shallow open receptacle with a flat bottom and a low rim, for holding or carrying things; as, a waiter's *tray*.

treach'er-ous (trēch'ēr-ŭs), *adj.* **1** Guilty of treason or treachery. **2** Untrustworthy; unreliable; esp., providing insecure footing or support. — *Syn.* Traitorous, faithless, false, disloyal. — *treach'er-ous-ly*, *adv.*

treach'er-y (trēch'ēr-ŷ), *n.* Faithless action; violation of faith and allegiance; treason; perfidy.

treacle (trē'k'l), *n.* Molasses.

tread (trēd), *v. t. & i.*; *past* TROD (trŏd); *past part.* TROD'DEN (trŏd'n) or TROD; *pres. part.* TREAD'ING. **1** To step on; to walk on or over. **2** To move on foot, as by walking, dancing, etc. **3** To trample; beat down with the feet. — *n.* **1** A mark, rut, etc., left by or as if by treading; a trail. **2** Manner or sound of treading; gait. **3** The part of a thing that is trodden upon, as the flat part of a step in a flight of stairs. **4** The part of a thing on which it runs; as, the *tread* of a tire.

treacle (trēd'l), *n.* In a machine driven by foot power, a lever device pressed by the foot. A bicycle pedal is a form of treadle.

tread'mill (trēd'mīl'), *n.* **1** A mill worked by persons who tread steps around the edge of a wheel or by animals that walk on an endless belt. **2** Hence, any dull, monotonous round.

treason (trē'z'n), *n.* The offense of trying to overthrow the government to which one owes allegiance, or (in monarchies) to injure the sovereign or his family. — *Ant.* Allegiance. — *treason-a-ble* (-ā-b'l), *adj.* — *treason-ous* (-ŭs), *adj.*

treas'ure (trēzh'ēr), *n.* **1** Hoarded money, jewels, or the like; esp., a reserve store of money. **2** Something of great value; something rare and precious. — *v. t.* To hoard; hence, to cherish. — *Syn.* Prize, value, appreciate.

treas'ur-er (trēzh'ēr-ēr), *n.* An officer in charge of taking in and disbursing the funds of a city, business firm, corporation, etc.

treas'ure-trove (trēzh'ēr-trōv'), *n.* Money, gold, etc., found in the earth or otherwise hidden, with no known owner.

treas'ur-y (trēzh'ēr-ŷ), *n.* **1** A place where stores of wealth are deposited; esp., a place where public revenues are deposited, kept, and disbursed; hence, the place of deposit and disbursement of any funds. **2** The department of a government having charge of the finances.

treat (trēt), *v. i. & t.* **1** To negotiate. **2** To handle (a subject) in writing or speaking. **3** To pay for or furnish food, entertainment, etc. for (another person). **4** To behave toward (someone or something). **5** To use medicine, surgery, etc., in caring for one who is sick or injured. **6** To submit (an article) to some process to improve it. — *Syn.* Parley, confer. — *n.* **1** Entertainment. **2** A feast.

trea'tise (trē'tīs; esp. *Brit.*, -tīz), *n.* An article or book that treats a subject in a systematic way.

treat'ment (trēt'mēnt), *n.* The act, manner, or an instance of treating, as a patient, a subject, or a substance.

trea'ty (trē'tī), *n.* An agreement made by negotiation or diplomacy, as between two or more states or governments. — *Syn.* Contract, bargain, pact.

tre'ble (trēb'l), *adj.* **1** Triple in number or amount. **2** Relating to or performing the highest part of music; soprano. — *n.* **1** A high-pitched shrill voice or sound; as, a childish *treble*. **2** In music, the highest of the four voice parts or the music for it; soprano. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become three times as much, as many, as great, etc.; to triple. — *tre'bly* (trēb'lī), *adv.*

tree (trē), *n.* **1** A woody plant commonly ten feet or more in height, with a single main stem (trunk) and a head of branches and leaves at the top. **2** A piece of timber; a stick, pole, or the like, as in *whipple-tree*. **3** Something like or likened to a tree; as, a family *tree* is a diagram showing branches of a family. — *v. t.*; *TREED* (trēd); *TREE'ING* (trē'ing). To drive to or up a tree; as, to *tree* a raccoon. — *tree'-less*, *adj.*

tree frog. A tree toad.

tree'nail, *tre'nail* (trē'nāl'; colloq. trēn'l, trūn'l), *n.* A wooden peg of dry timber which swells in its hole when wet, as in wooden ships.

tree toad. A toadlike tree-dwelling amphibian with a loud piping voice.

tre'foil (trē'foil), *n.* **1** Clover, or a clover-like herb. **2** In architecture, a decorative design with three leaflike parts.

foot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīrou̯s, menūi; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

trek (trĕk), *v. i.*; **TREKED** (trĕkt); **TREK'-KING**. *South Africa*. To travel by ox wagon; to migrate; hence, to travel slowly. — *n.* 1 *South Africa*. A journey by ox wagon. 2 A migration, esp. of a group in wagons, to a new home.

trellis (trĕl'is), *n.* A structure of lattice-work. — *v. t.*; **TRELLISED** (-lĭst); **TRELLIS-ING**. To train on a trellis, as vines. — **trellis-work'** (-wŭrk'), *n.*

tremble (trĕm'b'l), *v. i.* 1 To shake, as with fear, cold, etc.; shiver; shudder. 2 To vibrate; totter; quake. 3 To feel fear, cold, etc. — *n.* A fit of shaking or quivering.

tre-men'dous (trĕ-mĕn'dŭs), *adj.* 1 Of a nature to excite trembling; terrifying. 2 *Colloq.* Astonishingly large, powerful, etc. — *Syn.* Stupendous, monumental, monstrous. — **tre-men'dous-ly**, *adv.*

trem'o-lo (trĕm'ō-lō), *n.* In music, a wavering of a tone or chord.

trem'or (trĕm'ēr; trĕ'mĕr), *n.* 1 A trembling, quivering, or shaking. 2 A quivering motion of the earth, as during an earthquake.

trem'u-lous (trĕm'ŭ-lŭs), *adj.* 1 Quivering; shaking; vibrating. 2 Fearful; timid. 3 Unsteady. — **trem'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*

tre'nail'. Var. of **TREENAIL**.

trench (trĕnch), *n.* 1 A long narrow ditch. 2 *Mil.* A ditch protected by banks of earth and used to shelter soldiers. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To cut or dig trenches in; also, to drain by trenches. 2 To protect (troops) with trenches. 3 To trespass; encroach. — *Syn.* Invade, infringe.

trench'ant (trĕn'chănt), *adj.* 1 Sharp; cutting; also, sharply clear; acute. 2 Mentally alert; keen; as, a trenchant critic. — *Syn.* Incisive, clear-cut, biting, crisp.

trench'er (trĕn'chĕr), *n.* Formerly, a wooden platter on which to carve and serve food; hence, any platter.

trench'er-man (trĕn'chĕr-măn), *n.* A hearty eater.

trend (trĕnd), *v. i.* 1 To have or take a particular direction; to tend. 2 To show a drift, or trend. — *n.* 1 General direction taken by a stream, mountain range, etc. 2 Drift; tendency; inclination.

tre-pan' (trĕ-păn'), *n.* *Surgery*. A cylindrical saw used for perforating the skull. — *v. t.*; **TRE-PANNED'** (-pănd'); **TRE-PAN'-NING**. *Surgery*. To perforate (the skull) with a trepan.

tre-phine' (trĕ-fĭn'; -fĕn'), *n.* *Surgery*. An improved kind of trepan. — *v. t.* *Surgery*. To operate upon with the trephine.

trep'i-da'tion (trĕp'i-dă'shŭn), *n.* 1 A quaking or trembling. 2 A state of alarm; fear. — *Syn.* Horror, terror, panic, consternation, dread, fright, dismay.

tres'pass (trĕs'păs), *v. i.* 1 To sin; commit an offense. 2 To intrude on another person's rights, privileges, time, etc. 3 To enter unlawfully on the land of another person. — *n.* An offense; sin. — *Syn.*

Transgression, violation, infraction, breach, infringement. — **tres'pass-er**, *n.*

tress (trĕs), *n.* A braid, plait, or long lock of hair.

tres'tle (trĕs'tl), *n.* 1 A supporting framework, usually a horizontal piece with spreading legs at each end. 2 A braced framework of timbers, piles, or steel, for carrying a road or railroad over a depression.

tri'ad (trĭ'ăd), *n.* A union of three closely related persons or things; a trinity.

tri'al (trĭ'ăl), *n.* 1 Subjection to a test in order to determine something; also, such a test. 2 Something that causes worry and distress; as, their son's escapades were a trial to them. 3 A temporary use to find out the quality of something. 4 An effort or attempt. 5 The hearing and judgment of a case in a law court. — *Syn.* Proof, demonstration; tribulation, affliction, visitation. — *adj.* 1 Relating to a legal trial or trials. 2 Used for testing; as, a trial race. 3 Furnished as a sample for a test.

tri'an-gle (trĭ'ăng'g'l), *n.* A plane figure bounded by three straight lines and having three angles; also, anything shaped like such a figure. — **tri-an-gu-lar** (trĭ'ăng'gŭ-lĕr), *adj.*

tri-an-gu-late (trĭ'ăng'gŭ-lăt), *v. t.* To divide into triangles, as in making a survey of an area.

tribe (trĭb), *n.* 1 A social group composed of families, clans, or generations. 2 Any group in a primitive or nomadic state, believed to be of a common stock and acting under one chief. 3 A group of related plants or animals; as, the cat tribe. — **trib'al** (trĭb'ăl), *adj.* — **tribes'man** (trĭbz'măn), *n.*

trib'u-la'tion (trĭb'ŭ-lă'shŭn), *n.* Distress or suffering, as from oppression, persecution, etc.; also, an instance of such distress. — *Syn.* Trial, affliction. — *Ant.* Consolation.

tri-bu'nal (trĭ-bŭ'năl; -n'l; trĭ-), *n.* 1 The seat of a judge. 2 A court of justice. 3 Something that decides or judges.

trib'u-nate (trĭb'ŭ-năt), *n.* State, office, or function of a tribune.

trib'une (trĭb'ŭn; as the name of American newspapers, often pronounced trĭ-bŭn'), *n.* 1 In ancient Rome, a magistrate whose special function was to protect the interests of plebeian citizens from the patricians. 2 Any defender of the people.

trib'u-tar'y (trĭb'ŭ-tĕr'y; esp. Brit., -tĕr-l), *adj.* 1 Paying tribute; hence, subject. 2 Flowing into a larger stream or a lake. — *Syn.* Subordinate, secondary, dependent. — *n.* 1 A ruler or state that pays tribute. 2 A tributary stream.

trib'ute (trĭb'ŭt), *n.* 1 A payment made by one ruler or nation to another as acknowledgment of submission or price of protection. 2 Any tax, rental, or other levy exacted by a sovereign or superior. 3 An offering, gift, or the like, showing respect, allegiance, or gratitude; specif.,

ăle, chăotic, căre, ădd, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ĕve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

praise. — **Syn.** Assessment, rate; eulogy, citation.
trice (trīs), *n.* An instant; a moment.
tri'ceps (trī'sēps), *n.* The three-headed muscle along the back of the upper arm.
trick (trīk), *n.* 1 A stratagem; also, a mean, crafty procedure. 2 A prank; also, a stupid action. 3 A sly or ingenious feat designed to puzzle or amuse; as, a juggler's *tricks*. 4 An artful expedient. 5 A peculiarity or mannerism. 6 A turn or spell of duty; a shift. 7 In card playing, the cards played in one round. — **Syn.** Ruse, maneuver, artifice, wile, feint. — *v. t.* 1 To deceive by cunning and fraud; to cheat. 2 To dress; decorate. — **trick'er-y** (trīk'ēr-y), *n.* — **trick'ster** (trīk'stēr), *n.* — **trick'y**, *adj.*
trick'le (trīk'lē), *v. i.* To flow in a thin gentle stream. — **trick'le**, *n.*
tri'col'or, **tri'col'our** (trī'kūl'ēr), *n.* The national flag of France, with vertical stripes of blue, white, and red.
tri-cus'pid (trī-kūs'pīd), *adj.* Having three cusps. — *n.* A tooth having three cusps.
tri'cy-cle (trī'sīk'lē), *n.* A three-wheeled vehicle, propelled by pedals or by hand levers.
tri'dent (trī'dēnt), *n.* A three-pronged spear.
tried (trīd), *past tense & past part. of TRY.* — *adj.* Tested; proved; trustworthy. — **Syn.** Reliable, dependable, trusty.
tri-en'ni-al (trī-ēn'ī-āl), *adj.* Happening or appearing once in every three years. — *n.* 1 A triennial event. 2 The third anniversary of any event.
tri'fle (trī'flē), *n.* 1 A thing of little value or importance. 2 A small amount, as of money. — *v. i.* 1 To indulge in beguiling talk or light jesting. 2 To speak, write, deal, etc., with levity or flippancy; to dally; flirt. — **tri'fler** (trī'flēr), *n.*
tri'fling (trī'flīng), *adj.* 1 Frivolous. 2 Trivial; insignificant. — **Syn.** Petty, paltry.
trim (trīm), *adj.* Trim; neat; spruce; smart. — **Syn.** Tidy.
trig'ger (trīg'ēr), *n.* In firearms, the part of the lock moved by the finger to release the hammer in firing.
trig'o-nom'e-try (trīg'ō-nōm'ē-trī), *n.* The branch of mathematics treating of the relations of the sides and angles of triangles and of methods of deducing from given parts other required parts. — **trig'o-no-met'ric** (-nō-mēt'rīk), **trig'o-no-met'ri-cal** (-rī-kāl), *adj.*
trill (trīl), *n.* 1 A speech sound made by the rapid vibration of the tongue or other part of the vocal organs. 2 In music, the rapid changing back and forth of two tones a degree apart. 3 Warble. — *v. t. & i.* To sing or play with a trill.
tril'lion (trīl'yūn), *n.* The number denoted by a unit with 12 zeros annexed (in French and American notation) or with 18 zeros (in English notation).

tril'o-gy (trīl'ō-jī), *n.* A series of three dramas or literary or musical compositions which, although each is complete in itself, are mutually related and form one theme.
trim (trīm), *v. t.* 1 To make neat and tidy, as a room. 2 To clip or shorten, as with shears or clippers. 3 To decorate, as a hat. 4 *Colloq.* To defeat, as in a game. 5 To dress (timber). 6 *Naut. & Aeronautics.* To adjust to a proper position for sailing by arranging passengers, cargo, ballast, etc.; also, of boats, to arrange in proper order for sailing; as, to *trim* sails. — **Syn.** Stabilize, steady, poise, balance, ballast. — *n.* 1 Order; condition. 2 Something that is trimmed or cut off. 3 The woodwork used in the finish of a house, esp. around doors and windows. 4 The readiness of a boat for sailing; also, the position of a boat in the water. — *adj.* Neat, compact, and orderly. — **Syn.** Tidy, trig. — **Ant.** Frowzy. — **trim'ly**, *adv.* — **trim'ness**, *n.*
trim'e-ter (trīm'ē-tēr), *n.* In poetry, a verse or line of three feet.
trim'mer (trīm'ēr), *n.* One that trims; esp., a man on shipboard who stows coal or freight so as to distribute the weight properly.
trine (trīn), *adj.* Threefold; triple.
Trin'i-tar'i-an (trīn'ī-tār'ī-ān), *n.* A believer in the doctrine of the Trinity.
trin'i-ty (trīn'ī-tī), *n.* 1 [*cap.*] The union of three persons (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost) in one substance, or Godhead. 2 A triad.
trin'ket (trīng'kēt; -kīt), *n.* 1 A small ornament, as a jewel or ring. 2 A toy; a trifle.
tri'o (trē'ō; trī'ō), *n.* 1 A set of three persons or things that go together. 2 A musical composition for three voices or three instruments; also, the performers of such a composition.
trip (trīp), *v. i. & t.* 1 To move with light quick steps. 2 To stumble, or cause to stumble. 3 To make a mistake; to slip. 4 To release by removing a catch. — *n.* 1 A quick light step. 2 A journey; esp., a short journey. 3 A stumble; also, a mistake.
tri-par'tite (trī-pār'tīt; trīp'ēr-tīt), *adj.* 1 Divided into three parts. 2 Having three corresponding parts or copies. 3 Made between three parties, as a treaty.
tripe (trīp), *n.* The walls of the first or second stomach of a cow, ox, etc., used as food.
tri'ple (trīp'lē), *adj.* Consisting of three, usually united or in series. — *n.* 1 A group of three. 2 *Baseball.* A three-base hit. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To make or increase threefold. 2 To make a three-base hit.
tri'plet (trīp'lēt; -līt), *n.* One of three offspring born at one birth.
tri'plex (trīp'lēks; trī'plēks), *adj.* Triple.
trip'li-cate (trīp'lī-kāt), *adj.* Made in three identical copies. — *n.* A third thing like two others. — (-kāt), *v. t.* To triple.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīrōūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

tri'pod (trī'pōd), *n.* 1 A three-legged stand for a camera or the like. 2 A utensil or vessel, as a stool, table, or large kettle, that stands on three legs.

trip'tych (trīp'tīk), *n.* A picture or carving in three panels arranged side by side, esp. for an altar.

tri'reme (trī'rēm), *n.* In ancient times, a galley with three banks of oars.

tri'sect' (trī'sēkt'), *v. t.* To cut or divide into three parts, esp., in geometry, into three equal parts.

trite (trīt), *adj.* Used so commonly that the novelty is worn off; stale. — *Syn.* Hackneyed, stereotyped. — *Ant.* Original; fresh.

trit'u-rate (trīt'ū-rāt), *v. t.* To rub or grind to a fine powder.

tri'umph (trī'ūmf), *n.* 1 A state of joy and exultation for success. 2 Victory; conquest. — *v. i.* 1 To obtain victory; to conquer. 2 To celebrate victory or success. — **tri-um'phal** (trī-ūm'fāl), *adj.* — **tri-um'phant** (trī-ūm'fānt), *adj.* — **tri-um'phant-ly**, *adv.*

tri-um'vir (trī-ūm'vēr), *n.* In ancient Rome, a member of a **tri-um'vi-rate** (trī-ūm'vī-rāt), a group of three persons who were associated in office or authority.

tri'une (trī'ūn), *adj.* Being three in one; as, the *triune* God.

triv'et (trīv'ēt; -īt), *n.* A three-legged metal stand, esp. one to hold a kettle near the fire.

triv'i-al (trīv'ī-āl), *adj.* Unimportant; trifling; petty. — *Ant.* Weighty; momentous. — **triv'i-al'i-ty** (-āl'ī-tī), *n.*

tro'che (trō'kē), *n.* A medicinal tablet.

tro'chee (trō'kē), *n.* A metrical foot of two syllables, the first accented and the second unaccented.

trod (trōd), *past tense & past part. of TREAD.*

trod'den (trōd'dēn), *past part. of TREAD.*

troll (trōl), *n.* In folklore, a supernatural being inhabiting caves, hills, etc.

troll (trōl), *v. t.* 1 To sing the parts of (a song) in succession. 2 To angle for (bass, pickerel, etc.) with a hook drawn along or through the water. — *v. i.* 1 To sing or play in a jovial manner. 2 To fish, esp. by drawing the hook along or through the water. — *n.* 1 A song in which the parts are begun one after another; a round. 2 The lure or line used in trolling.

trol'ley, trol'ly (trōl'ī), *n.* 1 A wheeled carriage running on an overhead rail or track, as on a parcel railway in a store. 2 On electric railways, a device, as a grooved wheel on the end of a pole, to carry current from the wire to the car. 3 An electric car.

trol'lop (trōl'ūp), *n.* A slovenly woman; also, a woman of loose morals.

trom'bone (trōm'bōn; trōm-bōn'), *n.* Music. A brass-wind instrument consisting of a long metal tube bent upon itself and flaring at the end.

troop (trūp), *n.* 1 A company of people.

2 Loosely, a quantity; a lot. 3 *pl.* An armed force; soldiers, collectively. 4 A group of boy scouts or girl scouts consisting typically of from 16 to 32 scouts, or from two to four patrols. — *Syn.* Band, troupe, party. — *v. i.* To move or gather in crowds or troops. — **troop'ship'** (trūp'shīp'), *n.*

troop'er (trūp'ēr), *n.* 1 A cavalry soldier; also, a cavalry horse. 2 A mounted policeman.

trope (trōp), *n.* Use of a word or expression in a figurative sense for rhetorical effect; also, the word so used.

tro'phy (trō'fī), *n.* 1 Any evidence or memorial of victory; as, a golf trophy. 2 Souvenir; memento.

trop'ic (trōp'īk), *n.* 1 Either of the two parallels of latitude, one 23° 27' north of the equator (**Tropic of Can'cer** [kă'n'sēr]) and one 23° 27' south of the equator (**Tropic of Cap'ri-corn** [kăp'ri-kōrn]), where the sun is directly overhead when apparently at its greatest distance north or south of the equator. 2 *pl.* The region lying between these parallels of latitude, marked by hot climate, luxuriant vegetation, etc. — **trop'ic, trop'i-cal** (trōp'ī-kāl), *adj.*

trot (trōt), *v. i. & t.; TROT'TED; TROT'TING.*

1 To ride or go at a trot. 2 To run; hurry. — *n.* 1 A gait of horses and other four-footed animals in which a front leg and the opposite hind leg move at the same time. 2 The sound of a horse going at this gait. 3 A jogging pace, as of one hurrying. — **trot'ter** (trōt'tēr), *n.*

troth (trōth; trōth), *n.* 1 Pledged faith; fidelity. 2 Truth; truthfulness.

trou'ba-dour (trū'bă-dōor; -dōr; -dōr), *n.* One of a class of poet-musicians who flourished in France and northern Italy during the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries.

trou'ble (trūb'l), *v. t. & i.* 1 To agitate; disturb; worry. 2 To affect physically; to ail. 3 To put to inconvenience. 4 To make an effort. — *Syn.* Distress; discommodate, molest. — *n.* 1 Uneasiness; annoyance; also, an instance of this. 2 Some person or thing that causes distress, annoyance, etc. 3 Bother; exertion; pains. 4 A condition of ill health. — **trou'ble-some** (-sūm), *adj.* — **trou'blous** (trūb'lūs), *adj.*

trough (trōf; dial. trōth), *n.* 1 A long shallow open boxlike container, as one for water or fodder for livestock. 2 A gutter, as under the eaves of a house. 3 Any long channel or depression, as between waves, hills, etc.

trounce (trouns), *v. t.* 1 To beat; thrash. 2 To defeat.

troupe (trūp), *n.* A company, esp. of performers for the stage. — **troup'er** (trūp'ēr), *n.*

trou'sers (trou'zērz), *n. pl.* An outer garment worn by boys and men, extending from the waist to the knee or to the ankle and covering each leg separately. — **trou'ser, adj.**

- trous'seau'** (trōō'sō'; trōō'sō), *n.* A bride's personal outfit, as of clothes.
- trout** (trout), *n.* Any of certain food and game fishes, mostly of fresh waters, related to the salmon.
- trōw** (trō), *v. i.* *Archaic.* To think; suppose.
- trōw'el** (trōw'el), *n.* 1 Any of various hand implements used for spreading, shaping, or smoothing loose or plastic material, as mortar or plaster. 2 A small flat or scooplike implement used in gardening for digging up and setting young plants.
- troy** (troi), *adj.* Of or relating to the system (troy weight) of weights commonly used in England and the United States for gold, silver, etc. The troy ounce is also the basic unit of apothecaries' weight.
- tru'ant** (trōō'ānt), *n.* A person who stays away from a duty or from a place where he ought to be; esp., a child who stays out of school without permission. — **tru'an-cy** (-ān-sī), *n.*
- truce** (trōōs), *n.* 1 Armistice. 2 A temporary rest from any effort, pain, etc.
- truck** (trūk), *v. t. & i.* To exchange; barter; traffic (in). — *n.* 1 Barter; trade. 2 *Colloq.* Intercourse; dealing. 3 Small goods or merchandise; esp., U.S., vegetables raised for the market. — **truck farm.** — **truck garden.**
- truck** (trūk), *n.* 1 A vehicle designed for carrying heavy articles, as a small flat-topped car on small wheels, a two-wheeled barrow with long handles, or a strong heavy wagon or automobile. 2 A swiveling frame with springs, one or more pairs of wheels, etc., used to carry and guide one end of a locomotive, or of a railroad or electric car. — *v. t. & i.* To transport on a truck or trucks; also, to be employed in driving a truck. — **truck'er** (trūk'ēr), *n.* — **truck'-man** (-mān), *n.*
- truck'age** (trūk'āj), *n.* Transportation by truck; also, the cost of such transportation.
- truck'le** (trūk'le), *v. i.* To yield slavishly to the will of another. — *Syn.* Fawn, toady, cringe, cower.
- truck'le**, *n.* A small wheel. — *v. i.* To move on wheels.
- truckle bed.** A bed on wheels, low enough to be pushed under another bed when not in use.
- truc'u-lence** (trūk'ū-lēns; trōō'kū-), *n.* Fierceness; savageness. — **truc'u-len-cy** (-lēn-sī), *n.* — **truc'u-lent** (-lēnt), *adj.* — **truc'u-lent-ly**, *adv.*
- trudge** (trūj), *v. i.* To walk or march along steadily, esp. wearily or with great effort.
- true** (trōō), *adj.* 1 Faithful; loyal. 2 Accurate; correct. 3 Sincere; unfeigned. 4 Genuine; real. 5 Rightful. 6 Placed or formed accurately. 7 Steady, as a wind; not veering. — *Syn.* Constant, staunch, steadfast, resolute; actual. — *Ant.* False; fickle. — *n.* 1 That which is true; reality. 2 State of being true, or of fitting accurately. — *v. t.*; **TRUED** (trōōd); **TRU'ING** (trōō'ing). To bring to exactly correct condition as to place, position, shape, etc. — **tru'ly** (trōō'li), *adv.*
- true'-blue'** (trōō'blōō'), *adj.* Of unswerving loyalty.
- tru'fle** (trūf'li; trōō'f'li; trōōf'li), *n.* A European underground fungus or its black warty fruit, esteemed as a delicacy.
- tru'ism** (trōō'iz'm), *n.* A self-evident truth. — *Syn.* Commonplace, platitude, bromide, cliché.
- trump** (trūmp), *n.* *Poetic.* Trumpet.
- trump** (trūmp), *n.* In card playing, one of a suit any card of which takes any card of the other suits; also, the suit itself. — *v. t. & i.* To play a trump (on).
- trump'er-y** (trūmp'ēr-i), *n.* Something deceptively showy; hence, rubbish.
- trum'pet** (trūmp'pēt; -plēt), *n.* 1 *Music.* A wind instrument consisting of a long curved metal tube flaring at one end and with a cup-shaped mouthpiece at the other. 2 A trumpet-shaped instrument for directing or intensifying sounds; as, an ear trumpet. 3 A sound like or likened to that of a trumpet (def. 1), as the cry of an elephant. — **trum'pet-er**, *n.*
- trun'cate** (trūng'kāt), *v. t.* To cut off; to lessen by cutting. — *adj.* Cut off; having the end square or even.
- trun'cheon** (trūn'chūn), *n.* A policeman's club.
- trun'dle** (trūn'd'li), *v. t. & i.* To roll along, as a hoop; to wheel, as a baby carriage.
- trunk** (trūngk), *n.* 1 The main stem of a tree. 2 The body of a man or animal, not including head or limbs. 3 The main body of anything. 4 The long round muscular nose of an elephant. 5 A box or chest used to hold clothes or other things, as of a traveler. 6 A long pipe or the like serving as a conduit or conveyor. 7 *pl.* Close-fitting short breeches worn by swimmers, athletes, etc. 8 A circuit between telephone exchanges for making connections between subscribers. — *adj.* Designating or relating to a main railroad, telegraph, telephone, or other line.
- truss** (trūs), *v. t.* 1 To pack into a bundle. 2 To bind or fasten tightly; specif., to skewer, as a fowl's wings to its body in cooking. 3 To strengthen or stiffen, as a girder, by braces. — *n.* 1 A bundle; package. 2 In engineering, a collection of beams, bars, rods, etc., so put together as to form a rigid framework, as in bridge or building construction. 3 *Surgery.* An appliance to support a weakened part, used esp. for hernia.
- trust** (trūst), *n.* 1 Reliance on another's honesty, friendship, etc. 2 Confident hope. 3 The person or thing trusted. 4 Responsible office. 5 Custody; keeping. 6 Financial credit. 7 That which is entrusted to a person. 8 In law, a right or interest in certain property without legal ownership of it. 9 A combination of business, manufacturing, or other concerns wherein stockholders in the separate concerns give up their shares for shares in the

new combination and surrender management to trustees. **10** An organization whose control of the markets for goods produced by a number of companies is sufficient to influence prices by stifling competition. — **Syn.** Confidence, dependence, faith; monopoly, corner, pool. — **Ant.** Mistrust. — **v. i.** To have trust, confidence, or hope. — **v. t.** **1** To rely upon. **2** To entrust. **3** To allow to go, act, etc., without fear or misgiving. **4** To believe. **5** To expect confidently. **6** To invest with a trust. **7** To give financial credit to.

trust-tee' (trūs-tē'), *n.* A person holding property in trust.

trust'ful (trūst'fōl; -f'l), *adj.* Full of trust; confiding. — **trust'ful-ly**, *adv.*

trust'ing, *adj.* Confiding; trustful.

trust'worthy (trūst'wūr'thī), *adj.* Worthy of trust or confidence; reliable. — **Syn.** Dependable, trusty, tried. — **Ant.** Deceitful; dubious.

trust'y (trūs'tī), *adj.* Trustworthy; dependable. — **Syn.** Tried, reliable. — *n.* A trusted person; specif., U. S., a convict considered trustworthy and allowed special privileges.

truth (trōth), *n.* **1** Sincerity; honesty. **2** Conformity to fact. **3** Correctness; exactitude. **4** Fact; reality; a true statement or proposition; a fixed law. — **Syn.** Veracity, verity, verisimilitude. — **Ant.** Untruth; lie, falsehood.

truth'ful (trōth'fōl; -f'l), *adj.* Telling the truth, or disposed to tell the truth; veracious. — **truth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **truth'ful-ness**, *n.*

try (trī), *v. t. & i.* **1** To attempt; endeavor. **2** To test; also, to settle by a test. **3** To use experimentally, as a new remedy. **4** To subject to strain, affliction, or annoyance. **5** To melt down and procure in a pure state, as lard, tallow, etc. **6** In law, to examine and investigate judicially; to conduct the trial of. — **Syn.** Essay, assay, strive, struggle; prove, demonstrate; torment, torture, rack, grill. — *n.* **1** An attempt; effort. **2** An experimental trial.

try'ing (trī'ing), *adj.* Causing distress, suffering, annoyance, etc.

tryst (trīst; trīst), *n.* An appointment for a meeting; also, an appointed place (**tryst'ing place**) of meeting. — **Syn.** Rendezvous, engagement.

tsar (tsār), **tsar'e-vich**, etc. Variants of **CZAR**, etc.

tset'se (tsēt'sē), *n.*, or **tsetse fly**. An African fly whose bite causes diseases of horses and cattle. The bite of one kind of tsetse causes sleeping sickness in human beings.

tub (tūb), *n.* **1** A wide low bucketlike vessel. **2** The quantity such a vessel will hold. **3** A bathtub; hence, *Colloq.*, a bath. **4** A small keg or cask.

tu'ba (tū'bā), *n.* A large deep-toned brass horn.

tube (tūb), *n.* **1** A hollow cylinder to convey liquids and gases. **2** Something like or likened to such a cylinder; as, a tube of

shaving cream. **3** A tunnel for an underground railway; also, *Colloq.*, the railway itself.

tu'ber (tū'bēr), *n.* A short fleshy, usually underground, stem bearing minute scalelike leaves with a bud, or "eye," at the base of each, as in the potato.

tu'ber-cle (tū'bēr-k'l), *n.* **1** A small rounded knoblike prominence, esp. an outgrowth on an animal or plant. **2** A small rounded morbid growth in an organ or the skin, esp. one caused by tuberculosis.

tu-ber'cu-lar (tū-būr'kū-lēr), *adj.* Of, like, or of the nature of, a tubercle; hence, having tubercles.

tu-ber'cu-late (tū-būr'kū-lāt), *adj.* Tubercular.

tu-ber'cu-lin (tū-būr'kū-līn), *n.* Also **tu-ber'cu-line** (-līn; -lēn). A preparation containing substances from tuberculosis germs, used in a test (**tuberculin test**) for, or in treatment of, tuberculosis.

tu-ber'cu-lo-sis (tū-būr'kū-lō'sīs; tū'bēr-kū-), *n.* *Med.* An infectious disease characterized by the formation of tubercles, wasting away of tissues, etc., often in the lungs. — **tu-ber'cu-lous** (tū-būr'kū-lūs), *adj.*

tube'rose' (tūb'rōz'; tū'bēr-ōs), *n.* A bulbous herb of the amaryllis family, with a spike of fragrant waxy-white lilylike flowers.

tu'ber-ous (tū'bēr-ūs), *adj.* Also **tu'ber-ose** (-ōs). Covered with knobby or wartlike prominences.

tub'ing (tūb'ing), *n.* A series of tubes; a length of tube; material for tubes.

tu'bu-lar (tū'bū-lēr), *adj.* Having the form of, or consisting of, a tube or tubes; fistular; also, made with tubes.

tu'bule (tū'būb), *n.* A little tube.

tuck (tūk), *v. t.* **1** To pull up in a fold or folds and fasten; as, to tuck up one's skirt. **2** To secure (something) in place by pushing its edges under; as, to tuck in a blanket. **3** To put (something) where it will be held snugly; as, to tuck a book under one's arm. **4** To make a tuck or tucks in (as a dress). — *n.* **1** A sewed fold, as in a garment. **2** U. S. Energy; life; as, to take the tuck out of one.

tuck'er (tūk'ēr), *v. t.* *Colloq.* To tire; fatigue.

Tues'day (tūz'dī), *n.* The third day of the week.

tu'fa (tūfā; tū'fā), *n.* *Geol.* A porous rock formed as a deposit from springs or streams.

tuft (tūft), *n.* **1** A small cluster of elongated flexible parts or outgrowths, as hairs or feathers arising close together. **2** Any cluster or clump. — *v. t.* **1** To provide or adorn with a tuft or tufts. **2** To fasten padding in (a quilt, mattress, etc.) by stitching at intervals and sewing on tufts, as of yarn.

tug (tūg), *v. t. & i.*; **TUGGED** (tūgd); **TUG'GING** (tūg'ing). **1** To ply or pull (at) strenuously. **2** To drag or haul. **3** To strive

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

or toil. **4** To tow with a tugboat. — *n.*
1 A violent pull or strain. **2** A supreme effort. **3** A trace, or drawing strap, of a harness. **4** Also **tug'boat'** (tūg'bōt'). A strongly built steam or power vessel, used for towing.
tug of war. A contest in which a number of persons pull on a rope against an equal number; hence, any struggle for supremacy.
tu-l'ion (tū-lsh'ūn), *n.* Instruction; also, the price of, or payment for, instruction.
tu'lip (tū'lip), *n.* A bulbous herb of the lily family, having a large erect cup-shaped flower; also, its flower or bulb.
tulle (tōōl), *n.* Fine net, usually of silk, used esp. for bridal veils.
tum'ble (tūm'b'l), *v. i.* **1** To perform acrobatic feats without apparatus. **2** To fall suddenly and violently. **3** To roll or toss about. **4** To go, come, jump, etc., in a hasty, disorderly manner. — *v. t.* **1** To cause to tumble. **2** To fling carelessly in a heap or here and there. — *n.* A tumbling; a tumbled state or heap.
tum'ble-down' (tūm'b'l-doun'), *adj.* Ready to fall down; as, a **tumble-down** shack.
tum'bler (tūm'blēr), *n.* **1** One who tumbles; esp., a tumbling acrobat. **2** A drinking glass without a foot or stem; also, the contents of such a glass. **3** A pigeon of a domestic variety having the habit of somersaulting backward in flight. **4** A movable obstruction in a lock, which must be adjusted to a particular position, as by a key, before the bolt can be thrown.
tum'ble-weed' (tūm'b'l-wēd'), *n.* Any plant, as wild indigo, that breaks away from its roots in autumn and is driven about by the wind.
tum'bril (tūm'brīl), **tum'bril** (-brīl), *n.* A cart; esp., a farmer's cart, used in the French Revolution to convey the condemned to the guillotine.
tu'mid (tū'mīd), *adj.* **1** Swollen, enlarged, or distended. **2** Bulging; protuberant. **3** Pompous; inflated; bombastic.
tu'mor, tu'mour (tū'mēr), *n.* *Med.* An abnormal, useless, and independent mass of tissue, not inflammatory, arising without obvious cause from pre-existent tissue.
tu'mult (tū'mūlt; esp. *Brit.*, -mūlt), *n.* **1** Commotion or agitation of a multitude, with uproar and confusion. **2** Turbulence combined with din. **3** Violent agitation of mind.
tu-mul'tu-ous (tū-mūlt'ū-ūs), *adj.* Characterized by, or full of, tumult, turbulence, commotion, etc.
tun (tūn), *n.* **1** A large cask. **2** The capacity of a tun (formerly legally 252 gallons).
tu'na (tōō'nā), *n.* A game or food fish, either the Pacific-coast or the Florida-coast species of tunny.
tun'a-ble (tūn'ā-b'l), *adj.* Also **tune'a-ble**. **1** Capable of being tuned. **2** Tuneful; melodious.
tun'dra (tōōn'drā; tūn'-), *n.* One of the

level or wavy treeless plains of northern arctic regions.
tune (tūn), *n.* **1** A succession of musical tones constituting a melody; an air. **2** Condition of giving tones of the proper pitch; as, the piano is in **tune**. **3** Harmony or concord in mind or mood; as, out of **tune** with the times. — *v. t.* **1** To adjust (a voice or instrument) to a given musical pitch. **2** To adapt in tone or mood.
tune'ful (tūn'fōōl; -f'l), *adj.* Harmonious; melodious; musical.
tune'less (-lēś; -līs), *adj.* **1** Not tuneful; unmelodious. **2** Not producing music.
tung'sten (tūng'stēn), *n.* *Chem.* A white, hard, heavy, ductile metallic element. It is used for filaments in **tungsten** lamps, electric lamps yielding a strong light with a small expenditure of electricity, and as an alloy in **tungsten** steel, noted for its strength and hardness.
tu'nic (tū'nīk), *n.* **1** A knee-length or longer girdled undergarment worn by men and women in ancient Rome. **2** A hip-length or longer blouse or coat, usually belted.
tun'ing fork (tūn'īng). *Music.* A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, which when struck gives a certain fixed tone, useful for tuning instruments.
tun'nel (tūn'ēl; -'l), *n.* An underground passageway excavated, esp. for a road, railroad, water system, or sewer; also, a horizontal passage in a mine. — *v. t.*; -NELED (-ēld; -'ld) or -NELLED; -NEL-ING or -NEL-LING. To make a tunnel or tunnellike opening through or under. — *v. i.* To make a tunnel.
tun'ny (tūn'ī), *n.* Any of a group of huge, coarse-fleshed, oily food fishes, called on the American northern Atlantic coast **horse mackerel**.
tuque (tūk), *n.* A warm cap for winter wear, made from a knitted bag with tapering ends by pushing one end up in the other.
tur'ban (tūr'bān), *n.* **1** A headdress worn chiefly by Moslem men, consisting of a cap with a sash, scarf, or shawl wound around it. **2** A headdress resembling the Oriental turban. **3** A brimless hat or one with the brim turned up close to the crown.
tur'bid (tūr'bīd), *adj.* **1** Having the lees or sediment disturbed; roiled. **2** Clouded; not translucent. **3** Muddled; not lucid. — *Ant.* Clear; limpid.
tur'bine (tūr'bīn; -bīn), *n.* An engine whose central driving shaft is fitted with curved vanes whirled by the pressure of water, steam, or gas.
tur'bot (tūr'būt), *n. sing. & pl.* A European flatfish esteemed as food.
tur'bu-lence (tūr'bū-lēns), *n.* Also **tur'bu-lency** (-lēn-sī). A turbulent condition; violent agitation or commotion.
tur'bu-lent (tūr'bū-lēnt), *adj.* **1** Disposed or given to disorder; riotous. **2** Being in violent commotion; tempestuous.
tu-reen' (tū-rēn'; tōō-), *n.* A large deep dish from which soup is served at table.

turf (tûrf), *n.*; *pl.* **TURFS** (tûrfs) or **TURVES** (tûrvz). 1 The upper layer of earth filled with roots of grass, so as to form a kind of mat; sward; sod; also, a piece or slab of this. 2 Peat, esp. when prepared for fuel. 3 Usually with *the*. The track or course for horse racing, or horse racing as a sport. — *v. t.* To cover with turf.

tur'gid (tûr'jid), *adj.* 1 Distended; inflated; swollen. 2 Vainly ostentatious in style.

tur'key (tûr'ki), *n.* A large American bird related to the pheasant; also, its flesh, used as food.

tur'moil (tûr'moil), *n.* Harassing confusion of sounds, movements, thoughts, etc.

turn (tûrn), *v. t.* 1 To cause to revolve or rotate; hence: *a* To shape or fashion in a lathe; also, to revolve in the mind; ponder. *b* To twist so as to effect a desired end. *c*

To move through an arc so as to show another side, as the leaves of a book. 2 To reverse; specif.: *a* To reverse the sides or surfaces of; as, to *turn* a coat. *b* To upset, as the stomach. 3 To change the direction, course, or tendency of; as: *a* To divert or deflect, as the conversation. *b* To repel, as an attack. *c* To direct or devote, as one's talents to reform. *d* To pass around, as a corner. *e* To transfer; as, to *turn* one's office over to a successor. 4 To change; as: *a* To transform or convert; also, to translate; as, to *turn* French into English. *b* To ferment, make sour, or curdle, as milk. *c* To affect so as to become; as, age *turned* the silk yellow. — *v. i.* 1 To revolve, rotate, swing, pivot, whirl, or wheel. 2 To reverse one's or its direction, course, or attitude. 3 To take a specified direction; also, to shift; as, he *turned* against his friends. 4 To change nature, color, character, etc.; as, water *turns* to ice; leaves *turn* in the fall; to become by changing; as, to *turn* Mohammedan; also, to result; as, the matter *turned* out well; specif., to turn acid or rancid, as milk. — *n.* 1 A turning around, revolution, or rotation; hence: *a* A single revolution, as of a wheel, or a round, twist, or coil, as of rope or wire. *b* *Colloq.* A nervous start or shock, as from surprise; also, a spell of dizziness, etc. *c* A short walk, ride, or drive in a circuit. 2 A turning in a specified direction; as, to make a left *turn*; specif.: *a* A changing of course, as of the tide; a change in drift; as, matters have taken a bad *turn*. *b* A turning point, as in a road. 3 Something done or occurring in or out of a course; specif.: *a* A service performed out of the usual course; as, one good *turn* deserves another. *b* Place, time, or opportunity in a scheduled order; as, you must await your *turn*. *c* A special exigency; as, will money serve his *turn*? 4

Special fashioning; specif.: *a* Shape or mold; cast, as, the *turn* of her neck. *b* A skillful turning, or something neatly executed; as, felicitous *turns* of expression. *c* Natural or special aptitude; hence:

turn'buckle (tûrn'bûk'l), *n.* A device for

tightening a rod, stay, etc., esp. one consisting of a loop or sleeve with a screw thread at one end and a swivel at the other.

turn'coat (tûrn'kô't), *n.* A person who abandons his party, changes his beliefs, etc.; a renegade.

turn'er (tûr'nēr), *n.* One that turns; specif., one who forms articles with a lathe.

turn'er-y (tûr'nēr-ī), *n.* The work, the products, or the shop, of a turner or turners.

turn'ing (tûr'nīng), *n.* 1 A rotation, winding, bending, wheeling around, etc. 2 The place of a turn; an angle or corner, as of a road. 3 A shaping or forming by the use of a lathe; turnery; hence, skillful fashioning; as, the neat *turning* of a phrase.

tur'nip (tûr'nīp), *n.* The thick edible root of a hairy-leaved herb of the mustard family; also, one of these plants.

turn'key (tûrn'kē'), *n.* A person in charge of the keys of a prison; warder.

turn'out (tûrn'out'), *n.* 1 A coming forth. 2 *Colloq.* *a* A gathering of persons for some purpose. *b* An equipage. *c* Costume, dress, etc. 3 Net yield; output. 4 A railroad sidetrack.

turn'o'ver (tûrn'ō'vēr), *adj.* Capable of being turned over; made with a part that turns over; as, a *turnover* collar. — *n.* 1 An upset. 2 A shift, as of opinion. 3 A pie or tart with one half of the crust turned over the other. 4 The amount of business done, work accomplished, etc. 5 *Econ.*

a The series of business transactions involved in the purchase, sale, and replacement of goods; as, a *turnover* of his stock four times a year; also, the rate at which this process takes place. *b* The number of employees hired within a given period to replace those leaving or discharged; also, the ratio of this number to the average force employed; — called, specif., **labor turnover**.

turn'pike (tûrn'pīk'), *n.* A toll bar or tollgate; also, a road (*turnpike road*) having, or formerly having, a tollgate.

turn'spit (tûrn'spīt'), *n.* One who turns a spit; a person, dog, etc., that turns a spit.

turn'stile (tûrn'stīl'), *n.* 1 Originally, a post with four arms pivoted on the top, set in a passageway so that persons, but not cattle, horses, etc., may pass by turning these arms. 2 A similar device, as at a doorway, to register the number of persons passing.

turn'table (-tā'b'l), *n.* A platform that revolves, as for turning a locomotive.

tur'pen-tine (tûr'pēn-tīn), *n.* 1 A mixture of oil and resin obtained from various cone-bearing trees, esp. pines, as a substance that oozes from cuts in the trunk. 2 The colorless or yellowish oil (*oil of turpentine*, or *spirits of turpentine*) obtained from various turpentines (sense 1) by distillation, used in medicine, in paints, etc.

tur'pitude (tûr'pī-tūd), *n.* Inherent baseness; depravity.

tur'quoise (tûr'koiz; tûr'kwoiz), *n.* 1 A

- blue, bluish-green, or greenish-gray mineral containing a little copper, valued as a gem. 2 A greenish-blue color.
- tur'rot** (tūr'ēt; -It), *n.* 1 A little tower, often at an angle of a larger structure and merely ornamental. 2 *Mil. & Naval.* A towerlike structure, armored and usually revolving, within which heavy guns are mounted; also, a similar structure in an aircraft.
- tur'tle** (tūr't'l), *n.* *Archaic.* A turtledove.
- tur'tle** (tūr't'l), *n.* 1 A horny-beaked land, fresh-water, or sea reptile having the trunk enclosed in a bony shell. 2 The flesh of certain plant-feeding species used for food, as the terrapin, and the green turtle of warm seas.
- tur'tle-dove** (tūr't'l-dūv'), *n.* An Old World wild dove noted for its plaintive cooing and affectionate disposition.
- turves** (tūrvz), *n., pl.* of **TURP**.
- tush** (tūsh), *n.* A tusk.
- tusk** (tūsk), *n.* 1 In the elephant, walrus, wild boar, etc., an elongated enlarged protruding tooth serving to dig up food or as a weapon. 2 Hence, any long protruding tooth.
- tusk'er** (tūs'kēr), *n.* An elephant, or a wild boar, having large tusks.
- tus'sah** (tūs'ā), **tus'seh** (-ē), **tus'sore** (tūs'ōr), *n.* An Oriental silkworm that produces a coarse, brownish silk; also, the silk.
- tus'sle** (tūs''), *v. i.* To struggle, as in sport; to scuffle; wrestle. — *n.* A scuffle.
- tus'sock** (tūs'ūk), *n.* A tuft, as of grass, twigs, or hair; esp., a dense tuft of grass or sedge.
- tu'te-lage** (tū'tē-lā), *n.* 1 The act of guarding or protecting; guardianship. 2 The condition of being under a guardian or tutor. 3 Teaching; instruction.
- tu'te-lar'y** (tū'tē-lēr'y; *esp. Brit., -lēr-ŷ*), *adj.* Also **tu'te-lar** (-lēr). 1 Having the guardianship of a person or a thing; as, *tutelary* goddesses. 2 Of or relating to a guardian; as, *tutelary* power.
- tu'tor** (tū'tēr), *n.* A person in charge of the instruction of another; specif.: a A private teacher. b In some colleges, a teacher ranking below an instructor. — *v. t.* 1 To have the guardianship or care of. 2 To teach; instruct. 3 To treat sternly, as a tutor might. — *v. i.* 1 To do the work of a tutor, or instructor. 2 *Colloq., U. S.* To be tutored, or instructed, esp. privately.
- Tux-e'do** (tūk-sē'dō), *n.* Also **tux-e'do**. An evening dress for men's wear on semi-formal occasions.
- tu'yère** (twē'yār'; tū'yār'; twēr), *n.* The nozzle through which the air blast is delivered to a forge, blast furnace, etc.
- twad'dle** (twōd''), *v. i. & t.* To talk in a weak and silly manner; to prattle. — **twad'dle**, *n.*
- twain** (twān), *adj. & n.* *Now Chiefly Poetic.* Two.
- twang** (twāng), *v. i. & t.* 1 To sound with a quick, harsh, ringing noise. 2 To speak with or have a nasal twang, as a person's voice. — *n.* 1 A harsh, quick, ringing sound, as of a taut bowstring suddenly released. 2 a A sharp vibrant nasal tone. b A sound like a nasal twang or the twang of a bowstring.
- tweak** (twēk), *v. t. & i.* To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk; to twitch. — *n.* A sharp pinch or jerk.
- tweed** (twēd), *n.* 1 A soft woolen fabric of yarns dyed before weaving. 2 A suit of clothes made from this fabric.
- tweet** (twēt), *n.* A low chirping note. — **tweet**, *v. i.*
- tweez'ers** (twēz'ērz), *n. pl.* A small pincerlike implement for grasping or extracting something.
- twelfth** (twēlfth), *adj.* Next in order after the eleventh. — *n.* The unit or object next in order after the eleventh in any series.
- twelve** (twēlv), *adj.* One more than eleven; twice six. — *n.* The number greater by a unit than eleven; a dozen.
- twelve'month'** (twēlv'mūnth'), *n.* A year.
- twen'ty** (twēn'tē), *adj.* One more than nineteen; twice ten. — *n.* The number greater by a unit than nineteen; a score. — **twen'ti-eth** (-tē-ēth; -ēth), *n. & adj.*
- twice** (twīs), *adv.* 1 Two times; once and again. 2 Doubly; in twofold quantity.
- twid'dle** (twīd''), *v. t.* To touch lightly, or play with; to twirl. — *v. i.* 1 To play or trifle with anything; hence, to be busied with trifles; to fiddle. 2 To quiver; tremble. — *n.* A slight twist or twirling motion with or as with the fingers.
- twig** (twīg), *n.* A small branch.
- twi'light'** (twī'līt'), *n.* 1 The light from the sky between full night and sunrise, or between sunset and full night. 2 Hence, a faint light or obscure medium through which anything is viewed. — *adj.* Of, relating to, or characteristic of, the twilight.
- twilight sleep.** A condition of partial unconsciousness produced by hypodermic injection of certain drugs, used to dull pain, as of childbirth.
- twill** (twīl), *n.* An appearance of diagonal lines or ribs in textile fabrics; also, a fabric woven so as to produce this appearance. — *v. t.* To weave, as cloth, so as to produce a twill.
- twin** (twīn), *adj.* 1 Made up of two distinct, nearly related and equal members; double; twofold. 2 a Consisting of or being twins, or a pair; as, *twin* boys. b Composed of two alike or nearly related parts or factors. 3 Standing in the relation of a twin; esp., being one of two born at a birth; as, his *twin* sister. — *n.* One of two persons or things closely related by birth, resemblance, or the like; specif., one of two produced at a birth. — *v. i.*; **TWINNED** (twīnd); **TWIN'NING.** 1 To bring forth twins. 2 To be mated, or coupled, with another.
- twine** (twīn), *n.* 1 A strong thread of two or three strands twisted together. 2 An entwining, or interlacing; also, an inter-

laced spray of a plant, as ivy. — *v. t.*; **TWINED** (twīnd); **TWIN'ING** (twīn'ing). 1 To twist together; also, to form by twisting; loosely, to weave. 2 To wind, as any flexible substance around another body; to wreath. 3 To embrace; entwine. — *v. i.* 1 To intertwine; to twist. 2 To wind; bend; coil.

twinge (twīn), *v. t.* To affect with a sharp, sudden pain. — *v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp pain. — *n.* A sudden, sharp pain.

twink (twīng), *v. i.* 1 To blink; wink; — of eyes or eyelids. 2 To shine with an intermittent light; to sparkle, as stars. 3 To appear every now and then while moving rapidly to and fro, as the feet in dancing. — *v. t.* 1 To cause to twinkle. 2 To discharge in quick intermittent gleams. — *n.* 1 A wink or sparkle of the eye. 2 A brief flash or gleam. 3 The time occupied by a single wink.

twinkling (twīng'klīng), *n.* 1 A twinkle. 2 The time occupied by a single wink. — *Syn.* Instant, moment, minute, second, flash.

twirl (twīrl), *v. t. & i.* To whirl round, as with the fingers; in baseball, to pitch. — *Syn.* Turn, revolve, rotate, circle, spin, swirl, pirouette. — *n.* 1 A twirling; a whirl. 2 A twist; coil; winding.

twist (twīst), *v. t. & i.* 1 To unite by winding one thread or strand round another. 2 To wreath; twine. 3 To wrench; also, to twirl into spiral shape; to writhe. 4 To subject to torsion, as a shaft. 5 To constrain, as by torsion; hence, to wring; torment; also, to perplex. 6 To turn from the true form or meaning; as, to twist a statement. — *n.* 1 Something formed by twisting or winding together parts, as a cord; specif.: a A closely twisted, strong sewing silk. b A roll of dough twisted and baked. c Tobacco in a twisted roll. 2 The act or manner of twisting; condition of being twisted; hence, a knot, web, or the like, formed by twisting; also, a bending; deviation; turning. 3 The act of imparting a twisting motion, as to a pitched ball; also, the motion thus imparted.

twist'er (twīst'ēr), *n.* 1 A person or thing that twists; specif., *Baseball*, a curve. 2 *Local, U. S.* A tornado, waterspout, or the like.

twit (twīt), *v. t.* To reproach, taunt, or scold, esp. by reminding of a fault, defect, etc. — *Syn.* Ridicule, deride, mock.

twitch (twīch), *v. t. & i.* To pull or move with a jerk or quick motion. — *n.* 1 A twitching; tweak. 2 A short spasmodic contraction of the fibers or muscles.

twit'ter (twīt'ēr), *v. i.* 1 To make a succession of small, tremulous sounds, like chirps. 2 To titter; giggle. 3 To have a slight trembling of the nerves. — *n.* 1 A small, tremulous, intermittent noise, as that made by a quill pen. 2 A titter; giggle. 3 A slight agitation of the nerves.

two (tōō), *adj.* One and one; twice one. — *n.* The number next greater than one; two units or objects.

two'-base' hit, or **two'-bag'ger** (tōō'bāg'ēr), *n.* In baseball, a hit on which the batter reaches second base without the aid of an error.

two'-faced' (tōō'fāst'), *adj.* Having two faces; hence, practicing double-dealing; false.

two'fold' (tōō'fōld'), *adj.* Consisting of two things or parts; twice as much or as many.

two'pence (tūp'ēns), *n.* The sum of two pence; also, *Brit.*, a small silver coin of this value.

two'pen-ny (tūp'ēn-ī), *adj.* Of the value of or costing twopenny; hence, cheap; mean.

two'-ply' (tōō'plī'), *adj.* Consisting of two thicknesses; specif., woven of doubled warp and filling yarns; as, *two-ply* blankets.

two'some (tōō'sūm), *adj.* Consisting of, or done by, two. — *n.* *Golf.* Incorrectly, a golf match between two players.

two'-step', *n.* A dance performed with a sliding step in march or polka time; also, music for this dance.

ty-coon' (tī-kōōn'), *n.* *Colloq., U. S.* An industrial magnate.

ty'ing (tī'ing), *present participle of TIE.*

tyke (tīk), *n.* A dog; cur.

tym-pan'ic (tīm-pān'ik), *adj.* *Anatomy.* Of or relating to the tympanum.

tympanic membrane. The eardrum.

tym'pa-num (tīm'pā-nūm), *n.*; *pl.* -NUMS (-nūmz) or -NA (-nā). *Anatomy.* 1 The cavity forming the middle part of the ear. 2 The eardrum.

type (tīp), *n.* 1 The mark or impression of something; a distinctive stamp; emblem. 2 A person, thing, event, etc., that foreshadows another person or thing to come; a token; symbol. 3 The general character or structure common to a number of individuals and setting them off as a class or kind; as, true to *type*. 4 A class, kind, or group set apart by common character, form, or structure, as a genus or species. 5 A particular class or kind; as, three *types* of men. 6 A model; example; as, Sir Galahad is the *type* of chivalry. 7 *Printing.* a A rectangular block, usually of metal or wood, having its face so shaped as to produce, in printing, a letter, figure, or other character; — often used attributively; as, *type* matter; *type* body. b Such blocks, or the letters or characters impressed, collectively. — *Syn.* Sort, nature, description.

type (tīp), *v. t.* 1 To represent beforehand as a type. 2 To produce a copy of; also, to represent; typify. 3 To typewrite. — *v. i.* To typewrite.

type'set'ter (tīp'sēt'ēr), *n.* A person or thing that sets type; a compositor; a machine for setting type.

type'write' (tīp'rīt'), *v. t. & i.* To write with a typewriter.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēs, īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

type'writ'er (tīp'rit'ēr), *n.* 1 Any of various instruments or machines for writing in characters similar to those produced by printers' types. 2 A person who operates a typewriter.

type'writ'ing (tīp'rit'ing), *n.* The use of a typewriter; as, to teach *typewriting*; also, a print made with a typewriter.

ty'phoid (tī'foid), *adj.* *Med.* Of or relating to typhoid fever. — *n.* Typhoid fever.

typhoid fever. *Med.* A disease with fever, caused by a germ (*typhoid bacillus*) taken into the body with food or drink, marked by intestinal catarrh and a rash on the abdomen and chest.

ty-phoon' (tī-fōon'), *n.* A tropical cyclone in the region of the Philippines or China Sea.

ty'phus (tī'fūs), *n.* *Med.* A serious contagious fever, transmitted by the bite of body lice, marked by great weakness, breaking out of red spots on the body, and cerebral disorder.

typ'i-cal (tīp'i-kāl), *adj.* 1 Of the nature of a type; esp.: a Emblematic. b Exhibiting the essential characteristics of a group. 2 Characteristic of a type; as, *typical* markings. — **typ'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

typ'i-fy (tīp'i-fī), *v. t.* 1 To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance. 2 To embody the essential or common characteristics of.

typ'ist (tīp'ist), *n.* One who operates a typewriter.

ty-pog'ra-pher (tī-pōg'ra-fēr; tī-), *n.* A printer, or one who designs or arranges printing.

ty-pog'ra-phy (tī-pōg'ra-fī; tī-), *n.* The art of printing with type; also, the style, arrangement, or appearance of matter printed from type. — **ty'po-graph'ic** (tī-pō-grāf'ik; tīp'ō-), **ty'po-graph'i-cal**, *adj.*

ty-ran'ni-cal (tī-rān'i-kāl; tī-), *adj.* Also **ty-ran'nic** (-ik). Of or relating to a tyrant; unjustly severe in governing; despotic. — *Syn.* Arbitrary, absolute, autocratic.

tyr'an-nize (tīr'ā-nīz), *v. i.* To act as a tyrant; to rule with unjust severity.

tyr'an-nous (-nūs), *adj.* Tyrannical; despotic.

tyr'an-ny (tīr'ā-nī), *n.* 1 The rule or authority of a tyrant; the office or system of government of a tyrant. 2 Hence, despotic use of power; despotism. 3 A tyrannical act.

ty'rant (tī'rānt), *n.* 1 An absolute ruler; a despot. 2 A ruler who governs oppressively or brutally. 3 Any cruel oppressor.

ty'ro (tī'rō), *n.* A beginner in learning; a novice. — *Syn.* Amateur.

tzar (tsār), **tzar'e-vitch**, etc. Variants of CZAR, etc.

tzet'ze (tsēt'sē). Variant of TSETSE.

U

u-biq'ui-tous (ū-bīk'wī-tūs), *adj.* Existing or being everywhere at the same time; omnipresent.

U'-boat' (ū'bōt'), *n.* A submarine; — generally restricted to German submarines.

ud'der (ūd'ēr), *n.* A milk gland when large, hanging, and having teats, as in cows.

ug'ly (ūg'li), *adj.* 1 Offensive to the sight; hideous. 2 Morally repulsive; as, an *ugly* crime. 3 *Colloq.* Ill-natured; quarrelsome. 4 *Colloq.* Unpleasant; disagreeable; liable to cause trouble or loss. 5 Threatening; — of weather. — **ug'li-ness** (-lī-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

uit'land'er (oit'lān'dēr; ūt'-), *n.* [*often cap.*] S. Africa. A foreigner; outlander.

u-kase' (ū-kās'; ū'kās), *n.* 1 Formerly, in Russia, an imperial order, having the force of law. 2 Any decree.

u'ku-le'le (ū'kū-lā'lē), *n.* A small guitar of Portuguese origin which became popular in Hawaii about 1877.

ul'cer (ūl'sēr), *n.* 1 A sore, usually on the surface of the body and discharging pus. 2 Anything that festers and corrupts like an open sore.

ul'cer-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* To affect or be affected with an ulcer or ulcers. — **ul'cer-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

ul'cer-ous (-ūs), *adj.* 1 Of the nature of

an ulcer. 2 Affected with an ulcer or ulcers.

ul'na (ūl'nā), *n.*; *pl.* -NAE (-nē) or -NAS (-nāz). The inner of the two bones of the forearm, or a corresponding part of the forelimb of vertebrates above fishes.

ul'ster (ūl'stēr), *n.* A long loose overcoat, esp. one made of frieze in Ulster, northern Ireland.

ul-te'ri-or (ūl-tēr'i-ēr), *adj.* 1 Situated beyond or on the farther side. 2 Further; more remote; often, beyond what is openly said or shown; as, *ulterior* motives.

ul'ti-mate (ūl'tī-mīt), *adj.* 1 Last, as in a series; final. 2 Most remote; farthest back or ahead; as, the *ultimate* origin of life. 3 Incapable of further analysis or division; as, the atom is no longer regarded as the *ultimate* particle of matter. 4 Maximum; as, the *ultimate* strain a material will bear. — *Syn.* Extreme, latest, terminal, concluding, eventual. — *n.* That which is ultimate; something final. — **ul'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.*

ul'ti-ma'tum (ūl'tī-mā'tūm), *n.*; *pl.* -TUMS (-tūmz) or -TA (-tā). A final proposition or condition; esp., the final terms offered by either of the parties in a diplomatic negotiation.

ul'tra (ūl'trā), *adj.* Going beyond others,

or beyond due limits; extreme. — *n.* An extremist; a radical.

ul'tra- (ül'trá-). A prefix meaning: 1 *Beyond*. 2 *Excessively; beyond what is ordinary, natural, or proper*; as in:

ul'tra-am-bi'tious ul'tra-fash'ion-a-ble

ul'tra-con-fi-dent ul'tra-lib'er-al

ul'tra-con-serv'a-tive ul'tra-loy'al

ul'tra-cred'u-lous ul'tra-mod'est

ul'tra-crit'i-cal ul'tra-re-li'gious

ul'tra-ex-clu'sive ul'tra-roy'al-ist

ul'tra-ma-rine' (ül'trá-má-rén'), *adj.* Beyond the sea. — *n.* 1 A deep-blue pigment. 2 Also **ultramarine blue**. A very bright deep-blue color.

ul'tra-mon'tane (-mön'tán), *adj.* Beyond the mountains; esp., beyond the Alps; specif., favoring the Italian party (upholding papal supremacy) in the Roman Catholic Church. — *n.* 1 One who lives beyond the mountains, esp. the Alps. 2 One identified with the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church (which favored papal supremacy). — **ul'tra-mon'ta-nism** (-mön'tá-níz'm), *n.*

ul'tra-mun'dane (-mün'dán), *adj.* Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

ul'tra-vi'o-let (-vī'ō-lét; -līt), *adj.* *Physics.* Outside the visible spectrum at its violet end.

ul'tra vi'res (vī'rēz). Exceeding legal power or authority.

ul'u-late (ül'ū-lāt; ūl'-), *v. i.* To howl, as a dog or a wolf; also, to hoot, as an owl.

um'bel (üm'bél; -b'l), *n.* A flat-topped or ball-shaped flower cluster in which the stalks of the individual flowers all grow from one point on the main stem like the ribs of an umbrella.

um'ber (üm'bēr), *n.* A brown earth valued as a pigment, either in its raw state (**raw umber**) or burnt (**burnt umber**). — *adj.* Like umber; dark-brown.

um'bra (üm'brá), *n.*; *pl.* **UMBRAE** (-brē). 1 Shade; shadow. 2 The conical shadow thrown by a planet or satellite on the side away from the sun, within which a spectator could see no part of the sun's disk.

um'brage (üm'brīj), *n.* 1 Shade, as from foliage; hence, foliage. 2 Resentment; offense; as, to take **umbrage** at another's advancement. — **um-bra'geous** (üm-brā-jūs), *adj.*

um-brel'la (üm-brél'á), *n.* 1 A light, folding screen of silk, cotton, etc., stretched on a frame and carried in the hand to guard one from rain, sun, etc. 2 *Zool.* The saucer-shaped jellylike body of a jellyfish.

u'mi-ak (ü'mī-āk), *n.* An open Eskimo boat about 30 ft. long and 8 ft. wide, made of a wooden frame covered with skins.

um'pire (üm'pīr), *n.* A person to whose decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; now specif., an official chosen to rule on the plays of a game, as baseball — **Syn.** Referee, judge, arbiter, arbitrator. — *v. t. & i.* To decide or supervise as umpire.

un- (ün-). A verb-forming prefix meaning: 1 *To do the contrary or reverse*. 2 *To deprive or divest of; to free or release from*; also, *to remove from*. 3 *Completely*; — merely intensifying a negative sense.

un- (ün-). A prefix that may be added to almost any adjective or adverb (and to a few nouns) and meaning *not*. Compare **NON-**.

un'a-bashed' (ün'á-básht'), *adj.* Not abashed, embarrassed, or shamed.

un'a-bat'ed (ün'á-bāt'éd; -īd), *adj.* Not abated, reduced, or decreased.

un-a'ble (ün-ā'b'l), *adj.* Not able; incapable.

un'a-bridged' (ün'á-brījd'), *adj.* Not abridged or shortened, as from a larger work; complete.

un'ac-cept'a-ble (ün'ák-sěp'tá-b'l), *adj.* Not acceptable.

un'ac-com'pa-nied (ün'ák-kúm'pá-nīd), *adj.* Not accompanied.

un'ac-count'a-ble (ün'ák-koun'tá-b'l), *adj.* 1 Not accountable or responsible. 2 Not explainable; mysterious.

un'ac-cus'tomed (ün'ák-kūs'tūmd), *adj.* 1 Not usual; uncommon. 2 Not accustomed or habituated.

un'ac-quaint'ed (ün'ák-kwān'téd; -tīd), *adj.* Not acquainted.

un'a-dorned' (ün'á-dōrnd'), *adj.* Not adorned or decorated.

un'a-dul'ter-at'ed (ün'á-dūl'tēr-āt'éd; -īd), *adj.* Not adulterated.

un'ad-vised' (ün'ád-vīzd'), *adj.* 1 Indiscreet. 2 Rash; inconsiderate. 3 Without advice or counsel. — **un'ad-vis'ed-ly** (-vīz'éd-lī; -īd-lī), *adv.*

un'af-fect'ed (ün'áf-fěk'téd; -tīd), *adj.* Free from affectation; natural; sincere.

un'a-fraid' (ün'á-frād'), *adj.* Not afraid; fearless.

un-aid'ed (ün-ād'éd; -īd), *adj.* Not aided; without help.

un'a-larmed' (ün'á-lärmd'), *adj.* Not alarmed; not frightened.

un'al-loyed' (ün'ál-loīd'), *adj.* Unmixed; pure; unadulterated.

un-al'ter-a-ble (ün-ál'tēr-á-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be changed; not alterable. — **un-al'ter-a-bly** (-blī), *adv.* — **un-al'tered** (-ál'tērd), *adj.*

un'am-bi'tious (ün'ám-bīsh'ūs), *adj.* Devoid of ambition; not ambitious.

un'-A-mer'i-can (ün'á-mēr'ī-kān), *adj.* Not characteristic of, or consistent with, American customs, principles, etc.

un-a'mi-a-ble (ün-ā'mī-á-b'l), *adj.* Not amiable.

un'a-nim'i-ty (ün'án-nīm'ī-tī), *n.* Complete agreement in opinion.

un-nan'i-mous (ün'nān'ī-mūs), *adj.* 1 Being of one mind; agreeing. 2 Formed with or indicating the agreement of all. — **un-nan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.*

un'an-nounced' (ün'án-nounst'), *adj.* Not announced.

un-an'swer-a-ble (ün-án'sēr-á-b'l), *adj.* Not answerable; that cannot be refuted;

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, évent, ènd, silènt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

also; not responsible. — **un-an'swered** (ŭn-ān'sērd), *adj.*
un-ap-pre'ci-a'tive (ŭn'ā-prē'shī-ā'tīv; -ā-tīv), *adj.* Not appreciative.
un-ap-proach'a-ble (ŭn'ā-prōch'ā-b'l), *adj.* Not readily approached.
un-arm' (ŭn-ārm'), *v. t.* To disarm. — **un-armed'** (-ārm'd'), *adj.*
un-a-shamed' (ŭn'ā-shāmd'), *adj.* Not ashamed.
un-asked' (ŭn-āskt'), *adj.* Not asked, invited, etc.
un-as-sail'a-ble (ŭn'ā-sāl'ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be assailed; impregnable. — **Syn.** Invulnerable, invincible, unconquerable, indomitable.
un-as-sist'ed (ŭn'ā-sīs'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* Not aided or assisted.
un-as-sum'ing (ŭn'ā-sūm'ing), *adj.* Modest; retiring in nature.
un-at-tached' (ŭn'ā-tācht'), *adj.* Not attached; as: **a** Having no engagement. **b** Not belonging to or assigned to anyone.
un-at-tain'a-ble (ŭn'ā-tān'ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be attained.
un-at-tend'ed (ŭn'ā-tēn'dēd; -dīd), *adj.* Not attended; unaccompanied.
un-at-trac'tive (ŭn'ā-trāk'tīv), *adj.* Not attractive, charming, or pleasing.
un-au'thor-ized (ŭn-ō'thēr-īzd), *adj.* Not authorized.
un-a-vail'a-ble (ŭn'ā-vāl'ā-b'l), *adj.* Not available.
un-a-vail'ing (ŭn'ā-vāl'ing), *adj.* Not availing; not helping to accomplish a purpose.
un-a-void'a-ble (ŭn'ā-void'ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be avoided; inescapable. — **Syn.** Inevitable.
un-a-ware' (ŭn'ā-wār'), *adj.* Not aware or cognizant; ignorant.
un-a-ware's' (ŭn'ā-wār'z'), *adv.* **1** Without design or preparation. **2** Without warning; unexpectedly.
un-baked' (ŭn-bākt'), *adj.* Not baked; hence, immature.
un-bal'anced (ŭn-bāl'ānst), *adj.* **1** Not equally poised, or balanced. **2** Not adjusted to equality of debit and credit, as a financial statement. **3** Deranged; crazy.
un-bar' (ŭn-bār'), *v. t. & i.* To unbolt.
un-bear'a-ble (ŭn-bār'ā-b'l), *adj.* Not bearable; unendurable.
un-beat'en (ŭn-bēt'n), *adj.* Not beaten.
un-be-com'ing (ŭn'bē-kūm'ing), *adj.* Unsuitable; indecorous; improper. — **Syn.** Unseemly, indecent, indelicate.
un-be-lief' (ŭn'bē-lēf'), *n.* A withholding of belief; skepticism, esp. in religious matters. — **Syn.** Disbelief, incredulity. — **Ant.** Belief. — **un-be-liev'er** (-lēv'ēr), *n.* — **un-be-liev'ing**, *adj.*
un-be-liev'a-ble (ŭn'bē-lēv'ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be believed incredible. — **un-be-liev'a-bly** (-blī), *adv.*
un-bend' (ŭn-bēnd'), *v. t. & i.* **1** To free from being flexed, or bent. **2** To relax in austerity; to become affable.
un-bend'ing, *adj.* Not bending; unyielding.

un-bl'ased, **un-bl'assed** (ŭn-bī'āst), *adj.* Free from bias; unprejudiced; impartial. — **Syn.** Dispassionate, fair, just, equitable, objective. — **Ant.** Biased.
un-bl'd'den (ŭn-bīd'n), *adj.* **1** Not ordered or commanded. **2** Uninvited.
un-bind' (ŭn-bīnd'), *v. t.* To remove bindings from; to unfasten; loose.
un-blamed' (ŭn-blāmd'), *adj.* Not blamed; not accused.
un-bleached' (ŭn-blēcht'), *adj.* Not subjected to a bleaching process; as, made of unbleached linen.
un-blem'ished (ŭn-blēm'isht), *adj.* Not blemished; pure and spotless.
un-blessed' (ŭn-blēst'), *adj.* Not blessed; as: **a** Not consecrated. **b** Evil; accursed. **c** Unfortunate. **d** Excluded from religious blessing.
un-blink'ing (ŭn-blīngk'ing), *adj.* Not blinking; as, an unblinking stare.
un-blush'ing (ŭn-blūsh'ing), *adj.* Shameless.
un-born' (ŭn-bōrn'), *adj.* Not yet born; future.
un-bos'om (ŭn-bōōz'ūm; -bōō'zūm), *v. t.* To disclose, as secrets; to free (oneself) by disclosure.
un-bound'ed (-boun'dēd; -dīd), *adj.* Having no limit; unchecked.
un-break'a-ble (-brāk'ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be broken.
un-brīd'led (-brī'd'ld), *adj.* Unrestrained; violent.
un-bro'ken (-brō'kēn), *adj.* Not broken; as: **a** Whole; intact. **b** Not subdued. **c** Not interrupted.
un-buck'le (-būk'l), *v. t.* To loose the buckles of; to unfasten.
un-bur'den (-būr'd'n), *v. t.* To relieve from or as from a burden; also, to throw off, as a burden.
un-bur'ied (-bēr'īd), *adj.* Not buried.
un-burned' (-būrnd'), *adj.* Not burned.
un-busi'ness-like' (ŭn-bīz'nēs-lik'; -nīs-lik'), *adj.* Not businesslike.
un-but'ton (ŭn-būt'n), *v. t.* To loose the buttons of; to unfasten by loosening the buttons.
un-called'-for' (ŭn-kōld'fōr'), *adj.* Not called for or needed; gratuitous.
un-can'ny (ŭn-kān'i), *adj.* Ghostly; mysterious; eerie. — **Syn.** Weird.
un-ceas'ing (ŭn-sēs'ing), *adj.* Not ceasing; continuous. — **Syn.** Everlasting, endless, interminable.
un'cer-e-mo'ni-ous (ŭn'sēr-ē-mō'nī-ūs), *adj.* Lacking, or acting without, ordinary courtesy; abrupt. — **un'cer-e-mo'ni-ously**, *adv.*
un-cer'tain (ŭn-sūr'tīn; -t'n), *adj.* **1** Indeterminate; as, an uncertain quantity. **2** Not certain to occur; subject to chance or change; as, an uncertain prospect. **3** Not reliable; untrustworthy. **4** Not known; not defined or identified, or not knowing, beyond doubt. **5** Not constant; variable; fitful. — **un-cer'tain-ly**, *adv.* — **un-cer'tain-ty**, *n.*

un-chain' (ŭn-chān'), *v. t.* To free by or as if by removing a chain.
un-chal'enged (ŭn-chāl'ēnd; -lnd), *adj.* Not challenged.
un-change'a-ble (ŭn-chān'jā-b'l), *adj.* Not changeable; immutable.
un-changed' (ŭn-chānd'), *adj.* Not changed.
un-chang'ing (ŭn-chān'jng), *adj.* Not changing; remaining the same.
un-char'i-ta-ble (ŭn-chār'ī-tā-b'l), *adj.* Not charitable; also, severe in judging; harsh. — **un-char'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.*
un-chart'ed (ŭn-chār'tēd; -tld), *adj.* Not charted or mapped.
un-char'tered (ŭn-chār'tērd), *adj.* Not chartered; hence, irregular.
un-chaste' (ŭn-chāst'), *adj.* Not chaste; immodest; hence, lewd. — **un-chas'ti-ty** (-chās'tī-tī), *n.*
un-checked' (ŭn-chēkt'), *adj.* Not checked, or stopped.
un-chris'tian (ŭn-kris'chān; -krīst'yān), *adj.* 1 Not of the Christian faith. 2 Contrary to the Christian spirit and character. 3 Uncivilized; barbarous.
un-cir'cum-cised (ŭn-sūr'kūm-sīzd), *adj.* Not circumcised; hence, not of the Israelites.
un-civ'il (ŭn-siv'īl; -l), *adj.* 1 Barbarous; uncivilized. 2 Rude; discourteous; impolite. — **Syn.** Ill-mannered, ungracious. — **Ant.** Civil.
un-civ'il-ized (ŭn-siv'īlīzd), *adj.* Not civilized; barbarous.
un-claimed' (ŭn-klāmd'), *adj.* Not claimed.
un-clasp' (ŭn-klāsp'), *v. t.* To loose the clasp of; to open by or as by loosing the clasp.
un'cle (ŭng'k'l), *n.* 1 The brother of one's father or mother; also, the husband of one's aunt. 2 *Slang.* Pawnbroker.
un-clean' (ŭn-klēn'), *adj.* 1 Foul; filthy; dirty. 2 Ceremonially impure. 3 Unchaste. — **un-clean'ness**, *n.*
un-clear' (ŭn-klēr'), *adj.* Not clear; as: a Indistinct; obscure. b Confused in statement or understanding.
un-clench' (ŭn-klēnch'), *v. t. & i.* To unclasp; relax; open.
un-cloak' (ŭn-klōk'), *v. t. & i.* To remove a cloak (from); hence, to unmask; reveal.
un-close' (ŭn-klōz'), *v. t. & i.* To open.
un-clothe' (ŭn-klōth'), *v. t.* To strip of clothes; to undress.
un-cloud'ed (ŭn-kloud'ēd; -ld), *adj.* Not clouded or obscured by clouds.
un-coil' (ŭn-koil'), *v. t. & i.* To unwind or become unwound.
un-com'fort-a-ble (ŭn-kūm'fērt-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Feeling discomfort; uneasy. 2 Causing discomfort. — **un-com'fort-a-bly** (-blī), *adv.*
un-com'mon (-kōm'ūn), *adj.* Unusual; rare. — **Syn.** Infrequent, scarce, occasional. — **Ant.** Common. — **un-com'mon-ly**, *adv.*
un-com-mu'nal-ca'tive (ŭn'kō-mū'nī-kā-

tīv; -kā-tīv), *adj.* Not disposed to talk; reticent. — **Syn.** Silent, taciturn, reserved, secretive. — **Ant.** Communicative.
un'com-plain'ing (ŭn'kōm-plān'jng), *adj.* Not complaining.
un'com-pli-men'ta-ry (ŭn'kōm-plī-mēn'tā-rī), *adj.* Not complimentary.
un-com'pro-mis'ing (ŭn'kōm'prō-mīz'jng), *adj.* Not making or admitting of compromise; unyielding.
un'con-cern' (ŭn'kōn-sūrn'), *n.* Want of concern; freedom from solicitude.
un'con-cerned' (-sūrnd'), *adj.* Not anxious; easy in mind. — **Syn.** Indifferent, aloof, detached, disinterested. — **Ant.** Concerned. — **un'con-cern'ed-ly** (-sūr'nēd-lī; -nīd-lī), *adv.*
un'con-di'tion-al (ŭn'kōn-dīsh'ūn-āl), *adj.* Not conditional or conditioned; absolute. — **un'con-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
un'con-form'a-ble (ŭn'kōn-fōr'mā-b'l), *adj.* Not conformable.
un'con-form'i-ty (ŭn'kōn-fōr'mī-tī), *n.* Lack of conformity; incongruity; inconsistency.
un'con-nect'ed (ŭn'kō-nēk'tēd; -tld), *adj.* Not connected; as: a Not joined or linked together. b Having no family ties. c Not coherent; rambling.
un'con-quer-a-ble (ŭn'kōng'kēr-ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be conquered; indomitable. — **Syn.** Invincible, impregnable, unassailable, invulnerable. — **Ant.** Conquerable. — **un'con-quired** (-kōng'kērd), *adj.*
un'con'scion-a-ble (ŭn'kōn'shūn-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not in accordance with, or not controlled by, the conscience or what is right or just; unscrupulous.
un'con'scious (ŭn'kōn'shūs), *adj.* 1 Deprived of consciousness or awareness. 2 Not known or not apprehended by self-consciousness. — *n.* With *the*: That part of one's mental life of which one is not conscious; the mass of one's subconscious fears, desires, and the like. — **un'con'scious-ly**, *adv.* — **un'con'scious-ness**, *n.*
un'con-sti-tu'tion-al (ŭn'kōn-stī-tū'shūn-āl; -l), *adj.* Not according to, or contrary to, the terms of the constitution of a government.
un'con-trol'a-ble (-kōn-trōl'ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be controlled.
un'con-ven'tion-al (ŭn'kōn-vēn'shūn-āl), *adj.* Not conventional.
un-cooked' (ŭn-kōōkt'), *adj.* Not cooked.
un-cork' (ŭn-kōrk'), *v. t.* To draw a cork from.
un'cor-rupt'ed (ŭn'kō-rūp'tēd; -tld), *adj.* Not corrupted.
un-count'ed (ŭn-koun'tēd; -tld), *adj.* Not counted; also, innumerable.
un-cou'ple (-kūp'l), *v. t.* 1 To loose (hunting dogs) from leashes. 2 To disconnect (something coupled).
un-couth' (ŭn-kōōth'), *adj.* Outlandish; clumsy or awkward in appearance or bearing; boorish. — **un-couth'ness**, *n.*
un-cov'er (-kūv'ēr), *v. t.* 1 To lay bare; disclose; reveal. 2 To expose to view by

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

removing some covering. 3 To divest of hat or cap. — *v. i.* To take off the hat in respect.

un-crowned' (ün-kround'), *adj.* Not crowned.

unc'tion (üngk'shün), *n.* 1 An anointing with oil or ointment, esp. for medicinal or sacramental purposes. 2 A soothing or sympathetic quality of words or tone caused by or exciting sober and fervent emotion, esp. religious emotion; sometimes, a pretended fervor or emotional gush.

unc'tuous (üngk'tü-üs), *adj.* 1 Fatty; oily. 2 Bland; esp., smugly or insincerely suave or gushing. — *Ant.* Brusque. —

unc'tuous-ness (-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

un-cul'ti-vat'ed (ün-kül'ti-vāt'ed; -Id), *adj.* Not cultivated.

un-cul'tured (ün-kül'türd), *adj.* Not cultured; unrefined.

un-cured' (-kürd'), *adj.* Not cured.

un-curl' (-kür'), *v. t. & i.* To straighten out from a curled or coiled position; to uncoil.

un-cut' (-küt'), *adj.* Not cut; as: a Not cut down, off, or into. b Not separated by cutting. c Not shaped by cutting, grinding, etc.; as, an *uncut* diamond.

un-dam'aged (-dām'Id), *adj.* Not damaged, injured, or harmed.

un-daunt'ed (-ün-dōn'tēd; -tId; -dān'-), *adj.* Not daunted; undismayed; bold; fearless. — *Syn.* Dauntless, intrepid, brave, courageous, audacious, valiant, valorous. — *Ant.* Afraid.

un-de-cieve' (ün'dē-sēv'), *v. t.* To free from deception, fraud, etc.

un-de-cid'ed (ün'dē-sīd'ed; -Id), *adj.* 1 Not yet determined; unsettled. 2 Wavering; irresolute.

un-de-feat'ed (-dē-fēt'ed; -Id), *adj.* Not defeated.

un-de-fend'ed (-dē-fēn'dēd; -dId), *adj.* Not defended.

un-de-filed' (-dē-fīld'), *adj.* Not defiled.

un-de-fined' (-dē-fīnd'), *adj.* Not defined; not clearly outlined or characterized.

un-dem-o-crat'ic (ün'dēm-ō-krát'ik), *adj.* Not democratic.

un-de-ni'a-ble (ün'dē-nī'ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be denied; indisputable. — **un-de-ni'a-bly** (-bly), *adv.*

un-de-nom'i-na'tion-al (-dē-nōm'i-nā-shün-āl), *adj.* Without restriction to a denomination; not sectarian.

under (ün'dēr), *prep.* 1 Below or beneath. 2 Lower than and close or attached to; as, skids *under* a log. 3 Below or beneath so as to be covered or enveloped; as, to swim *under* water; also, inside of; as, to wear a sweater *under* one's coat. 4 Subject to the authority or guidance of. 5 Suffering restraint or control by. 6 Weighed upon by; as, brave *under* trials; required or obliged by; as, *under* contract. 7 Undergoing the action, treatment, or application of; as, *under* a surgeon's knife. 8 Beneath as a part, division, or class of; as, items *under* this

head. 9 In accordance with; as, *under* this contract; with the guarantee of; as, *under* one's seal. 10 Inferior to, or exceeded by, as in size, amount, weight, number; as, incomes *under* four thousand dollars; inferior to the standard or the requisite degree of; as, *under* age. — *adv.* 1 In a position under something; beneath; underneath. 2 In or into a condition of subjection or subordination. — *adj.* 1 Lying below or beneath something else or on the lower side; as, the *under* teeth. 2 Facing downward; as, the *under* surface. 3 Lower in rank or authority; as, an *under* officer. 4 Lower or less than usual or proper; as, an *under* dose.

un'der- (ün'dēr-). A prefix meaning: 1 To or from a lower position; against or on the under side; as in *un'der-prop'*, *v.* 2 Placed below, inside, or beneath, as in *un'der-ti'tle*; specif., worn, or to be worn, under the outer clothing, esp. next to the skin, as in *un'der-clothes'*, *un'der-garment'*, *un'der-shirt'*, *un'der-skirt'*, *un'der-waist'*, *un'der-wear'*. 3 One who is subordinate; sub-; as in *un'der-sec'retary*. 4 Below standard; insufficiently; imperfectly; deficient; as in *un'der-age'*, *un'der-nour'ished*, *un'der-pay'*, *un'der-pro-duc-tion*.

un'der-bid' (ün'dēr-bīd'), *v. t.* To offer to contract, sell, or do, for a less price than.

un'der-bred' (-brēd'), *adj.* 1 Not of, or marked by, good breeding; ill-bred. 2 Not of pure breed.

un'der-brush' (ün'dēr-brūsh'), *n.* Shrubs, bushes, etc., growing beneath large trees in a forest.

un'der-car'riage (ün'dēr-kār'ij), *n.* 1 The supporting framework, as of an automobile. 2 The landing structure of an aircraft.

un'der-cov'er (ün'dēr-kūv'ēr), *adj.* Acting or executed in secret; engaged in secret investigation.

un'der-cur'rent (ün'dēr-kūr'ēnt), *n.* 1 A current below the surface. 2 A hidden tendency of feeling or opinion.

un'der-cut' (ün'dēr-kūt'), *v. t.* 1 To cut away the under part of. 2 To offer to sell or to work at a lower rate than. 3 Golf. To strike (the ball) so as to impart a backward spin. 4 Tennis. To cut (the ball) with an underhand stroke. — **un'der-cut'** (ün'dēr-kūt'), *n.*

un'der-es'ti-mate (-ēs'tī-māt), *v. t. & i.* To set too low a value on; to estimate below the truth.

un'der-ex-pose' (-ēks-pōz'; -lks-), *v. t.* Photography. To expose for less time than is needed.

un'der-feed' (-fēd'), *v. t.* 1 To feed with too little food. 2 To feed, as a furnace, with fuel admitted from below.

un'der-go' (-gō'), *v. t.* 1 To be subjected to; to endure. 2 To experience.

un'der-grad'u-ate (-grād'ū-āt), *n.* A student in a university or college who has not taken a degree.

un'der-ground' (ŭn'dĕr-ground'), *adv.* 1 Beneath the surface of the earth. 2 In secret. — (ŭn'dĕr-ground'), *adj.* Being done, or occurring underground; conveyed in secret. — (ŭn'dĕr-ground'), *n.* 1 A space beneath the ground; an underground railway. 2 The group of suppressed political parties forced into hiding but actively organized for resistance to an autocratic regime.

un'der-growth' (ŭn'dĕr-grōth'), *n.* Underbrush.

un'der-hand' (ŭn'dĕr-hānd'), *adv.* 1 By secret means; slyly; hence, by fraud. 2 With the hands kept lower than the shoulders. — (ŭn'dĕr-hānd'), *adj.* 1 Secret; sly; hence, fraudulent; unfair. 2 Throwing or thrown underhand. — *Syn.* Covert, stealthy, furtive. — *Ant.* Aboveboard.

un'der-hand'ed, *adj.* Underhand; crafty; sly.

un'der-lie' (ŭn'dĕr-lī'), *v. t.* 1 To lie or be situated under. 2 To be at the basis of; to form the base of.

un'der-line' (-līn'), *v. t.* To draw a line under.

un'der-ling (ŭn'dĕr-ling), *n.* A subordinate or underofficial.

un'der-ly'ing (-lī'ing), *adj.* Fundamental; basic.

un'der-mine' (ŭn'dĕr-mīn'), *v. t.* 1 To excavate beneath. 2 To weaken or ruin by secret means. — *Syn.* Enfeeble, debilitate, sap, cripple, disable. — *Ant.* Reinforce.

un'der-most (ŭn'dĕr-mōst), *adj.* Lowest in place.

un'der-neath' (ŭn'dĕr-nĕth'; -nĕth'), *adv.* 1 Below a surface or object; beneath. 2 On the lower side. — *prep.* 1 Directly beneath. 2 Under subjection to.

un'der-nour'ished (-nūr'ish't), *adj.* Supplied with nourishment insufficient for sound health and development. — **un'der-nour'ish-ment** (-nūr'ish-mĕnt), *n.*

un'der-pin'ning (-pīn'ing), *n.* The material and construction used for support, introduced beneath a wall already constructed.

un'der-pitch' (ŭn'dĕr-pīch'), *adj.* In architecture, designating a vault formed by the incomplete intersection of unequal, usually round, vaults springing from the same level.

un'der-priv'i-legged (-prīv'ī-lĕgd), *adj.* Less privileged than others; specif., deprived, as through social or economic oppression, of some of the fundamental rights of members of a civilized society.

un'der-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate or value too low.

un'der-score' (-skōr'), *v. t.* To draw a line under (words). — (ŭn'dĕr-skōr'), *n.* An underscoring.

un'der-sea' (ŭn'dĕr-sē'), *adj.* Being, carried on, or used, beneath the surface of the sea.

un'der sea' (-sē'), **un'der-seas'** (-sēz'), *adv.* Beneath the surface of the sea.

un'der-shot' (ŭn'dĕr-shōt'), *adj.* 1 Having the lower incisor teeth projecting beyond the upper ones, when the mouth is closed, as in the bulldog. 2 Moved by water passing beneath; as, an *undershot* (water) wheel.

un'der-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of (a document or letter).

un'der-sized' (ŭn'dĕr-sīzd'; ŭn'dĕr-sīzd'), *adj.* Of a size less than is common, proper, normal, or average.

un'der-slung' (ŭn'dĕr-slŭng'; ŭn'dĕr-slŭng'), *adj.* Slung underneath; specif., suspended below the axles; — said esp. of the frame of an automotive vehicle.

un'der-stand' (ŭn'dĕr-stānd'), *v. t.*; -stood' (-stōd'); -stand'ing. 1 To grasp the meaning of. 2 To have technical acquaintance with or expertness in; as, to *understand* finance. 3 To gather or infer; as, I *understand* that you spread this rumor. 4 To take to mean; interpret; as, we *understand* this to be a refusal; also, to accept as the meaning; as, what am I to *understand* by this? 5 To accept as settled; as, it is *understood* that he will pay the expenses. — *v. i.* 1 To gain full mental grasp of the nature, significance, or explanation of something. 2 To grasp the implications of a situation and have a consequently tolerant or sympathetic attitude. — *Syn.* Comprehend. — **un'der-stand'a-ble**, *adj.*

un'der-stand'ing, *n.* 1 Discernment, comprehension, or interpretation. 2 Power to understand, or to comprehend and judge; the rational powers collectively. 3 An adjustment; as, to come to an *understanding*. 4 A mutual agreement, as between two nations. — *Syn.* Reason, intuition; accord. — *adj.* Knowing; intelligent.

un'der-state' (ŭn'dĕr-stāt'), *v. t. & i.* To represent as less, or less strongly, than may be done truthfully. — **un'der-state'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

un'der-stood' (-stōd'), *past tense & past part.* of UNDERSTAND.

un'der-stud'y (ŭn'dĕr-stūd'), *v. t. & i.* *Theater.* To study (another actor's part) in order to be his substitute in an emergency. — *n.* One who is prepared to act another's part. — *Syn.* Supply, alternate, double.

un'der-take' (ŭn'dĕr-tāk'), *v. t.* 1 To take upon oneself, as a task; to set about. 2 To enter into stipulations to perform; to contract. 3 Hence, to guarantee; promise.

un'der-tak'er (ŭn'dĕr-tāk'ēr), *n.* One whose business is to prepare the dead for burial and to take charge of funerals.

un'der-tak'ing (-tāk'ing), *n.* 1 Act of one who undertakes, or engages in, any project or business; specif. (*pron.* ŭn'dĕr-tāk'ing), the business of an undertaker. 2 Anything undertaken; an enterprise. 3 A promise; guarantee.

un'der-tone' (ŭn'dĕr-tōn'), *n.* 1 A low or

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makē; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

- subdued tone or utterance. 2 A subdued color, as one seen through and modifying another.
- un'der-took'** (ŭn'dēr-tōōk'), *past tense of UNDERTAKE.*
- un'der-tow'** (ŭn'dēr-tō'), *n.* The current beneath the surface that sets seaward when waves are breaking upon the shore.
- un'der-val'ue** (-vāl'ū), *v. t.* 1 To value or estimate below the real worth. 2 To esteem lightly.
- un'der-wa'ter** (ŭn'dēr-wō'tēr), *adj.* Lying or growing below the surface of the water.
- under way.** Also **un'der-way'** (ŭn'dēr-wā'), *adv.* Into motion from a standstill; as, a train gets *under way*.
- un'der-weight'** (ŭn'dēr-wāt'), *n.* Weight below normal or requisite weight. — (ŭn'dēr-wāt'; ŭn'dēr-wāt'), *adj.* Below the normal weight.
- un'der-went'** (ŭn'dēr-wēnt'), *past tense of UNDERGO.*
- un'der-world'** (ŭn'dēr-wŭrld'), *n.* 1 The place of departed souls; Hades. 2 The criminal class in large cities.
- un'der-write'** (ŭn'dēr-rīt'), *v. t.* 1 To write under something else; to subscribe. 2 To set one's name to (a policy of insurance), thereby becoming answerable for a designated loss or damage; hence, to write insurance on, as life or property. 3 To agree to purchase on a fixed date at a fixed price, as an issue of bonds.
- un'der-writ'er** (ŭn'dēr-rīt'ēr), *n.* 1 One who underwrites a policy of insurance. 2 One who shares in underwriting a loan, stock issue, etc.
- un'de-served'** (ŭn'dē-zŭrvd'), *adj.* Not deserved, or merited.
- un'de-sir'a-ble** (-dē-zīr'ā-b'l), *adj.* Not desirable.
- un'de-vel'oped** (-dē-vēl'ŭpt), *adj.* Not developed.
- un'de-vout'** (-dē-vout'), *adj.* Not devout.
- un'di-min'ished** (-dī-mīn'isht), *adj.* Not diminished.
- un-dis-ci-plined** (ŭn-dīs'ī-plīnd), *adj.* Not disciplined; unruly.
- un-dis-cov'ered** (ŭn'dīs-kŭv'ērd), *n.* Not discovered.
- un'dis-guised'** (-dīs-gīzd'), *adj.* Not disguised; unfeigned.
- un'dis-mayed'** (-dīs-mād'), *adj.* Not dismayed.
- un'dis-put'ed** (-dīs-pūt'ēd; -Id), *adj.* Not disputed.
- un'dis-solved'** (-dī-zōlvd'), *adj.* Not dissolved.
- un'dis-tin'guish-a-ble** (-dīs-tīng'gwīsh-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not distinguishable.
- un'dis-tin'guished** (-dīs-tīng'gwīsh't), *adj.* Not distinguished.
- un'dis-turbed'** (-dīs-tŭrb'd'), *adj.* Not disturbed.
- un'di-vid'ed** (-dī-vīd'ēd; -Id), *adj.* Not divided; whole; united.
- un-do'** (ŭn-dōō'), *v. t.*; see DO. 1 To open or loose by releasing a lock, lacing, bandage, or other binding device. 2 To render null, or as if not done. 3 To bring to ruin.
- un-do'ing** (-dōō'ing), *n.* 1 Nullification; reversal, as of a jury's findings. 2 Ruin.
- un-doubt'ed** (-dout'ēd; -Id), *adj.* Not doubted, or called in question; indubitable. — **un-doubt'ed-ly**, *adv.*
- un-dress'** (-drēs'), *v. t. & i.* To strip of garments; to disrobe. — (ŭn'drēs'; ŭn-drēs'), *n.* 1 A loose informal dress. 2 Ordinary dress, as opposed to full dress.
- un-due'** (ŭn-dū'; ŭn'dū'), *adj.* 1 Violating legal or equitable rights; as, an *undue* exaction. 2 Excessive; immoderate; as, *undue* severity.
- un'du-lant** (ŭn'dŭ-lānt), *adj.* Undulating.
- un'du-late** (ŭn'dŭ-lāt), *v. i.* To have a wavelike motion or appearance. — *Syn.* Waver, swing, sway, oscillate, vibrate, fluctuate, pendulate. — *v. t.* To cause to move in waves.
- un'du-la'tion** (ŭn'dŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* 1 Wavy or wavelike motion. 2 Pulsation, or a pulsation, of sound. 3 A wavy appearance or outline. — **un'du-la-to'ry** (ŭn'dŭ-lā-tō'rī; esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.*
- un-dy'ing** (ŭn-dī'ing), *adj.* Not dying; unending. — *Syn.* Immortal, deathless.
- un-earned'** (-ŭrnd'), *adj.* Not earned; unmerited.
- un-earth'** (-ŭrth'), *v. t.* To exhume; to bring to light. — *Syn.* Discover, ascertain, determine, learn.
- un-earth'ly** (-ŭrth'li), *adj.* Supernatural; preternatural; hence, weird; appalling.
- un-eas'y** (ŭn-ēz'ī), *adj.* 1 Constrained; stiff; awkward. 2 Restless or disturbed by pain or anxiety. 3 Causing want of ease; disagreeable. — *Syn.* Impatient, nervous, unquiet, restive, fidgety. — **un-eas'i-ly**, *adv.* — **un-eas'i-ness**, *n.*
- un-eat'a-ble** (-ēt'ā-b'l), *adj.* Not eatable; unfit to eat. — **un-eat'en** (-ēt'n), *adj.*
- un'e-co-nom'ic** (ŭn'ē-kō-nōm'ik; -ēk-ō-), *adj.* Not economic.
- un-ed'u-cat'ed** (ŭn-ēd'ŭ-kāt'ēd; -Id), *adj.* Not educated; ignorant; illiterate. — *Syn.* Unlettered, untaught, untutored, unlearned. — *Ant.* Educated.
- un'em-bar-rassed** (ŭn'ēm-bār'āst), *adj.* Not embarrassed.
- un'e-mo'tion-al** (-ē-mō'shŭn-āl), *adj.* Not emotional; showing no emotion.
- un'em-ployed'** (-ēm-ploid'), *adj.* Not employed, esp. at any paid labor. — *n.* Unemployed persons, collectively.
- un'em-ploy'ment** (-ēm-ploi'mēnt), *n.* Lack of employment.
- un-end'ing** (ŭn-ēn'dīng), *adj.* Not ending; endless.
- un'en-dur'a-ble** (ŭn'ēn-dŭr'ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be endured; unbearable.
- un'en-force'a-ble** (-ēn-fōr'sā-b'l), *adj.* Not enforceable.
- un'en-light'ened** (-ēn-līt'nd), *adj.* Not enlightened.
- un-en'vied** (ŭn-ēn'vīd), *adj.* Not envied.
- un-e'qual** (-ē'kwāl), *adj.* Not equal.
- un-e'qualed, un-e'qualed** (-ē'kwāld), *adj.* Unmatched; unparalleled; surpassing.

un'equiv'o-cal (ŭn'ē-kwiv'ō-kāl), *adj.* Not equivocal, doubtful, or ambiguous; clear; sincere; plain. — **un'equiv'o-cal-ly**, *adv.*
un-err'ing (ŭn-ŭr'ing; -ēr'ing), *adj.* Not erring; certain; sure; unfailing. — **Syn.** Infallible. — **un-err'ing-ly**, *adv.*
un'es-sen'tial (ŭn'ē-sĕn'shāl; ŭn'ī-), *adj.* Not essential; unimportant.
un-e'ven (ŭn-ē'vĕn), *adj.* 1 Not level; rough. 2 Not of equal length. 3 Odd; — of numbers. — **Syn.** Harsh, rugged. — **Ant.** Even. — **un-e'ven-ly**, *adv.* — **un-e'ven-ness**, *n.*
un'e-vent'ful (ŭn'ē-vĕnt'fōol; -f'ī), *adj.* Not eventful; not marked by noteworthy incidents.
un'ex-am'pled (ŭn'ĕg-zām'p'ld; ŭn'īg-), *adj.* Unprecedented; unparalleled.
un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble (ŭn'ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ā-b'l; ŭn'īk-), *adj.* Not liable to any exception or objection; beyond reproach; irreproachable.
un'ex-pect'ed (ŭn'ĕks-pĕk'tĕd; ŭn'īks-pĕk'tĕd), *adj.* Not looked for; sudden. — **un'ex-pect'ed-ly**, *adv.*
un'ex-pe'ri-enced (ŭn'ĕks-pĕr'ī-ĕnst; ŭn'īks-), *adj.* Inexperienced.
un'ex-pired (ŭn'ĕks-pĭrd'; ŭn'īks-), *adj.* Not expired.
un'ex-plained (ŭn'ĕks-plānd'; ŭn'īks-), *adj.* Not explained.
un'ex-plored (ŭn'ĕks-plōrd'; ŭn'īks-), *adj.* Not explored.
un'ex-pressed (ŭn'ĕks-prĕst'; ŭn'īks-), *adj.* Not expressed; not stated.
un-ex'pur-gat'ed (ŭn-ĕks'pĕr-gāt'ĕd; ŭn'ĕks-pŭr'gāt-ĕd; -īd), *adj.* Not expurgated.
un'ex-tin'guished (ŭn'ĕks-tĭng'gwĭsht; ŭn'īks-), *adj.* Not extinguished, or put out.
un-fad'ed (ŭn-fād'ĕd; -īd), *adj.* Not faded.
un-fail'ing (ŭn-fāl'ing), *adj.* 1 Not flagging or waning. 2 Inexhaustible. 3 Infallible.
un-fair' (ŭn-fār'), *adj.* 1 Using tricks; dishonest. 2 Not equitable in business dealings. — **un-fair'ly**, *adv.* — **un-fair'-ness**, *n.*
un-faith'ful (ŭn-fāth'fōol; -f'ī), *adj.* 1 Not observant of vows, allegiance, or duty. 2 Inaccurate; untrustworthy. — **un-faith'-ful-ness**, *n.*
un-fal'ter-ing (ŭn-fōl'tĕr-ing), *adj.* Not faltering; steady.
un-fa-mil'lar (ŭn-fā-mĭl'yĕr), *adj.* Not familiar; strange. — **un-fa-mil'i-ar'i-ty** (ŭn-fā-mĭl'ī-ār'ī-tī; -yār'ī-tī), *n.*
un-fas'ten (ŭn-fās'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become loose; undo; untie.
un-fath'om-a-ble (ŭn-fāth'ŭm-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not to be fathomed. — **un-fath'omed** (-fāth'ŭmd), *adj.*
un-fa'vor-a-ble, **un-fa'vor-a-ble** (-fā'vĕr-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not propitious; adverse; contrary. — **un-fa'vor-a-bly**, **un-fa'vor-a-bly** (-b'lī), *adv.*
un-feel'ing (-fĭ'ing), *adj.* 1 Lacking feeling or sensibility; insensible. 2 Cruel; hard-hearted.

un-feigned' (ŭn-fānd'), *adj.* Not feigned; sincere; genuine. — **Syn.** Wholehearted, heartfelt, hearty.
un-fenced' (ŭn-fĕnst'), *adj.* Not fenced; having no fences.
un-fet'ter (ŭn-fĕt'ĕr), *v. t.* To loose from shackles; unshackle.
un-fet'tered (ŭn-fĕt'ĕrd), *adj.* Not fettered, chained, or shackled.
un-fin'ished (ŭn-fĭn'isht), *adj.* Not finished; incomplete.
un-fit' (ŭn-fĭt'), *v. t.*; **UN-FIT'TED**; **UN-FIT-TING**. To disable; disqualify. — *adj.* Unsuitable; not fitted; imperfectly adapted. — **Syn.** Unmeet, improper, inappropriate, inapt. — **Ant.** Fit. — **un-fit'ness**, *n.*
un-flx' (ŭn-fĭks'), *v. t.* To loosen from a fastening; to detach. — **un-fixed'** (-fĭkst'), *adj.*
un-fledged' (ŭn-fĭld'), *adj.* Not feathered; hence, not fully developed; immature. — **Ant.** Full-fledged.
un-flinch'ing (ŭn-fĭn'chĭng), *adj.* Not flinching or shrinking; unyielding.
un-fold' (ŭn-fōld'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To open the folds of; to expand. 2 To lay open to view.
un-forced' (ŭn-fōrst'), *adj.* Not forced; voluntary.
un-fore-seen' (ŭn-fōr-sĕn'), *adj.* Not foreseen; unexpected.
un-for-get'ta-ble (ŭn-fōr-gĕt'ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be forgotten; enduring in memory.
un-for-giv'a-ble (ŭn-fōr-gĭv'ā-b'l), *adj.* Of a nature that cannot be forgiven; as, the unforgivable sin.
un-formed' (ŭn-fōrmd'), *adj.* Not formed; shapeless; amorphous. — **Syn.** Formless, chaotic. — **Ant.** Formed.
un-for'tu-nate (ŭn-fōr'tŭ-nĭt), *adj.* Unsuccessful; unlucky; attended with misfortune. — *n.* An unfortunate person. — **un-for'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.*
un-found'ed (ŭn-foun'dĕd; -dĭd), *adj.* 1 Not founded, or established. 2 Having no foundation; baseless; as, an unfounded rumor.
un-fre'quent (ŭn-frĕ'kwĕnt), *adj.* Not frequent; infrequent.
un-fre-quent'ed (ŭn-frĕ-kwĕn'tĕd; -tĭd), *adj.* Seldom or never visited by human beings.
un-friend'ly (ŭn-frĕnd'lī), *adj.* Not friendly; hostile.
un-frock' (ŭn-frōk'), *v. t.* To divest of a frock; specif., to deprive (a priest or minister) of the right to exercise the functions of his office.
un-fruit'ful (ŭn-frōot'fōol; -f'ī), *adj.* Not producing fruit or offspring; unproductive. — **Syn.** Barren, sterile. — **Ant.** Fruitful, prolific.
un'ful-filled' (ŭn'fōol-fĭld'), *adj.* Not fulfilled.
un-furl' (ŭn-fŭrl'), *v. t. & i.* To loose from a furled state; to unfold.
un-fur'nished (ŭn-fŭr'nĭsht), *adj.* Not furnished.

- un-gain'ly** (ŭn-gān'ly), *adj.* Clumsy; awkward; uncouth.
- un-gen'er-ous** (ŭn-jěn'ēr-ūs), *adj.* Not generous or liberal; harsh, mean, or the like.
- un-gen'tle** (-jěn't'l), *adj.* 1 Not gentle; rude; harsh. 2 Discourteous; impolite.
- un-glazed'** (-glāzd'), *adj.* Not glazed; also, not furnished with glass, esp. glass windows.
- un-god'ly** (ŭn-gōd'ly), *adj.* Disobedient to God; wicked; impious. — **Syn.** Irreligious, godless, unreligious, nonreligious.
- un-gov'ern-a-ble** (-gŭv'ēr-nā-b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; unbridled. — **Syn.** Unruly, intractable, refractory, recalcitrant, willful, headstrong. — **Ant.** Governable; docile.
- un-grace'ful** (-grās'fŭl; -f'l), *adj.* Not graceful; awkward; clumsy.
- un-gra'cious** (-grā'shūs), *adj.* 1 Unpleasant; unattractive. 2 Not courteous; rude. — **Syn.** Ill-mannered, impolite, discourteous, uncivil. — **Ant.** Gracious.
- un-grate'ful** (-grāt'fŭl; -f'l), *adj.* 1 Not thankful for favors. 2 Unpleasing; disagreeable.
- un-guard'ed** (-gār'dēd; -d'ld), *adj.* Not guarded; as: a Unprotected. b Incautious; careless.
- un'guent** (ŭng'gwēnt), *n.* A salve; ointment, as for sores, burns, etc.
- un'gu-late** (ŭng'gŭ-lāt), *adj.* Having hoofs. — *n.* A hoofed animal, as a cow, horse, hog, rhinoceros, or elephant.
- un-hal'lowed** (ŭn-hāl'ōd), *adj.* Not consecrated; hence, profane; unholy.
- un-ham'pered** (-hām'pērd), *adj.* Not hampered, hindered, or interfered with.
- un-hand'** (ŭn-hānd'), *v. t.* To let go; to loose from the grasp.
- un-hand'some** (ŭn-hān'sŭm), *adj.* Not handsome; as: a Not beautiful; homely. b Discourteous. c Lacking nobility of character; mean; indecorous.
- un-hand'y** (-hān'd'ly), *adj.* Clumsy; awkward; also, inconvenient.
- un-hap'py** (ŭn-hāp'py), *adj.* 1 Unlucky; unfortunate. 2 Sad; sorrowful. 3 Marked by misery, wretchedness, and misfortune. — **Syn.** Infelicitous, inapt, unsuitable, unmeet, improper, unfit. — **Ant.** Happy. — **un-hap'pi-ly**, *adv.* — **un-hap'pi-ness**, *n.*
- un-harmed'** (-hārmd'), *adj.* Not harmed, damaged, or injured.
- un-har'ness** (-hār'nēs; -n'is), *v. t.* To remove the harness from, as from a horse.
- un-hatched'** (-hācht'), *adj.* Not hatched.
- un-health'ful** (ŭn-hēlth'fŭl; -f'l), *adj.* Not healthful; causing ill health.
- un-health'y** (ŭn-hēl'th'ly), *adj.* Not healthy; as: 1 Ill; diseased. 2 Not aiding health; unwholesome.
- un-heard'** (ŭn-hŭrd'), *adj.* 1 Not heard. 2 Not granted a hearing; not permitted to make a defense; unheeded.
- un-heard'-of**, *adj.* Not heard of; unprecedented.
- un-heed'ed** (ŭn-hēd'ēd; -Id), *adj.* Not heeded; disregarded. — **un-heed'ing**, *adj.*
- un-hes'i-tat'ing** (ŭn-hēz'ī-tāt'ing), *adj.* Acting or done without hesitation. — **un-hes'i-tat'ing-ly**, *adv.*
- un-hinge'** (ŭn-hīnj'), *v. t.* 1 To take from the hinges. 2 To unsettle, as one's mind.
- un-hitch'** (ŭn-hīch'), *v. t.* To unfasten; loose.
- un-ho'ly** (ŭn-hō'ly), *adj.* Not holy; profane; wicked.
- un-hon'ored**, **un-hon'oured** (ŭn-ōn'ērd), *adj.* Not honored.
- un-hook'** (ŭn-hōok'), *v. t. & i.* To loose, or become loosed, from a hook.
- un-horse'** (ŭn-hōrs'), *v. t.* To throw from a horse.
- un-hur'ried** (ŭn-hŭr'Id), *adj.* Not hurried; leisurely.
- un-hurt'** (ŭn-hŭrt'), *adj.* Not hurt or harmed.
- u'ni-** (ŭ'nī-). A prefix meaning *one, single, having but one*.
- u'ni-cam'er-al** (ŭ'nī-kām'ēr-āl), *adj.* Having a single legislative house, or chamber.
- u'ni-cel'l'u-lar** (-sēl'ŭ-lēr), *adj.* *Biology.* Of a single cell.
- u'ni-corn** (ŭ'nī-kōrn), *n.* A fabulous animal with one horn.
- un'i-den'ti-fied** (ŭn'ī-dēn'tī-fīd), *adj.* Not identified.
- u'ni-fi-ca'tion** (ŭ'nī-flī-kā'shŭn), *n.* A unifying; unified state.
- u'ni-form** (ŭ'nī-fōrm), *adj.* 1 Having always the same form, manner, or degree; not varying. 2 Of the same form with others; conforming to one rule or mode. — **Syn.** Parallel, homogeneous, similar, like, alike, identical, akin, analogous, comparable; steady, constant, equable; even. — **Ant.** Various; multiform. — *n.* Dress of a particular style worn by persons in the same service, order, etc. — *v. t.* To clothe with a uniform. — **u'ni-form-ly**, *adv.*
- u'ni-form'i-ty** (-fōr'mī-tī), *n.* Uniform state; absence of variation or fluctuation.
- u'ni-fy** (ŭ'nī-fī), *v. t. & i.* To cause to be, or become, one or uniform; to unite. — **Syn.** Consolidate, concentrate, compact.
- u'ni-lat'er-al** (ŭ'nī-lāt'ēr-āl), *adj.* Of, having, on, affecting, or done by, one side only.
- un'im-ag'i-na-ble** (ŭn'ī-māj'ī-nā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be imagined.
- un'im-ag'i-na-tive** (-ī-māj'ī-nā'tīv; -nā-), *adj.* Not imaginative.
- un'im-paired'** (ŭn'īm-pārd'), *adj.* Not impaired, weakened, or damaged.
- un'im-peach'a-ble** (ŭn'īm-pēch'ā-b'l), *adj.* Exempt from liability to accusation; blameless.
- un'im-por'tant** (ŭn'īm-pōr'tānt), *adj.* Not important or significant. — **un'im-por'tance** (-tāns), *n.*
- un'im-proved'** (-īm-prōv'd'), *adj.* Not improved.
- un'in-formed'** (-īn-fōrmd'), *adj.* Not informed.
- un'in-hab'it-a-ble** (-īn-hāb'ī-tā-b'l), *adj.* Not inhabitable.

un'in-hab'it-ed (ŭn'in-hăb'it-ēd; -tīd), *adj.*
Not inhabited.

un'in-i'ti-at'ed (ŭn'in-īsh'it-āt-ēd; -īd), *adj.*
Not initiated.

un'in-jured (ŭn'in-jērd), *adj.* Not injured or harmed.

un'in-spīred (ŭn'in-spīrd'), *adj.* Not inspired.

un'in-struct'ed (-in-strŭk'tēd; -tīd), *adj.*
Not instructed, taught, directed, etc.

un'in-tel'li-gent (-in-tēl'it-jēnt), *adj.* Lacking intelligence; unwise; ignorant.

un'in-tel'li-gi-ble (-in-tēl'it-jī-b'l), *adj.*
Not intelligible; that cannot be understood.

un'in-ten'tion-al (-in-tēn'shŭn-āl; -l), *adj.*
Not intentional. — **un'in-ten'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

un'in-ter-est-ing (ŭn'in-tēr-ēs-tīng; -īs-tīng; -in-trīs-tīng), *adj.* Not interesting.

un'in-ter-rupt'ed (ŭn'in-tēr-rŭp'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* Not interrupted; continuous.

un'in-vit'ed (ŭn'in-vīt-ēd; -īd), *adj.* Not invited.

un'ion (ŭn'yŭn), *n.* 1 The action or an instance of uniting two or more things into one; the state of being so united; junction; coalition. 2 A uniting in marriage. 3 That which is united; something formed by a combination or coalition; as, the Union, the United States of America. 4 A device emblematic of union, used on or as a national flag or ensign. 5 A league or association, esp. a trade-union. 6 Any of various devices for connecting machine parts; a coupling for pipes.

un'ion-ism (-iz'm), *n.* 1 The sentiment of attachment to a union or the federal union. 2 The principles or system of trade-unions. — **un'ion-ist** (-ist), *n.*

un'ion-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To form into, or cause to become a member of, a trade-union.

union jack. [often caps.] A jack or flag consisting of the device emblematic of union; esp., the British national flag.

u-nique (ŭ-nēk'), *adj.* Being without a like or equal; single in kind or excellence. — **Syn.** Singular, strange, peculiar, eccentric, erratic, odd, queer, quaint, outlandish, curious; sole, lone, solitary, separate, particular.

u-ni-son (ŭ-nī-sŭn; -s'n; -zŭn; -z'n), *n.* 1 **Music.** a Sameness or identity in pitch; the interval of a perfect prime. b The condition of being tuned or sounded at the same pitch; as, to sing in *unison* (that is, with all the voices performing the same part, as distinguished from in *harmony*). 2 Harmony; agreement.

u-nit (ŭ-nīt), *n.* 1 A single thing or person as a distinct part of a whole, or a group regarded as an individual member of a larger whole; as, the family is a *unit* of a nation. 2 Any definite amount or quantity used as a standard of measurement. 3 **Math.** The least whole number; one.

u-ni-tar'y (ŭ-nī-tēr'it; esp. Brit., -tēr-ī), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to a unit; characterized by unity. 2 Not divided.

u-ni-te' (ŭ-nīt'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To put or join together so as to make one; to combine; coalesce. 2 To join by a legal or moral bond, as nations by treaty; to join in interest or fellowship. 3 To amalgamate; consolidate. 4 To join in an act; as, all *united* in singing. — **Syn.** Connect, link, associate, relate; co-operate, concur. — **Ant.** Divide; alienate; part.

u-nit'ed (ŭ-nīt-ēd; -īd), *adj.* 1 Combined. 2 In agreement; harmonious.

u-ni-ty (ŭ-nī-tī), *n.* 1 The state of being one; singleness. 2 Concord; accord; harmony. 3 A complex or systematic whole. 4 Continuity without deviation or change; as, *unity* of purpose. 5 The reference of all the elements of a literary or artistic composition to a single main idea; also, the singleness of effect or consistency of style and character secured. 6 **Math.** Any definite quantity or combination of quantities taken as one or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation. — **Syn.** Solidarity, integrity.

u-ni-valve' (ŭ-nī-vālv'), *adj.* Also **u-ni-valved'** (-vālvd'). Having one valve only.

u-ni-valve', *n.* A mollusk shell with one valve, or the mollusk, as a snail or whelk, having such a shell.

u-ni-ver'sal (ŭ-nī-vŭr'sāl; -s'l), *adj.* 1 Including, covering, or affecting the whole or all; unlimited; as, *universal* suffrage. 2 Present everywhere or in all. 3 Used or for use among all, esp. all peoples; as, a *universal* language. 4 In logic, affirming or denying something of every member of a class; — esp. of a proposition; as, "No man knows everything" is a *universal* negative. — **Syn.** General, generic, common. — **Ant.** Particular. — *n.* A universal proposition. — **u-ni-ver'sal-ly**, *adv.*

u-ni-ver-sal'i-ty (ŭ-nī-vŭr'sāl'it-ī), *n.* The quality or the state of being universal, as in range, scope, or appeal.

universal joint or coupling. **Mach.** Any of various joints or couplings permitting swiveling or turning at any angle within defined limits, as in the ball-and-socket joint.

u-ni-verse (ŭ-nī-vŭrs), *n.* All created things viewed as constituting one system or whole; the creation.

u-ni-ver'si-ty (ŭ-nī-vŭr'sīt-ī), *n.* An institution for teaching and study in the higher branches of learning, and empowered to confer degrees in theology, law, medicine, or the arts.

un-just' (ŭn-jŭst'), *adj.* 1 Contrary to justice and right. 2 **Biblical.** Dishonest. — **un-just'ly**, *adv.*

un-kempt' (ŭn-kēmt'), *adj.* 1 Not combed; disheveled. 2 Rough; not refined. — **Syn.** Slovenly, sloppy, slipshod.

un-kind' (ŭn-kīnd'), *adj.* Wanting in kindness or sympathy; cruel; harsh. — **un-kind'ly**, *adv.* — **un-kind'ness**, *n.*

un-knit' (ŭn-nīt'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To undo; unravel. 2 To disunite; disperse.

un-know'ing (ŭn-nō'ing), *adj.* Not knowing; ignorant.

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un-know'ing (ŭn-nō'ing), *adj.* Not knowing; ignorant.

- un-known'** (ŭn-nōn'), *adj.* Not known; as: a Strange; unfamiliar. b Not ascertained. c Incalculable; inexpressible.
- un-lace'** (ŭn-lās'), *v. t. & i.* To loose by undoing the laces; esp., to undo the dress of; to undress.
- un-lade'** (ŭn-lād'), *v. t.* To take the cargo out of; to unload.
- un-la-ment'ed** (ŭn-lā-mēn'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* Not lamented; not grieved for.
- un-latch'** (ŭn-lāch'), *v. t.* To open by lifting the latch.
- un-law'ful** (ŭn-lō'fōl; -f'l), *adj.* Not lawful; illegal.
- un-learn'** (-lŭrn'), *v. t.* To put out of memory or to learn the contrary of (something one has learned).
- un-learn'ed** (ŭn-lŭr'nēd; -nīd), *adj.* 1 Uneducated; illiterate. 2 (*pron.* -lŭrnd'). Not gained by study; not known. — *Syn.* Ignorant, unlettered, untaught, untutored.
- un-leash'** (ŭn-lēsh'), *v. t.* To free from a leash.
- un-leav'ened** (ŭn-lēv'ēnd), *adj.* Not leavened; containing no leaven; as, unleavened bread.
- un-less'** (ŭn-lēs'; ŭn-), *conj.* If not; except that.
- un-let'tered** (ŭn-lēt'ērd), *adj.* Not educated; illiterate. — *Syn.* Ignorant, uneducated, untaught, untutored, unlearned.
- un-like'** (ŭn-līk'), *adj.* Dissimilar; having no resemblance. — *adv.* In a dissimilar manner.
- un-like'ly** (-lī), *adj.* 1 Improbable. 2 Not holding out prospect of success; likely to fail.
- un-lim'ber** (ŭn-līm'bēr), *v. t. & i.* To detach the limber (from), as a gun, and make ready; hence, to get ready for action.
- un-lim'it-ed** (ŭn-līm'īt-ēd; -tīd), *adj.* Not limited, bounded, restricted, etc.
- un-lit'** (ŭn-līt'), *adj.* Not lit.
- un-load'** (ŭn-lōd'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To take the load or cargo from; to discharge or remove (a load or cargo). 2 To relieve from anything troublesome; as, to unload one's mind of worries.
- un-lock'** (ŭn-lōk'), *v. t.* 1 To unfasten, as what is locked. 2 To open; undo; hence, to disclose.
- un-looked'-for**, *adj.* Not foreseen; unexpected.
- un-loose'** (ŭn-lōōs'), *v. t. & i.* To loosen; to set free.
- un-loved'** (ŭn-lŭvd'), *adj.* Not loved.
- un-love'ly** (ŭn-lŭv'lī), *adj.* Not amiable; disagreeable.
- un-luck'y** (-lŭk'), *adj.* 1 Unfortunate; ill-fated. 2 Bringing bad luck; inauspicious.
- un-man'** (-mān'), *v. t.* To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to make womanish. — *Syn.* Unnerve, enervate.
- un-man'age-a-ble** (-mān'j-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not manageable.
- un-man'ly** (-mān'lī), *adj.* Unbecoming a man; effeminate.
- un-man'ner-ly** (-mān'ēr-lī), *adj.* Not mannerly; rude.
- un-marked'** (ŭn-mārkt'), *adj.* Not marked; without noticeable marks of injury, etc.
- un-mar'ried** (-mār'īd), *adj.* Not married.
- un-mask'** (-māsk'), *v. t.* To strip of a mask or disguise; to lay open; expose. — *v. i.* To take off a mask, as at a certain time in a masquerade party; hence, to reveal one's true appearance, character, or the like.
- un-match'a-ble** (-māch'ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be matched, or equaled.
- un-matched'** (-mācht'), *adj.* Not matched; specif., not equaled; unsurpassed.
- un-mean'ing** (-mēn'īng), *adj.* 1 Having no meaning or significance. 2 Not indicating intelligence or sense.
- un-meas'ured** (-mēzh'ērd), *adj.* Not measured; hence, boundless; vast.
- un-meet'** (ŭn-mēt'), *adj.* Not meet, or fit; unsuitable. — *Syn.* Unfit, improper, inappropriate, inapt, unhappy. — *Ant.* Meet.
- un-men'tion-a-ble** (-mēn'shŭn-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not to be mentioned, or spoken of; not of a fit nature to be talked about.
- un-mer'ci-ful** (-mŭr'sī-fōl; -f'l), *adj.* Not merciful; cruel; merciless.
- un-mind'ful** (-mīnd'fōl; -f'l), *adj.* Not mindful; inattentive; heedless. — *Syn.* Forgetful, oblivious. — *Ant.* Mindful; solicitous.
- un'mis-tak'a-ble** (ŭn'mīs-tāk'ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be mistaken; obvious; evident. — *un'mis-tak'a-bly* (-blī), *adv.*
- un-mit'i-gat'ed** (ŭn-mīt'ī-gāt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Not mitigated; not softened or lessened. — *Syn.* Outright, out-and-out.
- un'mo-lest'ed** (ŭn'mō-lēs'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* Not molested.
- un-mor'al** (ŭn-mōr'āl), *adj.* Having no moral perception; neither moral nor immoral.
- un-mov'a-ble** (-mōv'ā-b'l), *adj.* Not movable; immovable.
- un-moved'** (-mōvd'), *adj.* Not moved; firm; unshaken; also, calm; undisturbed.
- un-mu'si-cal** (-mŭ'zī-kāl), *adj.* Not musical.
- un-named'** (ŭn-nāmd'), *adj.* Not named.
- un-nat'u-ral** (ŭn-nāt'ŭ-rāl), *adj.* 1 Contrary to, or acting contrary to, nature or natural instincts. 2 Abnormally cruel; abnormal. — *Syn.* Anomalous, irregular. — *Ant.* Natural. — *un-nat'u-ral-ly*, *adv.*
- un-nec'es-sar'y** (ŭn-nēs'ē-sēr'; *esp. Brit.*, -sēr-ī), *adj.* Not necessary; needless. — *un-nec'es-sar'i-ly*, *adv.*
- un-nerve'** (ŭn-nŭrv'), *v. t.* To deprive of steadiness or mental firmness, esp. by calamity or shock. — *Syn.* Enervate, unnerve.
- un-no'ticed** (ŭn-nō'tīst), *adj.* Not noticed.
- un-num'bered** (ŭn-nŭm'bērd), *adj.* Not numbered, or counted; hence, innumerable.
- un'ob-served'** (ŭn'ōb-zŭrvd'), *adj.* Not observed, or perceived.
- un'ob-struct'ed** (-ōb-strŭkt'ēd; -tīd), *adj.* Not obstructed.

un'ob-tru'sive (ün'ŏb-trōō'siv), *adj.* Not obtrusive, forward, or bold; modest and retiring.

un-oc'cu-pied (ün-ŏk'ū-pīd), *adj.* 1 Empty; vacant. 2 Not employed.

un'of-fend'ing (ün'ŏ-fēn'dīng), *adj.* Not offending, or offensive; esp., harmless; inoffensive.

un'of-fi'cial (ün'ŏ-fīsh'āl), *adj.* Not official, or authoritative.

un-o'pened (ün-ŏ-pēnd), *adj.* Not opened.

un-or'gan-ized (-ŏr'gān-īzd), *adj.* Not organized.

un-or'tho-dox (-ŏr'thō-dōks), *adj.* Not orthodox; not in accord with standard thought, doctrine, method, etc.

un-pack' (ün-pāk'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To separate and remove (things packed). 2 To open and remove the contents of (a trunk, crate, etc.).

un-paid' (ün-pād'), *adj.* Not paid.

un-pal'at-a-ble (-pāl'it-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not palatable; unpleasant to the taste.

un-par'al-leled (-pār'ā-lēld), *adj.* Having no parallel, or equal; unmatched.

un-par'don-a-ble (-pār'd'n-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not admitting of pardon; inexcusable.

un-par-lla-men'ta-ry (ün'pār-lī-mēn'tā-rī), *adj.* Contrary to parliamentary practice.

un-paved' (ün-pāv'd'), *adj.* Not paved.

un-peo'pled (ün-pē'p'ld), *adj.* Unpopulated; uninhabited.

un-per-ceived' (ün'pēr-sēvd'), *adj.* Not perceived, or noticed.

un-per-plexed' (-pēr-plēkst'), *adj.* Not perplexed; unworried.

un-per-turbed' (-pēr-tūrb'd'), *adj.* Not perturbed; not worried, anxious, etc.

un-pin' (ün-pīn'), *v. t.* To unfasten.

un-pit'ied (ün-pīt'īd), *adj.* Not pitied.

un-planned' (ün-plānd'), *adj.* Not planned; hence, unexpected.

un-pleas'ant (ün-plēz'ānt; -nt), *adj.* Not pleasant; disagreeable. — **un-pleas'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **un-pleas'ant-ness**, *n.*

un-pleased' (ün-plēzd'), *adj.* Not pleased; dissatisfied.

un-plowed', un-ploughed' (ün-ploud'), *adj.* Not plowed.

un-pol'ished (-pōl'īst), *adj.* Not polished; as: a Not rubbed smooth. b Not mannerly; rude; impolite.

un-pol-lut'ed (ün'pōl-lūt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Not polluted; hence, clean.

un-pop'u-lar (ün-pōp'ū-lēr), *adj.* Not popular; looked upon or received unfavorably. — **un-pop'u-lar'i-ty** (ün'pōp-ū-lār'ī-tī), *n.*

un-prac'ticed, un-prac'tised (ün-prāk'tīst), *adj.* Not practiced; hence, not skilled; inexperienced.

un-prec'e-dent'ed (-prēs'ē-dēn'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* Having no precedent; novel; new.

un-pre-dict'a-ble (ün'prē-dīk'tā-b'l), *adj.* Not to be predicted; that cannot be foretold.

un-prej'u-diced (ün-prēj'ōō-dīst), *adj.* Not prejudiced; unbiased; impartial.

un-pre-med'i-tat'ed (ün'prē-mēd'ī-tāt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Not premeditated; not planned

beforehand. — **Syn.** Extemporaneous, improvised, impromptu, offhand. — **Ant.** Premeditated.

un'pre-pared' (ün'prē-pārd'), *adj.* Not prepared, as for war or death.

un'pre-tend'ing (-prē-tēn'dīng), *adj.* Devoid of pretension; unassuming.

un'pre-ten'tious (-prē-tēn'shūs), *adj.* Not pretentious, ostentatious, pompous, or the like; simple and in good taste.

un-prin'ci-pled (ün-prīn'sī-p'ld), *adj.* Lacking sound or honorable principles; unscrupulous.

un'pro-duc'tive (ün'prō-dūk'tiv), *adj.* Not productive; not yielding results.

un'pro-fes'sion-al (-prō-fēsh'īm-āl; -l), *adj.* Not conforming to the technical or ethical standards of a profession.

un-prof'it-a-ble (ün-prōf'īt-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not profitable; useless.

un-prom'is-ing (-prōm'īs-īng), *adj.* Not promising; not giving favorable promise.

un'pro-nounce'a-ble (ün'prō-noun'sā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be pronounced; presenting difficulty in correct pronunciation.

un'pro-TECT'ed (-prō-tēk'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* Not protected; unguarded.

un'pro-vid'ed (-prō-vīd'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Not provided; unprepared.

un'pro-voked' (-prō-vōkt'), *adj.* Not provoked; as, an *unprovoked* attack.

un-pruned' (ün-prōōnd'), *adj.* Not pruned, or trimmed.

un-pub'lished (-pūb'īlīst), *adj.* Not published, as in a book.

un-pun'ished (-pūn'īst), *adj.* Not punished.

un-qual'i-fied (ün-kwōl'ī-fīd), *adj.* 1 Not having requisite qualifications. 2 Not modified or restricted by reservations. — **Syn.** Incompetent, incapable. — **Ant.** Qualified.

un-quent'ch'a-ble (-kwēn'chā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be quenched.

un-ques'tion-a-ble (-kwēs'chūn-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Indisputable. 2 Acknowledged as beyond doubt. — **un-ques'tion-a-bly** (-blī), *adv.*

un-ques'tioned (-kwēs'chūnd), *adj.* 1 Not called in question; undoubted. 2 Not interrogated; not examined.

un-qui'et (-kwī'ēt), *adj.* Agitated; disturbed. — **Syn.** Impatient, nervous, restless, uneasy, fidgety. — **Ant.** Quiet.

un'quote' (ün'kwōt'), *v. t.* To end a quotation.

un-rav'el (ün-rāv'ēl; -l), *v. t.* 1 To disentangle; to separate the threads of; to ravel out. 2 To unfold or solve, as a plot. — *v. i.* To become unraveled.

un-read' (ün-rēd'), *adj.* Not read.

un-read'y (ün-rēd'ī), *adj.* Not ready; unprepared.

un-re'al (-rē'āl; -rē'āl), *adj.* Unsubstantial; illusive; fanciful; ideal. — **un-re'al'i-ty** (ün'rē-āl'ī-tī), *n.*

un-rea'son-a-ble (ün-rē'z'n-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Not guided by or in accordance with reason and good sense. 2 Immoderate; exorbi-

tant — **Syn.** Irrational. — **Ant.** Reasonable. — **un-reason-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-reason-a-bly** (ŭn-rē'z'n-ā-blī), *adv.*
un-reason-ing, *adj.* Giving way to emotion without exercising judgment.
un-rec'og-niz'a-ble (ŭn-rēk'ŏg-nīz'ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be recognized. — **un-rec'og-nized** (-nīzd), *adj.*
un-re-cord'ed (ŭn-rē-kŏr'dēd; -dīd), *adj.* Not recorded, esp. officially.
un-re-lect'ing, *adj.* Not reflecting.
un-re-gard'ed (ŭn-rē-gār'dēd; -dīd), *adj.* Not regarded.
un-re-gen'er-ate (-rē-jēn'ēr-īt), *adj.* Being or remaining at enmity with God.
un-re-lat'ed (-rē-lāt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Not related.
un-re-lent'ing (-rē-lēn'tīng), *adj.* 1 Unyielding; inexorable. 2 Not relaxing in speed, pace, etc. — **Syn.** Grim, implacable, relentless, merciless. — **Ant.** Forbearing.
un-re-li'a-ble (-rē-lī'ā-b'l), *adj.* Not reliable.
un-re-lieved (-rē-lēvd'), *adj.* Not relieved.
un-re-mem'bered (-rē-mēm'bērd), *adj.* Not remembered; forgotten.
un-re-mit'ting (-rē-mīt'tīng), *adj.* Continuous; incessant; persevering.
un-re-proved (-rē-prŏvd'), *adj.* Not reproofed, or scolded.
un-re-quit'ed (-rē-kwīt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Not requited.
un-re-served (-rē-zŭrvd'), *adj.* Not reserved, esp. in manner or speech; frank; open. — **un-re-serv'ed-ly** (-zŭr'vēd-lī; -vīd-lī), *adv.*
un-re-sist'ing (-rē-zīs'tīng), *adj.* Not resisting.
un-rest' (ŭn-rēst'), *n.* Disquiet; esp., popular uneasiness with a danger of rebellion.
un-re-straint' (ŭn-rē-strānt'), *n.* Freedom from restraint; license. — **un-re-strained'** (-strānt'), *adj.*
un-re-strict'ed (-rē-strīkt'ēd; -tīd), *adj.* Not restricted.
un-right'eous (ŭn-rī'chŭs), *adj.* 1 Wicked; sinful. 2 Unjust. — **un-right'eous-ness**, *n.*
un-ripe' (ŭn-rīp'), *adj.* Not ripe; immature. — **Ant.** Ripe.
un-ri'valed, **un-ri'valled** (-rī'vāld), *adj.* Having no rival; without a competitor; unequaled.
un-roll' (ŭn-rŏl'), *v. t.* 1 To open (what is rolled). 2 To display; disclose. — *v. i.* To become unrolled.
un-ruf'led (ŭn-rŭf'ld), *adj.* Not ruffled, agitated, or upset. — **Syn.** Imperturbable, nonchalant, cool, composed, collected. — **Ant.** Ruffled, excited.
un-rul'y (ŭn-rŭl'y), *adj.* Not submissive to rule or restraint; turbulent; disorderly. — **Syn.** Ungovernable, intractable, refractory, recalcitrant, willful, headstrong. — **Ant.** Tractable, docile.
un-sad'dle (ŭn-sād'ld), *v. t.* 1 To remove a saddle from. 2 To throw from the saddle.
un-safe' (ŭn-sāf'), *adj.* Not safe; dangerous.

un-said' (ŭn-sēd'), *adj.* Not spoken or expressed in words.
un-sal'a-ble, **un-sale'a-ble** (ŭn-sāl'ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be sold.
un-san'i-tar'y (-sān'ī-tēr'y; esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.* Not sanitary; insanitary.
un-sat-is-fac'to-ry (ŭn'sāt-īs-fāk'tŏ-rī), *adj.* Not satisfactory; failing to give satisfaction.
un-sat'is-fied (ŭn-sāt'īs-fīd), *adj.* Not satisfied.
un-sa'vor-y, **un-sa'vour-y** (ŭn-sā'vēr-ī), *adj.* 1 Tasteless. 2 Unpleasant to taste or smell. 3 Morally offensive.
un-say' (ŭn-sā'), *v. t.* To recant, recall, or retract.
un-scared' (ŭn-skārd'), *adj.* Not scared, or afraid.
un-scathed' (ŭn-skāthd'; -skātht'), *adj.* Not injured; not harmed.
un-schooled' (-ŭn-skŏold'), *adj.* Not schooled; untrained; hence, not artificial; natural.
un'sci-en-tif'ic (ŭn'sī-ēn-tīf'īk), *adj.* Not scientific; not in accord with the principles and methods of science.
un-screw' (ŭn-skrŏō'), *v. t.* To draw the screws from; to loosen by turning.
un-scr'u-pu-lous (ŭn-skrŏō'pŭ-lŭs), *adj.* Having no scruples; unprincipled.
un-seal' (ŭn-sēl'), *v. t.* To break the seal of (a letter, document, etc.); to open.
un-search'a-ble (ŭn-sŭr'chā-b'l), *adj.* Hidden; mysterious; inscrutable.
un-sea'son-a-ble (-sē'z'n-ā-b'l), *adj.* Occurring or done out of the proper season; ill-timed; untimely.
un-sea'soned (-sē'z'nd), *adj.* Not seasoned; lacking age and experience.
un-seat' (ŭn-sēt'), *v. t.* 1 To throw from one's seat. 2 To deprive of the right to sit in a legislative body.
un-see'ing (ŭn-sē'īng), *adj.* Not seeing.
un-seem'ly (-sēm'lī), *adj.* Unbecoming; indecent. — **Syn.** Indecorous, improper, indelicate. — **Ant.** Seemly.
un-self'ish (-sēl'īsh), *adj.* Generous; altruistic. — **un-self'ish-ness**, *n.*
un-set'tle (ŭn-sēt'tl), *v. t.* To move or loosen from a settled position; to displace; disturb. — **Syn.** Disorder, derange, disarrange, disorganize. — **Ant.** Settle.
un-sew' (-sŏ'), *v. t.* To undo (something sewn); to rip.
un-shack'le (ŭn-shāk'ld), *v. t.* To free from shackles.
un-shad'ed (ŭn-shād'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Not shaded.
un-shak'a-ble, **un-shake'a-ble** (ŭn-shāk'ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be shaken; firm.
un-shak'en (-shāk'ēn), *adj.* Not shaken; solid and firm.
un-shav'en (-shāv'ēn), *adj.* Not shaven; hence, hairy.
un-sheathe' (ŭn-shēth'), *v. t.* To draw (as a sword) from its sheath.
un-shed' (ŭn-shēd'), *adj.* Not shed; as, unshed tears.
un-ship' (ŭn-shīp'), *v. t.* 1 To remove

from a ship. 2 *Naut.* To take from its place, as an oar.
un-shod' (ŭn-shōd'), *adj.* Not shod; not wearing shoes.
un-shorn' (ŭn-shōrn'), *adj.* Not shorn.
un-sight'ly (ŭn-sīt'li), *adj.* Not sightly; not good-looking.
un-signed' (ŭn-sīnd'), *adj.* Not signed; having no signature or signatures on it.
un-skilled' (-skīld'), *adj.* Not skilled; inexperienced.
un-skill'ful, un-skil'ful (-skīl'fōl; -f'li), *adj.* Lacking skill; awkward; inexperienced.
un-smil'ing (-smīl'ing), *adj.* Not smiling; grim.
un-sold' (-sōld'), *adj.* Not sold.
un-sol'der (ŭn-sōd'ēr), *v. t.* To disunite (what has been soldered); hence, to sunder.
un'so-phis'ti-cat'ed (ŭn'sō-fīs'tī-kāt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* 1 Not worldly-wise. 2 Ingenuous; innocent. — *Syn.* Natural, simple, naïve, artless. — *Ant.* Sophisticated.
un-sought' (ŭn-sōt'), *adj.* Not sought.
un-sound' (ŭn-sound'), *adj.* 1 Not healthy. 2 Not valid. 3 Not mentally normal. 4 Not firmly made or fixed. 5 Of sleep, not profound. — **un-sound'ness**, *n.*
un-spar'ing (-spār'ing), *adj.* 1 Profuse; lavish. 2 Not merciful or forgiving.
un-speak'a-ble (-spēk'ā-b'l), *adj.* Inexpressible; ineffable; inexpressibly bad. — *Syn.* Unutterable, indescribable. — **un-speak'a-bly** (-b'li), *adv.*
un-spoiled' (-spōild'), *adj.* Not spoiled.
un-spot'ted (-spōt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Not spotted; free from spot or stain; esp., free from moral stain.
un-sta'ble (ŭn-stā'b'l), *adj.* 1 Easily shaken, overthrown, or upset. 2 Inconstant; fickle. 3 Variable in character or condition. 4 *Chem.* Readily decomposing or changing into other compounds. — *Syn.* Capricious. — *Ant.* Stable.
un-stained' (ŭn-stānd'), *adj.* Not stained.
un-stead'y (ŭn-stēd'ī), *adj.* 1 Not firm or fixed. 2 Vacillating; fluctuating. 3 Not uniform or regular. — **un-stead'i-ly**, *adv.* — **un-stead'i-ness**, *n.*
un-stop' (ŭn-stōp'), *v. t.* 1 To remove the stopper from (a bottle, cask, etc.). 2 To free from any obstruction; to open.
un-strap' (-strāp'), *v. t.* To remove or loose a strap from (a box, trunk, etc.).
un-strung' (ŭn-strūng'), *adj.* 1 Having the strings loose or detached. 2 Nervously tired or anxious.
un'sub-dued' (ŭn'sūb-dūd'), *adj.* Not subdued, conquered, or the like.
un'sub-stan'tial (-sūb-stān'shāl), *adj.* Not substantial; hence, visionary.
un'suc-cess'ful (ŭn'sūk-sēs'fōl; -f'li), *adj.* Not successful; meeting with, or resulting in, failure. — **un'suc-cess'ful-ly**, *adv.*
un-suit'a-ble (ŭn-sūt'ā-b'l), *adj.* Not suitable; not fitting; unbecoming. — *Syn.* Unfit, unmeet, improper, inappropriate, inapt, unhappy. — *Ant.* Suitable.
un-suited' (-sūt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Not suited.

un-sul'lied (ŭn-sūl'īd), *adj.* Not sullied, soiled, stained, or the like; as, an *unsullied* reputation.
un-sung' (ŭn-sūng'), *adj.* Not sung; not celebrated in song or verse.
un'sup-port'ed (ŭn'sū-pōr'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* Not supported; as: a Not propped up. b Not backed up; as, *unsupported* evidence. c Not provided with the necessities of life.
un-sure' (ŭn-shōr'), *adj.* Not sure; as: a Not certain; precarious. b Not safe; dangerous. c Not reliable or trustworthy. d Not confident; not assured.
un'sur-passed' (ŭn'sēr-pāst'), *adj.* Not surpassed; not excelled; matchless.
un'sus-pect'ed (-sūs-pēk'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* Not suspected; as: a Not known to exist. b Not under suspicion.
un'sus-pect'ing, *adj.* Not suspecting.
un'sus-pi'cious (ŭn'sūs-pīsh'ūs), *adj.* Not suspicious; unsuspecting.
un-sweet'ened (ŭn-swēt'nd), *adj.* Not sweetened.
un-swept' (ŭn-swēpt'), *adj.* Not swept.
un-swerv'ing (ŭn-swūr'ving), *adj.* Not swerving, as from a course, a plan of action, etc.
un'sym-pa-thet'ic (ŭn'sīm-pā-thēt'ik), *adj.* Not sympathetic; unresponsive. — *Syn.* Uncongenial, discordant, incongruous, incompatible, in consonant; antipathetic, averse. — *Ant.* Sympathetic.
un-taint'ed (ŭn-tān'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* Not tainted, spoiled, sullied, or the like.
un-tak'en (ŭn-tāk'ēn), *adj.* Not taken, captured, seized, or the like.
un-tamed' (ŭn-tāmd'), *adj.* Not tamed; unsubdued.
un-tan'gle (ŭn-tāng'g'l), *v. t.* To disentangle; to free from tangles. — *Syn.* Extricate, disencumber, disembarass.
un-tar'nished (ŭn-tār'nīshd), *adj.* Not tarnished, sullied, or the like.
un-tast'ed (-tās'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* Not tasted.
un-taught' (ŭn-tōt'), *adj.* 1 Uninstructed; ignorant. 2 Natural and spontaneous. — *Syn.* Illiterate, unlettered, uneducated, untutored, unlearned. — *Ant.* Taught.
un-ten'a-ble (ŭn-tēn'ā-b'l; ŭn-tē'nā-), *adj.* Not tenable; not strong enough to resist attack successfully.
un-ten'ant-ed (-tēn'ān-tēd; -tīd), *adj.* Not leased to or occupied by a tenant.
un-thank'ful (ŭn-thāngk'fōl; -f'li), *adj.* Not thankful; not appreciative.
un-think'a-ble (-thīngk'ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be conceived by the mind.
un-think'ing, *adj.* Not heedful; thoughtless.
un-thought'-of' (ŭn-thōt'ōv'), *adj.* Not thought of; not considered.
un-tidy (ŭn-tīdī), *adj.* Not tidy or neat; slovenly.
un-tie' (ŭn-tī'), *v. t.* 1 To loosen (something interlaced or knotted). 2 To free from fastening or restraint; to unloose.
un-til' (ŭn-tīl'; ŭn-), *prep.* Up to the time

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

of. — *conj.* 1 Up to the time that or when. 2 To the point or degree that.
un-time'ly (ŭn-tīm'li), *adj.* Not timely; unseasonable; inopportune; esp., premature. — *Syn.* Forward, advanced, precocious. — *Ant.* Timely.
un-tir'ing (ŭn-tīr'ing), *adj.* Not tiring; not becoming weary. — *Syn.* Indefatigable, tireless, weariless, unwearied, unflagging.
un'to (ŭn'tō; -tō), *prep.* Archaic & Poetic. = **to** (except as introducing infinitives).
un-told' (ŭn-tōld'), *adj.* 1 Not revealed. 2 Not counted; incalculable; vast.
un-touch'a-ble (ŭn-tūch'ā-b'l), *adj.* Forbidden to the touch. — *n.* In India, a person of one of the lowest castes, whose touch is a defilement to members of the higher castes.
un-touched' (-tūcht'), *adj.* Not touched.
un-to'ward (ŭn-tō'erd; -tōrd'), *adj.* 1 Perverse; difficult to manage. 2 Awkward. 3 Inconvenient; vexatious; unlucky. 4 Indecorous.
un-trained' (ŭn-trānd'), *adj.* Not trained.
un-tram'meled, un-tram'melled (ŭn-trām'ēld; -ld), *adj.* Not bound or fettered; hence, free.
un-tried' (ŭn-trīd'), *adj.* Not tried; as: a Not tested. b Not tried in court.
un-trimmed' (-trīmd'), *adj.* Not trimmed.
un-trod' (-trōd'), **un-trod'den** (-trōd'n), *adj.* Not trod; not walked on or trampled down.
un-troubled (ŭn-trūb'ld), *adj.* Not troubled, bothered, worried, or the like.
un-true' (ŭn-trōō'), *adj.* Not true; as: a False; contrary to fact. b Incorrect; inexact. c Disloyal; not faithful.
un-truth' (ŭn-trōōth'), *n.* 1 Want of veracity; mendacity; falsity. 2 A falsehood; a lie. — *Syn.* Misrepresentation. — *Ant.* Truth.
un-truth'ful (-trōōth'fōl; -f'l), *adj.* Not truthful; not in accord with the truth or the fact. — *Syn.* Lying, mendacious, dishonest, deceitful. — *Ant.* Truthful.
un-tu'tored (ŭn-tū'tērd), *adj.* 1 Un-schooled; untaught. 2 Unsophisticated; naïve. — *Syn.* Ignorant, illiterate, unlettered, uneducated, unlearned. — *Ant.* Tutored.
un-twine' (ŭn-twīn'), *v. t.* To unwind.
un-twist' (-twīst'), *v. t.* To separate or disentangle (twisted threads). — *v. i.* To become untwisted.
un-used' (ŭn-ūzd'), *adj.* 1 Not used. 2 Unaccustomed; as, *unused* to such treatment.
un-u'su-al (ŭn-ū'zhōō-āl), *adj.* Uncommon; rare. — **un-u'su-al-ly**, *adv.*
un-ut'ter-a-ble (-ūt'tēr-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Not pronounceable. 2 Inexpressible; unspeakable. — *Syn.* Ineffable, indescribable. — **un-ut'ter-a-bly** (-b'ly), *adv.*
un-var'nished (-vār'nīst), *adj.* Not varnished; hence, not embellished; as, the *unvarnished* truth.

un-var'y-ing (ŭn-vār'īng), *adj.* Not varying.
un-veil' (ŭn-vāl'), *v. t.* To remove a veil from; to disclose. — *v. i.* To remove a veil; to reveal oneself.
un-ver'i-fied (-vēr'ī-fīd), *adj.* Not verified.
un-vexed' (-vēkst'), *adj.* Not vexed, annoyed, irritated, or the like.
un-vis'it-ed, *adj.* Not visited.
un-want'ed (ŭn-wōn'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* Not wanted.
un-war'rant-a-ble (-wōr'ān-tā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be justified or defended; indefensible.
un-war'rant-ed (-wōr'ān-tēd; -tīd), *adj.* Being without warrant, authority, or guarantee.
un-washed' (-wōst'), *adj.* Not washed; esp., not having bathed, or not accustomed to regular bathing.
un-wa'ver-ing (ŭn-wā'vēr-īng), *adj.* Not wavering; as: a Not trembling or flickering. b Not yielding; steadfast; firm.
un-wea'ried (ŭn-wēr'īd), *adj.* Not wearied; hence, indefatigable. — *Syn.* Tireless, weariless, untiring, unflagging.
un-wed' (ŭn-wēd'), *adj.* Also **un-wed'ded** (-wēd'ēd; -īd). Not married; unmarried.
un-weight' (ŭn-wāt'), *v. t. & i.* To shift the larger part of the burden of weight from, as a ski.
un-wel'come (ŭn-wēl'kūm), *adj.* Not welcome; not received gladly.
un-well' (ŭn-wēl'), *adj.* Sick; indisposed; ailing.
un-wept' (ŭn-wēpt'), *adj.* Not mourned; unlamented.
un-whole'some (ŭn-hōl'sūm), *adj.* Not wholesome; as: a Not healthy. b Morally harmful.
un-wield'y (ŭn-wēl'dī), *adj.* 1 Ungainly; awkward. 2 Unmanageably ponderous; bulky and hard to handle.
un-will'ing (ŭn-wīl'ing), *adj.* 1 Loath; reluctant. 2 Done or given reluctantly. — **un-will'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-will'ing-ness**, *n.*
un-wind' (ŭn-wīnd'), *v. t.* 1 To loose or separate (what is wound); to uncoil. 2 To straighten out (what is involved). — **un-wound'** (-wōund'), *adj.*
un-wise' (ŭn-wīz'), *adj.* Not wise; injudicious; foolish. — **un-wise'ly**, *adv.*
un-wit'ting (-wīt'ing), *adj.* 1 Not knowing; unaware. 2 Unintentional. — **un-wit'ting-ly**, *adv.*
un-wont'ed (ŭn-wōn'tēd; -tīd; -wōn'-), *adj.* 1 Unaccustomed; not customarily practiced. 2 Uncommon; unusual.
un-work'a-ble (-wūr'kā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be worked, operated, or put into effect; not practical.
un-world'ly (-wūrl'dī), *adj.* Not worldly; not moved by worldly considerations.
un-wor'thy (-wūr'thī), *adj.* 1 Wanting merit or value. 2 Not deserving. 3 Not fit; unbecoming. — **un-wor'thi-ness**, *n.*
un-wound'ed (-wōōn'dēd; -dīd), *adj.* Not wounded.

un-wrap' (ŭn-răp'), *v. t. & i.* To open or undo, or become undone; to free from wrappings.

un-writ'ten law (-rīt'n). 1 Law originated in custom, not by enactment, as the common law. 2 The custom by which leniency is shown to those guilty of criminal acts in avenging injury from seduction or adultery.

un-yield'ing (-yēl'dīng), *adj.* 1 Not yielding or surrendering. 2 Stubborn; obstinate.

un-yoke' (ŭn-yōk'), *v. t.* To free from a yoke.

up (ŭp), *adv.* 1 In a direction away from the center of the earth; also, into an erect position. 2 From a lower to a superior condition. 3 Into sight, view, or knowledge; into activity. 4 Into a state of completion; to the end or limit; — used as an intensive; as, eat, burn, or dress up. 5 Into nearness or an even position; as, catching up; into a position of tightness or confinement; as, seal up. 6 Aside; by; as, lay up riches. 7 *Baseball.* At bat. 8 *Nautical.* Toward the point from which the wind blows; as, to put the helm up. — *prep.* 1 Up along, through, or on; as, up the flue. 2 Toward the source of or the northern part of; as, up the river. 3 Toward the interior of; as, moving up state. 4 Toward the higher or farther end of; as, up a street. — *adj.* 1 Moving, extending, inclining, or standing, up. 2 Occupying a higher or the highest position or a superior condition. 3 In a state of activity. 4 Advanced in measure or scale; as, prices are up. 5 Well informed; skilled; as, up in the news of the day. 6 Expired; ended; as, your time is up. 7 *Games.* a Ahead or in advance of one's opponent; as, to be one (hole) up in a match. b *Golf.* On the green. — *n.* 1 An ascent or upward course or slope. 2 A rise of fortune. — *v. i.*; **UPPED** (ŭpt); **UP'PING**. To raise or rouse oneself up. — *v. t.* 1 To raise or lift up. 2 *Colloq.* To cause to rise, as prices.

up'pas (ŭ'pās), *n.* Either of two Javanese trees yielding an intensely poisonous milky juice, used as arrow poison; also, the juice.

up-braid' (ŭp-brād'), *v. t. & i.* To blame, scold, or accuse of something evil or disgraceful. — *Syn.* Rate, berate, revile, vituperate, rail. — **up-braid'ing**, *n.*

up'bring'ing (ŭp'brīng'ing), *n.* Rearing; nurture.

up-build' (ŭp-bīld'), *v. t.* To build up.

up'coun'try (ŭp'kūn'trī), *adj.* *Colloq.* Living or located in the interior of a country.

up'grade' (ŭp'grād'), *n.* An upward grade or slope. — (ŭp'grād'), *v. t.* To raise or step up in grade.

up'growth' (-grōth'), *n.* Process or result of growing up; development.

up-beav'al (ŭp-hēv'āl), *n.* Act or instance of upheaving, esp. of part of the earth's

crust; hence, a violent social commotion or agitation.

up-held' (ŭp-hēld'), *past tense & past part.* of **UPHOLD**.

up'hill' (ŭp'hīl'), *n.* An ascent; rising ground. — *adj.* 1 Raised; elevated. 2 Ascending; hence, laborious; difficult. — (ŭp'hīl'), *adv.* Upwards on or as on a hillside.

up-hold' (ŭp-hōld'), *v. t.* 1 To hold up; to raise. 2 To keep erect; support. 3 To aid by approval or encouragement. — *Syn.* Advocate, back, champion. — *Ant.* Contravene; subvert.

up-hol'ster (ŭp-hōl'stēr), *v. t.* 1 To furnish (a room) with hangings, curtains, etc. 2 To stuff (chairs, etc.) and to cover (stuffed parts) with fabric. — **up-hol'ster-er**, *n.*

up-hol'ster-y (ŭp-hōl'stēr-ī), *n.* 1 Room furnishings or fittings made in whole or in part of textile fabrics. 2 Fabrics used for hangings, cushions, furniture coverings, and the like.

up'keep' (ŭp'kēp'), *n.* Act or cost of keeping up, or maintaining; maintenance; also, state of repair.

up'land' (ŭp'lānd'; -lānd), *n.* High land, esp. at some distance from the sea.

up-lift' (ŭp-līft'), *v. t.* 1 To lift or raise aloft; to elevate. 2 To improve the condition of, esp. morally, socially, or intellectually; as, to uplift the drama. — (ŭp-līft'), *n.* An uplifting; as: a An upheaval of the earth. b Improvement in condition of being, thinking, or living; also, a social movement to advance such improvement. — **up-lift'er**, *n.*

up'most (ŭp'mōst), *adj.* Uppermost.

up-on' (ŭ-pŏn'), *prep.* On; — in all its senses.

up'per (ŭp'ēr), *adj.* 1 Being farther up; further above, inland, etc.; also, being higher in rank; superior. 2 [*cap.*] *Geol.* Designating a later part or formation (of a specific geological period). 3 Of clothes, worn outside another garment; also, covering a part of the body above the waist. — *n.* A part that is upper; specif., in shoes, one of the parts of a shoe above the sole.

up'per-class', *adj.* Of, relating to, or characteristic of, a class regarded as socially superior, or the junior and senior classes in a college or secondary school.

up'per-cut' (ŭp'ēr-kūt'), *n.* In boxing, a short-arm swinging blow directed upward. — *v. t. & i.*; *past tense & past part.* **UP'PER-CUT'**; *pres. part.* **UP'PER-CUT'TING**. To strike, or hit, with an uppercut.

upper hand. The advantage; mastery.

Upper House. [*often not caps.*] In a legislature, the house of more restricted membership.

up'per-most (ŭp'ēr-mōst), *adj.* Highest in place, position, rank, power, or the like; upmost.

up'pers (ŭp'ēr-z), *n. sing. & pl.* 1 The parts of a shoe or boot above the sole. 2

Gaiters of cloth buttoned over the ankle.
up'pish (ŭp'pish), *adj.* *Colloq.* Haughty; arrogant.

up-raise' (ŭp-rāz'), *v. t.* To lift up; elevate.

up-rear' (-rēr'), *v. t.* To erect; exalt; bring up.

up-right' (ŭp-rīt'; sometimes also ŭp-rīt'), *adj.* 1 Erect in position, bearing, or carriage. 2 Morally correct; righteous; just. — *Syn.* Honest, conscientious, scrupulous, honorable. — *adv.* Uprightly; erectly; vertically. — (ŭp-rīt'), *n.* 1 Upright or perpendicular position. 2 Something that stands upright, or vertical. — **up-right'ness**, *n.*

up-ris'ing (ŭp-rīz'ing; ŭp-rīz'-), *n.* An insurrection; revolt. — *Syn.* Rebellion, revolution, mutiny.

up-roar' (ŭp-rōr'), *n.* Tumult. — *Syn.* Din, pandemonium, babel, hubbub, racket.

up-roar'i-ous (ŭp-rōr'ī-ŭs), *adj.* Making, or accompanied by, uproar, or noise and tumult.

up-root' (ŭp-rōt'), *v. t.* To tear up by the roots; hence, to get completely rid of. — *Syn.* Eradicate, extirpate, exterminate, wipe out. — *Ant.* Establish; inseminate.

up-set' (ŭp-sēt'), *adj.* 1 Overturned; capsized. 2 Mentally disturbed; worried. — *v. t.*; *past tense & past part.* UP-SET'; *pres. part.* UP-SET'TING. 1 To overturn or capsize; also, to unsettle; disarrange. 2 To disturb; worry. — *Syn.* Overthrow, subvert; agitate, perturb, disquiet, discompose, fluster, flurry. — *v. i.* To become upset; to capsize. — (ŭp'sēt'), *n.* 1 An upsetting, or state of being upset. 2 A derangement of plans or ideas; also, physical illness or disorder.

up'shot' (ŭp'shōt'), *n.* Final issue; conclusion. — *Syn.* Outcome, result, consequence, effect, aftereffect, event, aftermath, sequel.

up'side' (ŭp'sīd'), *n.* The upper side.

upside down. With the upper part undermost; hence, in confusion; topsy-turvy.

up'stage' (ŭp'stāj'), *adv.* Toward or at the rear of the stage. — *adj.* Of or relating to the rear of the stage; hence, *Colloq.*, snobbish.

up'stairs' (ŭp'stārz'), *adv.* Up the stairs; in or toward an upper story; to a higher position. — (ŭp'stārz'), *adj.* Being above stairs; of or relating to an upper story; as, an *upstairs* room. — *n.* The part of a building above the ground story.

up-stand'ing (ŭp-stān'ding), *adj.* Erect; hence, straightforward; honest.

up-start' (ŭp-stārt'), *v. i.* To start up.

up'start' (ŭp'stārt'), *n.* A person who has risen, as by acquisition of wealth, above the station in which he was born; — used contemptuously. — *adj.* Characteristic of, or of the nature of, an upstart.

up'stream' (ŭp'strēm'), *adv.* At or toward a location nearer the source of a stream.

up-to-date', *adj.* Extending to the present time; abreast of the times in style, information, etc.

up'town' (ŭp'toun'), *adv.* To or in the upper part of town. — (ŭp'toun'), *adj.* Situated in, or belonging to, the upper part of a town or city.

up-turn' (ŭp-tŭrn'), *v. t. & i.* 1 To overturn, as earth in digging or plowing. 2 To turn upward. — (ŭp'tŭrn'), *n.* A turn upward, as toward better business conditions, higher prices, etc.

up'ward (ŭp-wērd), *adv.* 1 In a direction from lower to higher. 2 Toward the source or origin. 3 Toward a higher degree, rank, position, etc. 4 In the upper part of the body; toward the head. 5 Toward later years, esp. of age; as, from his youth *upward*. 6 Indefinitely more; above or over. — *adj.* Directed or moving toward, or situated in, a higher place.

up'wards (-wērdz), *adv.* Upward.

upwards of. More than; in excess of.

u-rae'mi-a (ŭ-rē'mī-ā), *u-rae'mic.* Variants of UREMIA, UREMIC.

u-ra-nal'y-sis (ŭ-rā-nāl'ī-sīs), *n.* = URINALYSIS.

u-ra-ni-um (ŭ-rā'nī-ŭm), *n.* *Chem.* A heavy, hard, white metallic radioactive element from which plutonium for the atom bomb was produced.

U-ra-nus (ŭ-rā-nŭs), *n.* *Astronomy.* One of the most distant known major planets, nearly 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun.

ur'ban (ŭr'bān), *adj.* Characteristic of, constituting, or relating to, a city or town.

ur-bane' (ŭr-bān'), *adj.* Courteous; polite. — *Syn.* Suave, smooth, diplomatic, bland, politic. — *Ant.* Rude; clownish; bucolic.

ur-ban'i-ty (-bān'ī-tī), *n.* Courtesy; politeness.

ur'chin (ŭr'chīn), *n.* A pert or mischievous boy.

u-re'a (ŭ-rē'ā; ŭ-rē-ā), *n.* A soluble, crystalline nitrogenous compound, the chief solid constituent of urine.

u-re-mi-a, **u-rae'mi-a** (ŭ-rē'mī-ā); *n.* *Med.* Accumulation in the blood of constituents which should have passed off in the urine, producing a poisoned condition. — **u-re'mic**, **u-rae'mic** (-mīk), *adj.*

u-re'ter (ŭ-rē'tēr), *n.* The duct that carries the urine from a kidney to the bladder.

u-re'thra (ŭ-rē'thrā), *n.*; *pl.* URETHRAE (-thrē) or URETHRAS (-thrāz). The canal which in most mammals carries off the urine from the bladder and in the male also serves as a genital duct.

urge (ŭrj), *v. t.* 1 To plead, ask, or demand earnestly. 2 To force to go faster; as, to *urge* on a horse; to press forward vigorously; as, to *urge* a scheme. — *v. i.* To press a charge, argument, or the like, earnestly. — *n.* Act of urging; also, a force or impulse that urges. — *Syn.* Desire, lust, passion.

ur'gen-cy (ŭr'jēn-sī), *n.* Quality or state of being urgent; as, the *urgency* of his need.

ur'gent (ŭr'jěnt), *adj.* Urging; pressing; calling for immediate attention. — **ur'-gent-ly**, *adv.*

u'ric (ŭ'rĭk), *adj.* Of or relating to urine; obtained from urine; as, **uric acid**, a white, odorless, nearly insoluble acid present in small quantity in urine.

u'ri-nal (ŭ'rĭ-nāl), *n.* 1 A vessel for holding urine. 2 A building or enclosure for urinating.

u'ri-nal'y-sis (ŭ'rĭ-nāl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* Chemical analysis of the urine, esp. for detecting diseases.

u'ri-nar'y (ŭ'rĭ-nēr'ĭ; *esp. Brit., -nēr-ĭ*), *adj.* 1 Relating to, occurring in, or designating, the organs for the excretion and removal of urine. 2 Of, relating to, or for, urine. — *n.* A urinal.

u'ri-nate (ŭ'rĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To discharge urine.

u'rine (ŭ'rĭn), *n.* In mammals, a fluid waste material from the kidneys.

urn (ŭrn), *n.* 1 A vessel of various forms, usually a vase with a pedestal; specif., one used to hold the ashes of the dead. 2 A closed vessel with a heating device and a spout, used for making and serving coffee, tea, etc.

Ur'sa Ma'jor (ŭr'sā mā'jōr); *gen.* **UR'SAE MA-JO'RIS** (ŭr'sē mā-jō'rĭs). The most conspicuous of the northern constellations. It contains the stars which form the Big Dipper. Called also *Great Bear*.

Ur'sa Mi'nor (ŭr'sā mī'nōr); *gen.* **UR'SAE MI-NO'RIS** (ŭr'sē mī-nō'rĭs). The Little Bear (sometimes also the Little Dipper), the constellation including the north pole, and the North Star, or polestar (Polaris), situated in the tip of the tail of the Bear.

ur'sine (ŭr'sĭn; -sĭn), *adj.* Of or like a bear; belonging to bears.

Ur'su-line (ŭr'sŭ-lĭn; -lĭn), *n.* A nun of a religious order founded about 1537 and having **St. Ur'su-la** [ŭr'sŭ-lā] for its patroness.

ur'ti-ca'ri-a (ŭr'tĭ-kā'rĭ-ā), *n.* An inflammatory disease of the skin, accompanied with itching; hives.

us (ŭs), *personal pron.* Objective case of **WE**.

us'a-ble (ŭz'ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 That can be used. 2 That is convenient and practicable for use.

us'age (ŭs'ĭ; ŭz'ĭ), *n.* 1 Habitual method of doing or acting; long-continued practice. 2 Treatment; as, a car that has seen hard *usage*. 3 Customary use, as of a word in a particular meaning. — **Syn.** Custom, habit, habitude, wont; form, convention.

use (ŭz), *v. t.* 1 To make use of, esp. habitually. 2 To avail oneself of; to employ. 3 To behave toward; to treat; as, to *use* a horse cruelly. 4 To partake of; also, to smoke (tobacco). 5 To accustom; as, he was *used* to hardship. — **Syn.** Utilize, apply. — *v. i.* To be accustomed; as, he *used* to ride daily.

use (ŭs), *n.* 1 Act of using, or employing,

anything, or condition of being used; employment; as, the *use* of a pencil. 2 The fact of being used, or employed, habitually; usage. 3 A practice, habit, or custom. 4 Occasion to use, or employ; as, he had no more *use* for it. 5 Method of using; as, he knew the *use* of that tool. 6 Usefulness; utility; also, the end served; the object; as, he put his skill to good *use*. 7 *Law.* Enjoyment of property consisting in its employment, occupation, exercise, etc. 8 *Law.* Advantage; benefit, esp. from property, such as a trust, the legal title to which is vested in some other person or body. — **Syn.** Wont; service, profit, account, avail.

use'a-ble (ŭz'ā-b'l), *Variant of* **USABLE**.

use'ful (ŭs'fŭl; -f'l), *adj.* Being of use; serviceable; helpful; having utility; advantageous. — **use'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **use'ful-ness**, *n.*

use'less (ŭs'lēs; -lĭs), *adj.* Having, or being of, no use; unserviceable; ineffectual or inefficient. — **use'less-ly**, *adv.* — **use'less-ness**, *n.*

us'er (ŭz'ēr), *n.* One that uses.

ush'er (ŭsh'ēr), *n.* An official or servant in charge of a door at a court, hall, chamber, or the like; also, a person who escorts people to their seats in a church, theater, etc. — *v. t.* To introduce or escort in the manner of an usher, forerunner, or har-binger.

u'su-al (ŭ'zhŭ-āl), *adj.* Such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events; ordinary. — **Syn.** Customary, habitual, wonted, accustomed. — **u'su-al-ly**, *adv.*

u'su-fruct (ŭ'zŭ-frŭkt), *n.* *Law.* The right to use and enjoy the benefits and profits of a property belonging to another without impairing the property.

u'su-rer (ŭ'zhŭ-rēr), *n.* A moneylender.

u-su'ri-ous (ŭ-zhŭr'ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* 1 Practicing usury; asking or taking exorbitant interest for the use of money. 2 Of the nature of usury; as, a *usurious* rate of interest on a loan.

u-surp' (ŭ-zŭrp'; -sŭrp'), *v. t.* To seize and hold by force and without right, as an office, privilege, power, etc. — **Syn.** Arrogate, pre-empt, appropriate, confiscate. — **Ant.** Abdicate. — **u-surp'er** (ŭ-zŭrp'ēr; -sŭrp'ēr), *n.*

u-sur-pa'tion (ŭ'zēr-pā'shŭn; ŭ'sēr-), *n.* Forcible seizure, without right, or position, power, etc.

u'su-ry (ŭ'zhŭ-rĭ), *n.* 1 The lending of money with an interest charge for its use. 2 An exorbitant rate or amount of interest charged.

u-ten'sil (ŭ-těn'sĭl; -s'l), *n.* 1 An instrument or vessel, esp. one used in a kitchen or dairy. 2 Any useful tool or implement.

u'ter-ine (ŭ'tēr-ĭn; -ĭn), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to the uterus, or womb. 2 Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

u'ter-us (ŭ'tēr-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **UTERI** (-ĭ). In female mammals, an organ in the body for

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏlt, cōnnect; fŏod,

containing, and usually for nourishing, the young during the development previous to birth; womb.

u·til'·i·tar'·i·an (ū·tī'·l·tār'·ī·ān; ū'tīl-), *adj.*
1 Of or relating to utility; aiming at utility as distinguished from beauty, ornament, etc. 2 Of or relating to utilitarianism. — *n.* A person who believes in utilitarianism.

u·til'·i·tar'·i·an·ism (-īz'm), *n.* The doctrine that one's conduct should be determined by the usefulness of its results; esp., the doctrine that the greatest good of the greatest number should be the main consideration in making a choice of actions.

u·til'·i·ty (ū·tī'·l·tī), *n.* 1 Usefulness. 2 In economics, the power of a good or service to satisfy human wants. 3 Happiness; the greatest good or happiness of the greatest number, — the foundation of utilitarianism.

u·ti·lize (ū'tī·līz), *v. t.* To make use of; to turn to profitable account or use. — *Syn.* Use, employ, apply. — **u·ti·li·za'tion** (-lī-zā'shūn; -lī-zā'-), *n.*

ut'most (ūt'mōst; -mūst), *adj.* 1 Most distant or remote. 2 Of the highest degree, quantity, number, etc.; greatest. — *n.* The most possible; the uttermost.

U·to'pi·a (ū·tō'pī·ā), *n.* 1 An imaginary island described in Sir Thomas More's *Utopia* (1516), enjoying perfection in government, law, social regulation, etc. 2

[often not cap.] Any place of ideal perfection; also, any impracticable scheme of social regeneration.

U·to'pi·an (ū·tō'pī·ān), *adj.* Of, relating to, or like Utopia; hence [often not cap.], ideal; visionary. — *n.* 1 One who lives in Utopia. 2 [not cap.] A visionary.

u'tri·cle (ū'trī·k'l), *n.* A little sac or vesicle.

ut'ter (ūt'ēr), *adj.* 1 Complete; total; as, utter ruin. 2 Unconditional; unqualified; as, an utter refusal.

ut'ter (ūt'ēr), *v. t.* 1 To put in circulation, as money or currency; — often used specif. of counterfeit money, forged notes, and the like. 2 To give public expression to; to speak; pronounce. 3 To reveal; disclose; divulge. — *Syn.* Vent, voice, broach, air, ventilate.

ut'ter·ance (ūt'ēr·āns), *n.* 1 An uttering; as: a The putting into circulation of counterfeit money, etc. b Manner or power of expressing oneself. 2 That which is uttered, spoken, etc.

ut'ter·most (ūt'ēr·mōst; -mūst), *adj.* Extreme; utmost. — *n.* The utmost.

u·vu·la (ū·vū·lā), *n.*; *pl.* -LAS (-lāz) or -LAE (-lē). *Anatomy.* The soft lobe hanging at the back of the mouth.

u·vu·lar (-lēr), *adj.* Of or relating to the uvula.

ux·o'ri·ous (ūks·ō'rī·ūs; ūg·zō'-), *adj.* Excessively devoted or submissive to one's wife.

V

va·can·cy (vā'kān·sī), *n.* 1 A vacating, as of an office or position. 2 State of being vacant. 3 A vacant office, position, tenancy, etc. 4 The period during which an office, position, etc., stands vacant. 5 Empty space; void.

va·cant (vā'kānt), *adj.* 1 Not occupied; as, a vacant room. 2 Empty; as, a vacant space. 3 Free from business or care; leisure; as, a few vacant hours. 4 Foolish; brainless; as, a vacant stare, laugh. — *Syn.* Blank, void, vacuous. — **va·cant·ly**, *adv.*

va·cate (vā'kā), *v. t.* 1 To annul; to make void; as, to vacate a charter. 2 To make vacant, as an office or house; also, to give up the occupancy of. — *Syn.* Abrogate, avoid, quash. — *v. i.* To vacate an office, post, etc.

va·ca'tion (vā·kā'shūn; vā-), *n.* A period of rest from work of any kind; a holiday; rest.

va·ca'tion·ist (-īst), *n.* A person taking a vacation.

vac'ci·nate (vāk'sī·nāt), *v. t.* To inoculate with germs causing a light attack of a disease, as smallpox, in order to prevent a serious attack of the same disease; hence, to inoculate with any virus, esp. as a preventive measure.

vac'ci·na'tion (-nā'shūn), *n.* Act, art, or practice of vaccinating.

vac'cine (vāk'sēn; -sīn), *n.* A substance containing the germs of cowpox, used in vaccination against smallpox; hence, any substance, usually containing bacteria, for injection into the human body to cause an immunity to a disease.

vac'il·late (vās'ī·lāt), *v. i.* 1 To waver; totter; hence, to fluctuate; oscillate. 2 To waver in mind or feeling. — *Syn.* Hesitate, falter. — **vac'il·la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

va·cu'·i·ty (vā·kū'ī·tī), *n.* 1 An empty space; vacancy. 2 Emptiness; hollowness. 3 Vacancy of mind; mental emptiness or inactivity. 4 A foolish remark.

vac'u·ous (vāk'ū·ūs), *adj.* 1 Empty. 2 Dull; stupid; inane. — *Syn.* Vacant, blank, void.

vac'u·um (vāk'ū·ūm), *n.*; *pl.* VACUUMS (-ūmz) or VACUA (-ā). 1 A space entirely empty of matter; hence, a space almost exhausted of air by an air pump. 2 A void; gap. — *Syn.* Cavity, hole, hollow, pocket. — *adj.* 1 Of, relating to, or used in producing a vacuum. 2 Operated by suction or by a device producing a partial vacuum; as, vacuum cleaner, vacuum pump. 3 Exhausted or partly exhausted of air or gas; as, vacuum bottle, a double-walled bottle with a vacuum between the outer and inner walls, used to keep liquids, etc., cold or hot; vacuum tube, a sealed tube with the

gas inside exhausted to a pressure low enough to permit the passage of electric discharges between metallic electrodes projecting into the tube from the outside, used esp. in radios; also, *Radio, etc.*, an electron tube (**vacuum valve**).

va'de me'cum (vā'dē mē'kūm). A book, etc., carried as a constant companion; hence, a manual.

vag'a-bond (vāg'ā-bōnd), *adj.* 1 Wandering; homeless. 2 Of, characteristic of, or leading the life of a vagrant or tramp; hence, unsettled and irresponsible. — *n.* A vagrant; tramp; *Colloq.*, a scamp; a rascal. — **vag'a-bond'age** (-bōn'dij), *n.*

va-gar'y (vā-gār'y; -gār'ī), *n.* An odd or fantastic idea, action, or the like; a whim; caprice. — *Syn.* Freak, whimsey.

va-gi'na (vā-jī'nā), *n.*; *pl.* -NAE (-nē) or -NAS (-nāz). In female mammals, a canal that leads out from the uterus.

vag'i-nate (vāj'ī-nāt), *adj.* Invested with a sheath or sheathing part; as, the *vaginate* culm of grasses.

va'gran-cy (vā'grān-sī), *n.* The quality, condition, or fact of being a vagrant; also, a vagrant act, notion, etc.

va'grant (vā'grānt), *n.* An idle wanderer, esp. one without a settled habitation; vagabond. — *adj.* 1 Of, relating to, or characteristic of a vagrant. 2 Wandering; nomad. 3 Following no fixed course; capricious; as, *vagrant* thoughts. — *Syn.* Itinerant.

vague (vāg), *adj.* 1 Not clear, definite, exact, distinct, or the like; indefinite, indistinct, or hazy. 2 Not clearly felt or analyzed; as, a *vague* unrest. — *Syn.* Obscure, dark, enigmatic, ambiguous, equivocal. — *Ant.* Definite; specific; lucid. — **vague'ly**, *adv.* — **vague'ness**, *n.*

vain (vān), *adj.* 1 Of no real value; useless; worthless. 2 Futile; as, *vain* efforts. 3 Conceited. — *Syn.* Idle, empty, hollow; fruitless; proud, vainglorious. — **vain'ly**, *adv.*

vain'glo'ri-ous (vān'glō'rī-ūs), *adj.* Feeling or showing undue pride in one's own deeds, position, wealth, etc.; boastful. — *Syn.* Proud, vain.

vain'glo'ry (vān'glō'rī), *n.* Excessive pride in one's own deeds, as shown in undue elation, boasting, etc.

val'ance (vāl'āns), *n.* Drapery hanging from an edge, as of an altar table; specif., a short decorative drapery across the top of a window.

vale (vāl), *n.* *Poetic.* A valley.

va'le (vāl'ē), Farewell; a farewell.

val'e-dic'tion (vāl'ē-dīk'shūn), *n.* A farewell.

val'e-dic-to'ri-an (-dīk-tō'rī-ān), *n.* In American colleges and high schools, the student of the graduating class who pronounces the valedictory oration at commencement, usually the student who ranks first in scholarship.

val'e-dic'to-ry (-dīk'tō-rī), *adj.* Bidding farewell; delivered as a valediction; as,

Washington's *val'dictory* address. — *n.* A valedictory oration.

va'lence (vāl'ēns), *n.* Also **va'l'en-cy** (-lēn-sī). *Chem.* The degree of combining power of an element (or radical) as shown by the number of atomic weights of hydrogen, chlorine, sodium, or the like, with which the atomic weight of the element will combine, or for which it can be substituted, or with which it can be compared.

Va'l'en'ciennes' (vāl'ēn'syēn'; vāl'ēn'sī-ēnz'), *n.* A type of fine bobbin lace formerly made at Valenciennes, France.

val'en-tine (vāl'ēn-tīn), *n.* 1 A sweetheart to whom one pays his respects on **Saint Valentine's Day** (February 14). 2 A greeting card sent, traditionally anonymously, on Saint Valentine's Day.

va-le'ri-an (vāl'ērī-ān), *n.* A perennial herb with broad flat-topped clusters of flowers, the dried rootstock and roots of which constitute a drug used as a sedative; also, the drug.

val'et (vāl'ēt; -It; vāl'ā), *n.* 1 A male personal attendant. 2 An attendant, as in a hotel, who performs for the patrons the services of a manservant. — *v. t. & i.*; **VAL'ET-ED**; **VAL'ET-ING**. To serve as a valet.

va'let' de cham'bre (vāl'ē d' shān'br'), *A* valet.

val'e-tu'di-nar'i-an (vāl'ē-tū'dī-nārī-ān), *n.* A person of weak or sickly constitution. — *adj.* Sickly; infirm.

val'iant (vāl'yānt), *adj.* 1 Stouthearted; brave. 2 Performed with valor; heroic. — *Syn.* Valorous, doughty, courageous, bold, audacious, dauntless, undaunted, intrepid. — *Ant.* Timid; dastardly. — **val'iant-ly**, *adv.*

val'id (vāl'īd), *adj.* 1 Founded on truth or fact; capable of being justified or defended; as, a *valid* argument. 2 Having legal force. — *Syn.* Sound, convincing, telling. — *Ant.* Fallacious.

val'i-date (vāl'ī-dāt), *v. t.* 1 To make valid, or legally binding. 2 To confirm. — *Syn.* Authenticate, substantiate, verify, corroborate. — *Ant.* Invalidate.

va-ld'i-ty (vāl'ī-tī), *n.* Quality, condition, or fact of being valid.

va-lise' (vālēs'; esp. *Brit.*, -lēz'), *n.* A traveling bag.

val'ley (vāl'ī), *n.* 1 A long depression between bluffs or ranges of hills or mountains. 2 A gutter or channel at the meeting place of two slopes of a roof.

val'or, val'our (vāl'ēr), *n.* Personal bravery. — *Syn.* Heroism, prowess, gallantry. — **val'or-ous** (-ūs), *adj.*

val'or-i-za'tion (vāl'ēr-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* A governmental act or process planned to fix a market value or price for a commodity, as by keeping a purchasing fund or by loaning money to producers and thus enabling them to hold their products.

valse (vāls; vōls), *n.* *Music.* A waltz.

val'u-a-ble (vāl'ū-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Having money value. 2 Having great money value; as, a *valuable* painting. 3 Highly

useful; precious. — **Syn.** Invaluable, priceless, costly, expensive, dear. — **n.** A precious possession; a thing of value.

val'u-a'tion (vāl'ū-ā'shūn), **n.** 1 Estimate of value; appraisal; as, the valuation of an estate. 2 The value as estimated; appraised price.

val'ue (vāl'ū), **n.** 1 A fair return in money, goods, or services, for something exchanged. 2 The worth of a thing; market price, purchasing power, or estimated worth. 3 Precise meaning or shade of meaning; as, the value of a word. 4 Distinctive quality of sound in speech; as, phonetic value. 5 Luminosity of a color; brilliance; hence, in painting, the relation of one detail in a picture to another with respect to lightness or darkness. 6 In business use, a valuable consideration, as in the phrase *for value received*, used on notes. 7 **Music.** The relative length of a tone or note; as, a quarter note has the value of two eighth notes. — **v. t.**; **VAL'UED** (-ūd); **VAL'U-ING** (-ū-ing).

1 To estimate the value of; to appraise. 2 To rate according to usefulness, serviceableness, etc. 3 To hold in high esteem; to prize. — **Syn.** Evaluate, assess, assay; treasure, appreciate, cherish. — **val'ue-less**, **adj.**

val'ued (vāl'ūd), **adj.** Highly esteemed; prized.

val'vate (vāl'vāt), **adj.** 1 Having valves or valvelike parts. 2 **Bot.** Meeting at the edges without overlapping; — of sepals or petals in the bud.

valve (vālv), **n.** 1 **Anatomy.** A structure that temporarily closes a passage or that permits movement in one direction only; as, the valves of the heart. 2 **Bot.** One of the pieces into which a splitting capsule or pod separates. 3 **Mach.** Any device by which the flow of liquid, gas, etc., may be regulated, by a movable part that either opens or obstructs passage; also, the movable part of such a device. 4 **Music.** A device in horns, trumpets, etc., for quickly varying the tube length in order to change the fundamental tone by some definite interval. 5 **Zool.** One of the separable pieces, usually hinged, of which the shell of clams, oysters, mussels, barnacles, etc., consists.

val'vular (vāl'vū-lēr), **adj.** 1 Of or relating to a valve or valves; specif., **Med.**, of or relating to the valves of the heart. 2 Opening by valves.

va-moose' (vā-mōōs'), **v. i.** **Slang.** To leave or go away quickly.

vamp (vāmp), **n.** 1 The part of a boot or shoe above the sole and welt and in front of the ankle seam; an upper. 2 Something vamped or patched up. — **v. t.** To provide, as a shoe, with a new vamp; to patch up.

vamp (vāmp), **n.** **Slang.** A woman who vamps men. — **v. t.** **Slang.** To beguile or allure by one's personal attractions.

vamp'ire (vāmp'īr), **n.** 1 In folklore, a night-wandering, bloodsucking ghost. 2

A person who preys on other people; esp., a woman who uses her personal attractiveness to lure her lover to his ruin. 3 Also **vampire bat.** A South American bat that sucks the blood of animals, including man; also, any of several bats erroneously supposed to suck blood.

van (vān), **n.** The front of an army, fleet, or advancing body; esp., the leading unit in a military formation; hence, those at the front of any line, movement, etc.

van (vān), **n.** A large covered vehicle for moving furniture, etc.; also, in British use, a closed railway car.

va-na'di-um (vā-nā'dī-ūm), **n.** **Chem.** A soft, ductile metallic element.

vanadium steel. Steel alloyed with vanadium for strengthening it.

Van'dal (vān'dāl), **n.** 1 One of a Germanic people who overran Gaul, Spain, and northern Africa, and in 455 sacked Rome. 2 [usually not cap.] One who willfully mars or destroys works of art, etc.

van'dal-ism (-īz'm), **n.** Reckless destructiveness; the willful smashing of works of art, etc.

Van-dyke' (vān-dīk'), **adj.** Of or relating to the style of Van Dyck (or Vandyke), the Flemish painter. — **n.** A trim, pointed beard (**Vandyke beard**), such as those often seen in pictures by Van Dyck.

vane (vān), **n.** 1 A device attached to some high object to show the way the wind blows; a weathercock. 2 Any flat extended surface attached to an axis and moved by the wind; as, the vanes of a windmill; hence, a fixture revolving in a manner resembling this, and moving in or by water, air, or any fluid; as, the vanes of a propeller.

van'guard' (vān'gārd'), **n.** 1 **Mil.** The troops that march at the front of an army; van. 2 A person who, or that which, is at the forefront.

va-nil'la (vā-nīl'ā), **n.** A tropical American climbing orchid with beanlike pods; also, the pods of this plant, or a flavoring extract made from them.

van'ish (vān'īsh), **v. i.** To pass from sight or existence; to disappear utterly.

van'i-ty (vān'ī-tī), **n.** 1 That which is vain, empty, or useless; a futile thing. 2 Quality or fact of being vain, useless, or futile; futility. 3 The quality of being vain, or conceited; also, conceit. 4 In full, **vanity box or case.** A small box containing facial cosmetics, a mirror, powder puff, and the like. — **Syn.** Pride, vainglory.

van'quish (vāng'kwīsh; vān'-), **v. t.** To overcome in battle; hence, to suppress; get the better of. — **Syn.** Conquer, defeat, beat, lick, subdue, subjugate, reduce, surmount, overthrow, rout.

van'tage (vān'tāj), **n.** 1 Superiority in position, equipment, etc.; also, a position or condition of affairs giving an advantage. 2 A favorable opportunity; a chance.

van'ward (vān'wērd), **adj.** Being on, or toward, the van, or front.

vap'ld (vǎp'ld), *adj.* Having lost its spirit, life, or zest; insipid; hence, dull; spiritless. — *Syn.* Flat, banal, wishy-washy, inane.

va'por, va'pour (vā'pēr), *n.* 1 Fine, separated particles floating in the air and clouding it, as steam, fog, smoke, etc. 2 In physics, any substance in the gaseous state, thought of with some reference to the liquid or solid form. 3 Something unsubstantial or fleeting. 4 *pl. Obs.* Melancholy; the blues. — *v. i.* To rise in, or pass off as, vapor; to send forth steam, fumes, etc. — **va'por-y, va'pour-y**, *adj.*

va'por-ing, va'pour-ing (vā'pēr-ing), *n.* Idle, boastful, or high-flown expression or speech.

va'por-ize, va'pour-ize (vā'pēr-īz), *v. t.* To convert into vapor, either naturally or artificially, as by heat, by spraying, etc. — **va'por-i-za'tion, va'pour-i-za'tion** (vā'pēr-i-zā'shūn; vǎp'ō-rī-; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

va'por-ous (vā'pēr-ūs), *adj.* 1 Consisting of or characteristic of vapor or vapors. 2 Full of vapors; foggy, misty, etc.

va-que'ro (vā-kā'rō), *n.* Southwestern U. S. A herdsman; cowboy.

var'i-a-ble (vār'ī-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Able or inclined to vary; changeable. 2 Fickle; inconstant. 3 *Biology.* Not true to type; — of a species or some characteristic. — *Ant.* Constant; equable. — *n.* 1 That which is variable; a thing that may vary. 2 In mathematics, a quantity that may assume a succession of values; also, a symbol standing for any one of a class of things. 3 *Naut.* A shifting wind; also, in *pl.*, those parts of the sea where shifting winds are commonly encountered. — **var'i-a-bil-i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*

var'i-ance (vār'ī-āns), *n.* 1 Variation or a degree of variation; deviation. 2 A disagreement; dispute. — *Syn.* Discord, contention, dissension, strife, conflict.

var'i-ant (vār'ī-ānt), *adj.* 1 Differing from others of its kind or class; more narrowly, varying from the standard, type, or the like; as, a *variant* spelling. 2 Varying; discrepant. — *n.* Something that is variant; esp., a spelling of a word that is not the standard or accepted spelling.

var'i-a'tion (vār'ī-ā'shūn), *n.* 1 A varying, or an instance of varying; a change in form, position, or condition; modification. 2 Extent of change or difference; as, a *variation* of 30° in temperature. 3 *Biology.* Divergence in characteristics from those typical or usual in the species or from those of the parents. 4 *Music.* Repetition of a theme or melody with ornamental notes or modifications in rhythm, tune, harmony, or key. — *Syn.* Alteration.

var'i-col'ored, var'i-col'oured (vār'ī-kūl'ērd), *adj.* Having various colors.

var'i-cose (vār'ī-kōs), *adj.* Irregularly swollen; as, *varicose* veins.

var'ied (vār'īd), *adj.* 1 Changed; altered. 2 Various; of different kinds; as, *varied* scenery. 3 Marked with different colors, as many animals.

var'i-e-gate (vār'ī-ē-gāt; vār'ī-gāt), *v. t.* 1 To diversify in external appearance, esp. with different colors. 2 To introduce variety into, as for adding interest and liveliness; to diversify. — **var'i-e-gat'ed** (-gāt'ēd; -īd), *adj.*

var'i-e-ty (vā-rī'ē-tī), *n.* 1 State or condition of being varied or various; diversity. 2 Variation; difference. 3 A collection of different things. 4 Something varying from other things of the same general kind. 5 Entertainment such as is given in a *variety show*, a stage presentation comprising a series of performances, usually songs, dances, acrobatic acts, etc. 6 *Biology.* A group of animals or plants within a species which are distinguished from the other groups by characteristics not constant enough or too trivial to constitute a species.

va-rī'o-la (vā-rī'ō-lā), *n.* Smallpox.

var'i-om'e-ter (vār'ī-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* *Elec.* A device consisting of two connected coils of wire, one movable within the other, used to vary the strength of a current by induction.

var'i-o-rum (vār'ī-ō'rūm), *n.* An edition or text of a work containing notes by various persons and variant readings of the text; as, the *Furness Variorum* of Shakespeare's works.

var'i-ous (vār'ī-ūs), *adj.* 1 Different; diverse; several; manifold. 2 Changeable; inconstant. 3 Having varied characteristics; many-sided; as, the *various* duties of his position. — *Syn.* Divergent, disparate; many, sundry, divers, numerous, multi-fold, multifarious. — *Ant.* Uniform; cognate. — **var'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*

var'let (vār'lēt; -līt), *n.* A scoundrel; knave.

var'nish (vār'nīsh), *v. t.* 1 To cover with varnish. 2 To gloss over with something like varnish, giving a fair or shiny appearance. — *n.* 1 A liquid preparation which is spread on a surface and dries into a hard glossy coating; also, the glaze of this coating. 2 Something suggesting varnish by its gloss. 3 Outside show; gloss.

var'si-ty (vār'sī-tī), *n.* A colloquial short form of *university*; as, the *varsity* team.

var'y (vār'ī), *v. t.* 1 To alter; change. 2 To make of different kinds; as, to *vary* one's meals; to introduce variety into; diversify; as, to *vary* one's diet. 3 *Music.* To present under new aspects, as of rhythm, harmonic treatment, etc. — *Syn.* Modify. — *v. i.* 1 To alter; change. 2 To be different; to differ. 3 To deviate; swerve; — with *from*. 4 *Biology.* To show or undergo variation.

vas'cu-lar (vās'kū-lēr), *adj.* *Biology.* 1 Of or consisting of a vessel or vessels for the conveyance of a fluid, in animals blood or lymph, in plants the *sap*. 2 Supplied with, or containing, vessels or ducts, esp. blood vessels.

vase (vās; vāz; esp. *Brit.*, vāz, vōz), *n.* A vessel, usually round and deeper than it is wide, often ornamented, used for flowers,

decoration, and in ancient times for sacrifices.

vas'o-mo'tor (väs'ô-mô'tër), *adj.* *Physiology.* Relating to the nerves controlling the size of the blood vessels.

vas'sal (väs'äl), *n.* 1 In feudal times, a person who acknowledged another as lord and protector and vowed to yield him homage and loyalty. 2 A dependent; servant; sometimes, a bondman; slave. — *adj.* Like a vassal; servile.

vas'sal-age (väs'äl-ij), *n.* 1 The condition of being a vassal; also, homage and loyalty due from a vassal to his lord. 2 Servitude; esp., political dependence. 3 A politically dependent territory.

vast (väst), *adj.* 1 Of great extent; also, of huge bulk; immense. 2 Very great in numbers, quantity, or amount. 3 Very great in intensity, range, or the like. — *Syn.* Enormous, huge, gigantic, colossal, mammoth. — *n.* A great expanse; a waste. — *vast'ly*, *adv.* — *vast'ness*, *n.*

vast'y (väs'ti), *adj.* Vast; immense.

vat (văt), *n.* A large vessel, cistern, tub, or barrel, esp. for holding liquors in the process of manufacture, dyeing or tanning solutions, etc.

Vat'i-can (văt'ī-kăn), *n.* 1 The pope's palace, an assemblage of buildings in Vatican City, on the Tiber, opposite Rome, beside the Church of Saint Peter, including museums, art galleries, library, the Sistine Chapel, etc. 2 The papal government.

vaude'ville (vöd'vil; vöd'dě-vil; *esp. Brit.*, vöd'dě-vil), *n.* 1 A popular and often satirical song. 2 A variety show.

vault (völt), *n.* 1 An arched masonry structure, usually forming a ceiling or roof. 2 A room or space covered by such a structure, esp. when underground and used for some special purpose, as for storage of valuables, wine supplies, etc. 3 The canopy of heaven; the sky. 4 A burial chamber. — *v. t.* To form with or to cover with a vault.

vault (völt), *n.* A leap or bound; esp., a leap over something, made by aid of the hands or of a pole (*pole vault*); also, a jump up on something; as, a vault into a saddle. — *v. i.* To leap; spring. — *v. t.* To leap over, esp. by aid of the hands or a pole.

vault'ing, *adj.* That vaults; also, arrogant; too pretentious; as, vaulting ambition.

vaunt (vönt; vânt), *v. i. & t.* To brag; boast. — *n.* A brag; boast.

veal (vël), *n.* The flesh of a calf used for food.

Ve'da (vā'dā; vē'dā), *n.* The most ancient sacred literature of the Hindus; specif., one or all of four collections of hymns, prayers, and religious rituals. — **Ve'dic** (vā'dik; vē'dik), *adj.*

ve-dette' (vē-dět'), *n.* 1 *Mil.* A mounted sentinel, stationed in front of the pickets. 2 *Naval.* A small vessel used to watch an enemy.

veer (vēr), *v. i. & t.* To shift from one direction, condition, etc., to another. — *Syn.* Swerve, deviate, depart, digress, diverge. — *n.* A change of course.

veer'y (vēr'ī), *n.* A tawny-brown thrush of the woods of eastern U. S.

veg'e-ta-ble (vēj'ē-tā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to plants; of the nature of a plant; produced by plants; as, vegetable juices; consisting of plants; as, the vegetable kingdom. 2 Made from vegetables; as, vegetable silk. — *n.* A plant; specif., an herb cultivated for food; also, the edible parts of such an herb or herbs, prepared for the market or for the table.

vegetable marrow. A tender, egg-shaped gourd, a favorite vegetable in England.

veg'e-tal (vēj'ē-tāl; -t'l), *adj.* Relating to or of the nature of a vegetable.

veg'e-tar'i-an (vēj'ē-tār'ī-ăn), *n.* A person who believes that plants afford the only proper food for man. — *adj.* Of or relating to the belief or practice of vegetarians; also, consisting of vegetables alone. — **veg'e-tar'i-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

veg'e-tate (vēj'ē-tāt), *v. i.* To grow in the manner of plants; to do little but eat and grow.

veg'e-ta'tion (vēj'ē-tā'shūn), *n.* 1 A vegetating; vegetable growth or development; hence, of persons, dull and stupid existence. 2 The sum total of vegetable, or plant, life; plants in general.

veg'e-ta'tive (vēj'ē-tā'tiv), *adj.* 1 Growing, or having the power of growing, as plants. 2 Leading a passive, stupid, and dull existence.

ve'he-mence (vē'hē-měns; vē'hě-měns), *n.* Also **ve'he-men-cy** (-mēn-sī). 1 Impetuous force; violence. 2 Violent ardor; fervor.

ve'he-ment (-mēnt), *adj.* 1 Acting forcibly and violently; furious; impetuous. 2 Very ardent; eager; passionate; as, a vehement protest. — *Syn.* Intense. — **ve'he-ment-ly**, *adv.*

ve'hic-le (vē'hī-k'l; vē'hī-), *n.* 1 Any conveyance; also, a medium through or by means of which something is conveyed or expressed; as, matter is a vehicle of energy. 2 A medium by which a thing is applied or administered; as, linseed oil is a vehicle for pigments. — *Syn.* Means, instrument, agent, agency, organ, channel. — **ve'hic-u-lar** (vē'hīk'ū-lēr), *adj.*

veil (vāl), *n.* 1 A piece of fabric, often of sheer or diaphanous material, used to screen or curtain something or to cover the head or face; as, a bridal veil. 2 The state accepted or the vows made when a woman becomes a nun; as, to take the veil. 3 A cover; disguise; mask. — *v. t.* 1 To cover with a veil. 2 To cloak; mask.

veil'ing, *n.* 1 Act of covering with or as with a veil. 2 A veil; also, gauzy material, as for veils.

vein (vān), *n.* 1 A streak or wavy band or line appearing in wood, marble, etc. 2 Anything of distinctive character consid-

ered as running through something else; a strain; as, a vein of humor. **3 Anatomy.** One of the tubular branching vessels that carry the blood back to the heart. **4 Bot.** One of the vascular bundles forming the framework of fibrous tissue of a leaf; a nerve. **5 Mining.** a A fissure in rock filled with mineral matter. b A lode. c A bed of useful mineral matter; as, a vein of coal. **6 Zool.** One of the thickened ribs that serve to stiffen the wings of insects. — **Syn.** Mood, humor, temper; touch, suggestion, suspicion, tinge. — **v. t.** To form or mark with veins; to decorate with stripes suggesting veins. — **veined** (vānd), **adj.** — **vein'ing**, **n.**

ve'lar (vē'lār), **adj.** Of or relating to a velum, esp. that composing the soft palate.

veld, veldt (vēlt; in South Africa, fēlt), **n.** In South Africa, a grassland, sometimes with scattered shrubs or trees.

vel'lum (vē'lŭm), **n.** **1** A fine-grained lambskin, kidskin, or calfskin, prepared for writing upon, binding books, etc. **2** A manuscript written or printed on vellum. **3** A paper manufactured to resemble parchment.

ve'loc'i-pede (vē-lōs'ī-pēd), **n.** Any of various light vehicles propelled by the rider or riders; esp., a vehicle like a bicycle but smaller and having two rear wheels.

ve'loc'i-ty (-tī), **n.** Quickness of motion; speed; as, the velocity of light. — **Syn.** Momentum, impetus, pace.

ve'lours' (vē-lōor'), **n. sing. & pl.** Any of a number of textile fabrics with pile like that of velvet.

ve'lum (vē'lŭm), **n.; pl. VELA** (-lā). **Anat. & Zool.** A membranous partition likened to a veil; specif., the soft palate.

ve'lure' (vē-lŭr'), **n.** Velvet, or a fabric resembling it, esp. one of linen, silk, or jute.

vel'vet (vēl'vet; -vĭt), **n.** **1** A silk fabric with a thick soft surface (pile) of short erect threads; also, a similar fabric with a cotton or linen back and a silk pile. **2** Something like or suggesting velvet, as in softness, luster, etc. **3** The soft skin on the antlers of deer during their rapid growth. **4 Slang.** Surplus; the amount a player is ahead in any game; as, he is gambling on velvet. — **adj.** **1** Made of or covered with velvet. **2** Like or suggesting velvet. — **Syn.** Sleek. — **vel'vet-y** (-vē-tī; -vĭ-tī), **adj.**

vel'vet-teen' (vēl've-tēn'), **n.** **1** A velvet-like fabric woven of cotton. **2 pl.** Clothes, esp. trousers, made of this fabric.

ve'nal (vē'nāl; -n'ī), **adj.** **1** Capable of being bought, esp. by underhand means; open to bribery, etc.; as, venal votes. **2** Characterized by corrupt bargaining; as, a venal arrangement. — **ve-nal'i-ty** (vē-nāl'ī-tī), **n.**

ve-na'tion (vē-nā'shŭn), **n.** The arrangement or system of veins, as in the wing of an insect or the green tissue of a leaf blade.

vend (vēnd), **v. t. & i.** To sell; as, to vend

vend-ee' (vēn-dē'), **n.** The person to whom a thing is vended, or sold; — correlative of **vendor**.

vend'er (vēn'dēr), **n.** A vendor; seller.

ven-det'ta (vēn-dēt'tā), **n.** A feud in which the family of a dead or injured man try to take vengeance on the person who has caused his death or injury.

vend'i-ble (vēn'dī-b'l), **adj.** That can be sold; salable. — **Syn.** Marketable. — **n.** A salable article; — usually in **pl.**

ven'dor (vēn'dōr; in contrast with **vendee**, often vēn-dōr'), **n.** A seller; — correlative of **vendee**.

ve-neer' (vē-nēr'), **n.** **1** A thin layer of a material; specif., a layer of handsome material placed over inferior material, esp. a thin layer of fine wood glued over a cheaper wood. **2** Superficial display; gloss. — **v. t.** **1** To overlay with a veneer. **2** To cover with something giving a good outside appearance.

ven'er-a-ble (vēn'ēr-ā-b'l), **adj.** **1** Worthy of veneration; — used specif. [**cap.**]: a Anglican Church. As a title for an archdeacon. b R. C. Church. As a title for a deceased person who has been advanced the first step toward canonization. **2** Rendered sacred by religious, historical, or other associations.

ven'er-ate (vēn'ēr-āt), **v. t.** To regard with reverential respect, or with admiration and deference. — **Syn.** Revere, reverence, worship, adore.

ven'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), **n.** **1** A venerating or being venerated; respect mingled with awe. **2** Worship.

ve-ne're-al (vē-nēr'ē-āl), **adj.** **1** Of or relating to sexual love or intercourse. **2 Med.** a Arising from sexual intercourse with an infected person; as, venereal disease. b Adapted for curing venereal diseases. c Infected with venereal disease.

ven'er-y (vēn'ēr-ī), **n.** Sexual intercourse.

ven'er-y, **n.** The sports of the chase; hunting.

Ve-ne'tian blind (vē-nēr'shŭn). A blind (capable of being raised or lowered) having thin parallel wooden slats that can be set simultaneously at any desired angle.

venge'ance (vēn'jāns), **n.** Punishment inflicted in return for some offense against oneself; retribution; often, passionate or unrestrained revenge. — **Syn.** Retaliation, reprisal.

venge'ful (vēn'fŭl; -f'ī), **adj.** Filled with a desire for revenge. — **Syn.** Vindictive, revengeful.

ve'ni-al (vē'nī-āl), **adj.** Capable of being forgiven; excusable; as, a venial sin. — **Syn.** Pardonable.

ven'i-son (vēn'ī-z'n; esp. Brit., vēn'z'n), **n.** The flesh of an animal of the deer kind.

ven'om (vēn'ŭm), **n.** **1** The poison that certain animals, as snakes, spiders, bees, etc., secrete and transmit by biting or stinging. **2** Anything that poisons or embitters; hence, malignity; malice.

- ven'om-ous** (vēn'ŭm-ŭs), *adj.* 1 Full of venom; poisonous. 2 Malignant; spiteful; malicious. 3 Of animals, having glands for the secretion of venom; able to inflict a poisoned bite or sting. — *Syn.* Virulent, toxic, pestilent, pestilential.
- ve'nous** (vē'nŭs), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to a vein or veins. 2 Designating blood, as that in the veins, which has passed through the capillaries, given up oxygen, and become charged with carbon dioxide.
- vent** (vēnt), *n.* 1 A small opening for passage or escape, as of a fluid, gas, smoke, etc. 2 Outlet, as from confinement; passage; escape; as, the paper offered a *vent* for his opinions; hence, utterance or expression; as, to give *vent* to one's feelings. 3 The opening at the breech of a gun through which the powder is lighted. 4 *Zool.* The excretory opening on the surface of the body. — *v. t.* 1 To let out at a vent, or small opening; to give outlet to. 2 To give expression to; as, to *vent* one's anger; hence, to publish; as, to *vent* a grievance. — *Syn.* Express, utter, voice, broach, air, ventilate. — *Ant.* Bridle.
- ven'ti-late** (vēn'tī-lāt), *v. t.* 1 To cause fresh air to circulate through (a room, mine, etc.) so as to replace foul air; also, of air, to circulate through. 2 To purify by oxygen breathed in from the air; as, the lungs *ventilate* the blood. 3 To give vent to; as, to *ventilate* one's grievances; also, to discuss freely and openly; as, to *ventilate* a question or issue. 4 To provide with a vent or outlet. — *Syn.* Aerate, oxygenate, carbonate; express, vent, air, utter, voice, broach. — **ven'ti-la'tor** (-lā'tēr), *n.*
- ven'ti-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* 1 Act or process of ventilating. 2 Circulation of fresh air, as in a room. 3 A system which provides circulation of air.
- ven'tral** (vēn'trāl), *adj.* Of or relating to the belly; abdominal; esp., *Zool. & Anat.*, designating, relating to, or situated on or toward that surface of the body which in man is the front but in most other animals is the lower surface; — opposed to *dorsal*.
- ven'tri-cle** (vēn'trī-k'l), *n.* *Anatomy.* A cavity of an organ; as: a A chamber of the heart that receives blood from the auricle of the same side and pumps it into the arteries. b In the brain, one of the communicating cavities continuous with the central canal of the spinal cord.
- ven-tril'o-quism** (vēn'trīl'ŏ-kwīz'm), *n.* Also **ven-tril'o-quy** (-kwī). Art or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come from some source other than the mouth of the speaker. — **ven-tril'o-quist** (-kwīst), *n.*
- ven'ture** (vēn'tŭr), *n.* 1 An undertaking involving risk or danger; specif., a speculative business enterprise. 2 A stake in gambling. — *v. t.* 1 To expose to hazard; to risk. 2 To brave; to dare, as a sea voyage. 3 To put out or send forth on a venture, business speculation, or the like. 4 To advance or put forward or expose to criticism or argument; as, to *venture* an opinion. — *v. i.* 1 To dare. 2 To make a venture; to run a risk.
- ven'ture-some** (-sŭm), *adj.* 1 Inclined to venture; bold; daring. 2 Risky; dangerous. — *Syn.* Adventurous, venturous, rash, reckless, foolhardy.
- ven'tur-ous** (vēn'tŭr-ŭs), *adj.* 1 Daring; bold. 2 Risky; dangerous.
- ven'ue** (vēn'ū), *n.* *Law.* The place in which the alleged events from which an action arises took place; also, the place from which the jury is taken and where the trial is held.
- Ve'nus** (vē'nŭs), *n.* 1 *Rom. Relig.* A goddess of bloom and beauty. 2 A statue or picture of Venus; also, a very beautiful woman. 3 A planet moving in an orbit between that of Mercury and that of the earth, at a mean distance from the sun of about 67,000,000 miles. As morning star it was called by the ancients *Lucifer*; as evening star, *Hesperus*.
- ve-ra'cious** (vē-rā'shŭs), *adj.* 1 Truthful; honest. 2 True; accurate; as, a *veracious* story.
- ve-rac'i-ty** (vē-rās'ī-tī), *n.* 1 a Truthfulness; honesty. b Correctness; also, precision. 2 That which is true; truth. — *Syn.* Verity, verisimilitude.
- ve-ran'da, ve-ran'dah** (vē-rān'dā), *n.* A light, usually roofed gallery, attached to the outside of a building; also, U. S., a porch.
- verb** (vŭrb), *n.* *Grammar.* A word which affirms or predicates something; the part of speech expressing action, occurrence, or mode of being.
- ver'bal** (vŭr'bāl; -b'l), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to words; consisting in words only; esp., having to do with words rather than with the ideas to be conveyed. 2 Expressed in words (commonly, spoken words); hence, spoken; oral; not written; as, only a *verbal* contract. 3 Literal; as, a *verbal* translation. 4 *Grammar.* Of, of the nature of, or containing a verb; as, a *verbal* predicate; like a verb in sense and constructions; as, a *verbal* adjective; derived from a verb; as, a *verbal* noun. — *n.* *Grammar.* An infinitive, gerund, or participle.
- verbal noun.** *Grammar.* A noun in -ing derived from a verb, meaning in general the act or process of doing something (*choosing* is difficult).
- ver-ba'tim** (vŭr-bā'tīm), *adv.* In the same words; word for word.
- ver-be'na** (vēr-bē'nā), *n.* Any of several American herbs with spikes or compact rounded clusters of large and often fragrant flowers having a tubular five-lobed corolla.
- ver'bi-age** (vŭr'bī-ij), *n.* Use of many unnecessary words, or words with little meaning; wordiness. — *Syn.* Redundancy.
- ver-bose** (vŭr-bōs'), *adj.* Using more than the necessary number of words to convey a meaning; wordy. — *Syn.* Prolix, diffuse, redundant. — *Ant.* Laconic. — **ver-bos'i-ty** (-bōs'ī-tī), *n.*
- ver'dant** (vŭr'dānt), *adj.* 1 Green with

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

growing vegetation; covered with fresh grass or plant growth. 2 *Colloq.* Unso-phisticated; green.

ver'dict (vŭr'dikt), *n.* 1 *Law.* The find-ing or decision of a jury on the matter sub-mitted in trial. 2 Decision; judgment.

ver'di-gris (vŭr'di-grēs; -grīs), *n.* A green or bluish deposit that forms on copper, brass, or bronze surfaces when exposed to the weather.

ver'dure (vŭr'dŭr), *n.* Greenness, esp. of vegetation; also, green vegetation; a green growth. — **ver'dur-ous** (-dŭr-ŭs), *adj.*

Ver-ein' (fēr-in'), *n.* An association; soci-ety; — *a German word.*

verge (vŭrj), *n.* 1 A staff carried as an emblem of authority or office. 2 A border or boundary; edge or margin. 3 An en-closing or encircling thing, as a ring. — *Syn.* Rim, brim, brink. — *v. i.* To be on the verge, edge, or margin; to approach; to be contiguous.

ver'ger (vŭr'jēr), *n.* One who carries a verge; specif.: *a Eng.* An attendant on a bishop, dean, justice, etc. *b* A sexton.

ver'i-fy (vēr'fī), *v. t.* 1 To prove to be true; to confirm. 2 To check the ac-curacy of. 3 To authenticate. — *Syn.* Corroborate, substantiate, validate. — **ver'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ver'i-ly (vēr'fī-lī), *adv.* 1 In very truth; beyond question. 2 Truly; confidently.

ver'i-si-mil'i-tude (vēr'fī-sī-mīl'fī-tūd), *n.* Appearance of being true; probability; like-lihood; also, a statement that is apparently true. — *Syn.* Truth, veracity, verity.

ver'i-ta-ble (vēr'fī-tā-b'l), *adj.* In keeping with the truth or the facts; actual; genuine. — *Syn.* Authentic, bona fide. — *Ant.* Factitious.

ver'i-ty (vēr'fī-tī), *n.* 1 Quality or state of being true, real, or the like; truth; reality. 2 That which is true; a truth; a reality. — *Syn.* Veracity, verisimilitude.

ver'juice' (vŭr'jōs'), *n.* 1 The sour juice of green apples, unripe grapes, etc., or a liquor made from it. 2 Tartness; sour-ness, as of disposition.

ver'mell (vŭr'mīl; -m'l), *n.* *Poetic.* Ver-milion.

ver'mi-cel'li (vŭr'mī-sēl'fī; -chēl'fī), *n.* A food paste like spaghetti but made in finer cords.

ver'mi-form (vŭr'mī-fōrm), *adj.* Resem-bling a worm in shape.

vermiform appendix. *Anatomy.* A nar-row, blind tube about three or four inches long, extending from the *cae'cum* (sē-kūm), the pouchlike beginning of the large intestine (of which it represents an atrophied terminal part) in the lower right-hand part of the abdomen.

ver'mi-fuge (vŭr'mī-fūj), *n.* A medicine for destroying, or expelling intestinal worms.

ver-mil'lon (vēr-mīl'yŭn), *n.* Any of a number of very bright red colors, not quite as bright as scarlet; also, any pigment yielding one of these colors.

ver'min (vŭr'mīn), *n. sing. & pl.; chiefly*

as pl. 1 A harmful and disgusting ani-mal, esp. one of small size and common occurrence, and hard to get rid of, as flies, lice, bedbugs, rats, mice, etc. 2 An of-fensive person, or such persons collectively. — **ver'min-ous** (-mī-nŭs), *adj.*

ver-mouth' (vēr-mōŭth'; vŭr'mōŭth), *n.* A white wine highly flavored with aromatic herbs and sometimes sweetened.

ver-nac'u-lar (vēr-nāk'ŭ-lēr), *adj.* 1 Na-tive to a particular place; indigenous. 2 Belonging to, written in, or using the na-tive, as opposed to the literary, language; as, *vernacular* writers. — *n.* 1 The ver-nacular language; often, the common mode of expression in a particular locality, or, by extension, in a trade, profession, etc.; as, the *vernacular* of race tracks. 2 A ver-nacular word.

ver'nal (vŭr'nāl; -n'l), *adj.* Of, relating to, or appearing or occurring in, the spring of the year.

ver-na'tion (vŭr-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Bot.* The arrangement of foliage leaves within the bud.

ver'ni-er (vŭr'nī-ēr), *n.* Also *vernier scale.* A short scale made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument to indicate parts of divisions.

ve-ron'i-ca (vē-rōn'fī-kā), *n.* The speedwell.

ver'sa-tile (vŭr'sā-tīl; -tīl), *adj.* Turning with ease from one thing to another; having many aptitudes; as, a *versatile* genius. — *Syn.* Many-sided, all-round. — **ver'sa-til'i-ty** (-tīl'fī-tī), *n.*

verse (vŭrs), *n.* 1 Strictly, a line of po-etry; also, a short division of a poem; a stanza. 2 Poetry; a poem. 3 Metrical structure or form; versification; as, the laws of *verse*; also, a type of meter; as, *heroic verse*. 4 One of the short divisions of a chapter in the Bible.

versed (vŭrst), *adj.* Familiar from experi-ence, study, practice, etc.; skilled. — *Syn.* Conversant.

ver'si-cle (vŭr'sī-k'l), *n.* A short verse said or sung by the clergyman, with a response from the people.

ver'si-fi-ca'tion (vŭr'sī-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.* 1 The making of verses; the act, art, or prac-tice of metrical composition. 2 Metrical structure; prosody.

ver'si-fy (vŭr'sī-fī), *v. i.* To write verse, or poetry. — *v. t.* To turn into verse, esp. from a prose form. — **ver'si-fier** (-fī-ēr), *n.*

ver'sion (vŭr'shŭn; *commonly* -zhŭn in U. S.), *n.* 1 A translating, as of a word or passage. 2 A translation; specif., a trans-lation or rendering of the Bible or a part of it; as, the Authorized and Douay *versions*. 3 An account or description from one point of view, esp. as contrasted with an-other account. — *Syn.* Paraphrase; re-port, story.

verst (vŭrst; vērst), *n.* A Russian measure of length, equal to 0.6629 mile.

ver'sus (vŭr'sŭs), *prep.* Against; — used in contests, legal actions, etc.

ver'te-bra (vŭr'tē-brā), *n.; pl. -BRAE* (-brē)

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

or -BRAS (-bráz), *n.* One of the segments composing the spinal column.

ver'te-bral (vûr'tě-brál), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to a vertebra or to vertebrae; spinal. 2 Composed of or having vertebrae; as, the vertebral column, the spinal column.

ver'te-brate (vûr'tě-brát), *adj.* Having a backbone, or spinal column; characteristic of the vertebrates. — *n.* *Zool.* Any animal of a large division characterized by having a backbone and containing the mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, etc.

ver'tex (vûr'těks), *n.*; *pl.* VER'TEX-ES (-těks-séz; -síz) or VER'TI-CES (-tí-séz). 1 The highest point; top; summit. 2 *Astronomy.* The zenith. 3 *Math.* The point opposite to, and farthest from, the base.

ver'ti-cal (vûr'tí-kál), *adj.* 1 Of, relating to, or located at the vertex, or top; directly overhead. 2 Rising perpendicularly from a level surface; upright. — *Syn.* Plumb. — *Ant.* Horizontal. — *n.* 1 A vertical line, plane, or circle; esp., a perpendicular. 2 A vertical member in a truss. — **ver'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ver'ti-ces (vûr'tí-séz), *n.*, *pl.* of VERTEX.

ver'ti-cil (vûr'tí-síl), *n.* *Bot.* A whorl.

ver'tic'il-late (vûr'tís'í-lát; vûr'tí-síl'át), *adj.* *Bot.* Borne or arranged in whorls round the stem like the spokes of a wheel, as leaves, flowers, twigs.

ver'tig'i-nous (vûr'tí'í-nús), *adj.* 1 Whirling around; revolving. 2 Giddy; dizzy. 3 Causing or tending to cause dizziness.

ver'ti-go (vûr'tí-gō; vēr-tí'gō, -tē'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz) or VER-TIG'I-NES (vēr-tí'í-néz). *Med.* Dizziness; giddiness.

ver'vain (vûr'vān), *n.* Any of several weedy verbenas growing in waste places, with minute blue or white flowers in slender terminal spikes.

verve (vûrv; vērv), *n.* Liveliness of imagination; spirit.

ver'y (vēr'í), *adj.* 1 Absolute; utter; also, exact; as, it is the very truth. 2 Identical; same. 3 Used intensively, meaning *even*, *even the*; as, the very rats quit the ship. — *Syn.* Selfsame, equivalent, equal. — *adv.* In a high degree; extremely.

ves'i-cant (vēs'í-kánt), *adj.* & *n.* Vesicatory.

ves'i-ca-to-ry (vēs'í-ká-tō'rí; vē-sík'á; esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-í), *adj.* Tending or having the power to blister. — *n.* A blistering application or plaster.

ves'i-cle (vēs'í-k'í), *n.* Any small bladder-like vessel or cavity filled with fluid or gas or air.

ve-sic'u-lar (vē-sík'ú-lēr), *adj.* Also **ve-sic'u-late** (-lát). 1 Having the form or structure of a vesicle; bladderlike. 2 Containing, composed of, or characterized by vesicles.

ves'per (vēs'pēr), *n.* 1 [*cap.*] The evening star; Venus, as the evening star. 2 The evening; eventide. 3 An evening prayer, hymn, or service; also, a bell

sounded at evening. — *adj.* 1 Of or relating to the evening. 2 Of or relating to the service of vespers.

ves'pers (vēs'pēr-z), *n. pl.* [*often cap.*] 1 The sixth of the canonical hours. 2 A religious service taking place in the late afternoon or evening.

ves'per-tine (vēs'pēr-tín; -tīn), *adj.* 1 Of, or taking place in, the evening. 2 *Bot.* Blossoming toward dusk. 3 *Zool.* Active or flying in the evening.

ves'sel (vēs'í), *n.* 1 A hollow or concave utensil for holding anything, as a barrel, bottle, bowl, cup, etc. 2 A boat or ship. 3 Any of various kinds of aircraft; an airship. 4 A person regarded, esp. in scriptural language, as one into which something is poured, infused, etc.; as, a vessel of grace. 5 *Anat. & Zool.* A canal in which a fluid is contained and circulated; as, a blood vessel.

vest (vēst), *n.* 1 A sleeveless body garment worn under a coat; — called in England *waistcoat*. 2 A front piece of a dress resembling the front of a waistcoat. 3 A woman's undershirt. — *v. t.* 1 To clothe; dress; esp., to garb or dress in ecclesiastical vestments. 2 To give certain power or authority to. 3 To place in the possession or control of another; as, the estate is vested in the heirs. — *Syn.* Robe, invest, array, apparel, attire. — *Ant.* Divest. — *v. i.* 1 To dress; to put on vestments. 2 To pass rightfully or legally; as, the title vests in his oldest son.

Ves'ta (vēs'tà), *n.* 1 *Rom. Relig.* The goddess of the hearth and its fire and hence of cookery. 2 [*not cap.*] A short match with a shaft of thin wax taper or, later, of wood.

ves'tal (vēs'tál; -t'í), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to Vesta. 2 Relating to, characteristic of, or befitting a vestal virgin; hence, chaste; pure. — *n.* Also **vestal virgin**. 1 *Rom. Relig.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to watching the sacred fire kept burning on her altar. 2 A virgin; also, a nun.

vest'ed (vēs'tēd; -t'íd), *adj.* 1 Clothed; robed, esp. in vestments. 2 That has become a complete right and possession; as, vested interests.

vest'ee' (vēs'tē'), *n.* An ornamental piece showing between the open edges on the front of a woman's jacket or blouse.

ves'ti-bule (vēs'tí-būl), *n.* 1 A passage or room between the outer door and the interior of a building. 2 On trains, the enclosed entrance to a passenger car. — *Syn.* Entry, entryway, hall, foyer, lobby, anteroom.

ves'tige (vēs'tíj), *n.* A trace, mark, or visible sign left by something lost, perished, or no longer existent; remains. — **ves'tig'i-al** (vēs'tíj'í-ál), *adj.*

vest'ment (vēst'měnt), *n.* 1 A garment; also, clothing; garb; esp., a ceremonial or official garment or robe. 2 Any garment or other article worn by priests or bishops, when officiating or assisting at a religious service.

ves'try (vēs'trī), *n.* 1 a A room in a church building for vestments, altar linens, and the like. b Such a room used as a chapel or Sunday-school room, or for a similar purpose. 2 *Anglican Church.* A body of persons entrusted with the care of the business affairs of a parish. — **ves'try-man** (-mān), *n.*

ves'ture (vēs'tūr), *n.* Clothing; apparel. — **Syn.** Raiment, array, clothes, dress, attire.

vet (vēt). Short for **VETERAN**, **VETERINARIAN**, **VETERINARY**.

vetch (vēch), *n.* Any of several herbs of the pea family, valuable for fodder.

vet'er-an (vēt'ēr-ān), *n.* A person who has had long experience in any service or art, esp. in war; as, the *veterans* of the first World War. — **adj.** 1 Grown old in experience; long practiced in anything, esp. in military life. 2 Of, relating to, or characteristic of, a veteran or veterans.

vet'er-i-nar'i-an (vēt'ēr-ī-nār'ī-ān), *n.* A qualified person skilled in treating the injuries or diseases of animals.

vet'er-i-nar'y (vēt'ēr-ī-nēr'ī; *esp. Brit., -nēr-ī; vēt'n-rī*), *n.* A veterinarian. — **adj.** Of or relating to **veterinary medicine**, the science and art dealing with treatment of disease and injury of animals, esp. domestic animals.

ve'to (vē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* **VETOES** (-tōz). 1 Authoritative prohibition; interdiction. 2 A power (**veto power**) of one part of a government to forbid the carrying out of projects attempted by another part; esp., such power in the hands of the chief executive to prevent the carrying into effect of measures enacted by the legislature. 3 The exercise of this power in any instance; also, *Chiefly U. S.*, a document or message (**veto message**) stating the reasons of the executive for not approving a proposed law. — *v. t.*; **VE'TOED** (vē'tōd); **VE'TO-ING**. 1 To refuse to approve or allow; to negative. 2 To refuse assent to, as to a legislative bill, so as to prevent its enactment or cause its reconsideration.

vex (vēks), *v. t.* 1 To toss about; agitate. 2 To discuss; dispute; as, it is a *vexed* question, point, etc. 3 To annoy; irritate; also, to trouble grievously; to afflict. — **Syn.** Irrk, bother. — **Ant.** Please, regale.

vex-a'tion (vēks-ā'shūn), *n.* 1 A being vexed; trouble; irritation. 2 A vexing, or troubling. 3 A cause of trouble or annoyance.

vex-a'tious (-shūs), *adj.* 1 Causing vexation; annoying; as, *vexatious* interruptions. 2 Full of vexation, trouble, or annoyance.

vi'a (vī'ā; vē'ā), *prep.* By the way of; as, goods shipped *via* the Panama Canal.

vi'a-ble (vī'ā-b'l), *adj.* Born alive and so developed physically as to be normally capable of living; — of a newborn infant.

vi'a-duct (vī'ā-dūkt), *n.* A bridge with high supporting towers or piers for carrying a road or railroad over a valley, gorge, etc.

vi'al (vī'āl), *n.* A small vessel for liquids; a phial.

vi'and (vī'ānd), *n.* *Chiefly pl.* Fare; food; provisions.

vi-at'i-cum (vī-āt'ī-kūm), *n.*; *pl.* -**CUMS** (-kūnz) or -**CA** (-kā). 1 Provision, esp. in money, for traveling needs and expenses. 2 *R. C. Church.* The communion, or Eucharist, when given to one dying.

vi'brant (vī'brānt), *adj.* 1 Vibrating; pulsing with life and energy. 2 Sounding as a result of vibration; hence, sonorous; resounding; as, a *vibrant* drum.

vi'brate (vī'brāt), *v. t.* 1 To oscillate. 2 To measure by a regular swinging movement; as, a pendulum *vibrates* the seconds. 3 To set in vibration. — *v. i.* 1 To oscillate. 2 To be in vibration. 3 a To thrill; as, his heart *vibrated* at the news. b To waver; fluctuate; as, to *vibrate* between opposing opinions. — **Syn.** Swing, sway, pendulate, waver, undulate. — **vi'-bra-tor** (vī'brā-tēr), *n.*

vi'-bra'tion (vī'brā'shūn), *n.* 1 A vibrating or being vibrated; specif., oscillation, as of a pendulum; also, a trembling motion. 2 Vacillation; changeableness. 3 *Physics.* A rapid, to-and-fro motion of the particles of an elastic body or medium, as when a stretched cord is pulled or struck and produces musical tones, or when particles of air transmit sounds to the ear.

vi'-bra-to'ry (vī'brā-tō'rī; *esp. Brit., -tēr-ī*), *adj.* Consisting in, capable of, or causing, vibration.

vi-bur'num (vī-būr'nūm), *n.* Any of several shrubs or small trees of the honeysuckle family, having small, generally white, bell-shaped or wheel-shaped flowers in broad clusters.

vic'ar (vīk'ēr), *n.* 1 A substitute in office; a deputy. 2 a In the Church of England, a parish priest who does not own the tithes. b In the Protestant Episcopal Church, the clergyman in charge of a dependent chapel. c *R. C. Church.* An ecclesiastic who acts as a substitute for, or a representative of, another.

vic'ar-age (-ij), *n.* Benefice or residence of a vicar.

vic'ar-gen'er-al, *n.*; *pl.* **VICARS-GENERAL**. 1 In the Church of England, a lay legal officer who acts as deputy of the archbishop of Canterbury or York in certain matters. 2 [*often caps.*] *R. C. Church.* A priest appointed as a bishop's deputy.

vi-car'i-ous (vī-kār'ī-ūs; vī-), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to a vicar, or deputy; deputed; delegated. 2 Acting for another. 3 Performed or suffered by one person on behalf of another or others; as, a *vicarious* sacrifice; also, enjoyed by one person through sympathetic sharing in the experience of another. — **vi-car'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*

vice (vīs), *n.* 1 A moral fault; esp., immoral conduct or habit. 2 Depravity. 3 A blemish; as, a *vice* of style. — **Syn.** Failing; offense, sin, crime, scandal. — **Ant.** Virtue.

vice (vīs), *n.* A vise.
vi'ce (vī'sē), *prep.* In the place of; in the stead of.
vice- (vīs-). A prefix meaning *one who takes the place of; a deputy or substitute*; as in: **vice'-chan'cel-lor**, **vice'-pres'i-dent**, **vice'-re'gent**.
vice'ge'rent (vīs'jēr'ēnt), *n.* An official deputed by a superior, as a monarch, to exercise the powers of another. — *adj.* Having delegated power.
vi-cen'ni-al (vī-sēn'ī-āl), *adj.* 1 Lasting or comprising twenty years. 2 Happening once in twenty years.
vice'-pres'i-den-cy (vīs'prēz'ī-dēn-sī), *n.* The office of vice-president.
vice're'gal (vīs'rē'gāl), *adj.* Of or relating to a viceroy.
vice'roy (vīs'roi), *n.* The governor of a country or province who serves as representative of his sovereign.
vice'roy'al-ty (vīs'roi'āl-tī), *n.* The rank, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.
vi'ce ver'sa (vī'sē vūr'sā). The relations being reversed; conversely.
Vi'chy wa'ter (vīsh'ī), or [also not cap.], *Colloq.* **Vi'chy**, *n.* A mineral water at Vichy, France; also, by extension, any artificial or natural water like this.
vic'i-nage (vīs'ī-nī), *n.* Neighborhood; vicinity. — *Syn.* District, locality.
vi-cin'i-ty (vī-sīn'ī-tī; sometimes, esp. *Brit.*, vī-), *n.* 1 Nearness; proximity. 2 A near-by locality; neighborhood.
vi'clous (vīsh'ūs), *adj.* 1 Addicted to vice; wicked. 2 Defective; faulty; as, vicious reasoning. 3 Impure; foul; as, vicious air. 4 *Colloq.* Malicious; as, a vicious slander. 5 Having a savage disposition. — *Syn.* Villainous, iniquitous, nefarious, infamous, corrupt, degenerate. — *Ant.* Virtuous. — **vi'clous-ly**, *adv.* — **vi'clous-ness**, *n.*
vi-cis'si-tude (vī-sīs'ī-tūd), *n.* Irregular, unexpected, or surprising change; as, the vicissitudes of the weather; hence, a change of fortune, condition, etc. — *Syn.* Alternation; difficulty, hardship.
vic'tim (vīk'tīm), *n.* 1 A living person or animal offered as a sacrifice in a religious rite. 2 A person injured, destroyed, or sacrificed under any of various conditions; as, a victim of ambition; a victim of a robber. 3 *Colloq.* Dupe; gull. — *Syn.* Prey, quarry.
vic'tim-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make a victim of.
vic'tor (vīk'tēr), *n.* A winner; conqueror. — *Syn.* Champion.
vic-to'ri-a (vīk-tō'rī-ā), *n.* 1 A low, four-wheeled carriage with a folding top and a raised seat in front for the driver. 2 *Bot.* A South American floating plant, largest of the waterlily family, with fragrant rose-white flowers.
Vic-to'ri-an (vīk-tō'rī-ān), *adj.* Of or relating to the reign of Queen Victoria of England (1837-1901); relating to English life and sentiment during the reign of Queen Victoria; esp., prudish or narrow in opinion

or expression, particularly regarding conduct. — *n.* A person, esp. an author, of the Victorian period.
vic-to'ri-ous (vīk-tō'rī-ūs), *adj.* 1 Having gained victory; conquering. 2 Of, relating to, or characteristic of, victory. 3 Effective in bringing victory; as, victorious strategy.
vic'to-ry (vīk'tō-rī), *n.* The overcoming of an enemy in battle or of an antagonist in any contest. — *Syn.* Conquest, triumph. — *Ant.* Defeat.
vict'ual (vīt'l), *n.* Food; specif., in *pl.* and now *Jocose & Dial.*, viands. — *v. t.*; -**UAL-ED** (-'ld) or -**UALLED**; -**UAL-ING** or -**UAL-LING**. To supply with provisions; to store with food. — *v. i.* To take in stores of provisions.
vict'ual-er, **vict'ual-ler** (vīt'l-ēr; vīt'lēr), *n.* A person who furnishes provisions; as: a A person who supplies an army with provisions. b A tavern keeper; innkeeper.
vi-cu'ña (vī-kōōn'yā; vī-kū'nā), *n.* 1 A South American cud-chewing mammal, light brown in color, allied to the llama and alpaca. 2 In full, **vicuña cloth**. A soft fabric woven from the wool of the vicuña; also, one resembling it.
vi'dē (vī'dē), *imperative* of Latin *videre*, to see; — used to direct a reader's attention or to refer to something.
vi-de'li-cet (vī-dēl'ī-sēt), *adv.* To wit; namely. *Abbr.* viz.
vid'e-o (vīd'ē-ō), *adj.* *Television*. Pert. to or used in transmission or reception of the image.
vi-dette' (vī-dēt'), *n.* = VEDETTE.
vie (vī), *v. i.*; **VIED** (vīd); **VY'ING** (vī'īng). To strive for superiority; to contend.
view (vū), *n.* 1 A look; survey. 2 Mental perception or examination; as, a fair view of his argument. 3 Reach or range of sight; as, within view. 4 That which is seen; prospect. 5 A picture of a scene; a sketch. 6 Opinion; judgment; as, he stated his views. 7 Object; purpose; as, with a view of escaping. — *Syn.* Sight, glance, glimpse, peep, peek; belief, conviction, persuasion, sentiment. — *v. t.* 1 To see; behold, esp. attentively; to scrutinize; examine. 2 To examine mentally. — **view'less**, *adj.*
view'point' (vū'point'), *n.* Point of view; characteristic mental attitude. — *Syn.* Standpoint, angle, slant.
vi-ges'i-mal (vī-jēs'ī-māl), *adj.* Twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, twenties.
vig'il (vīj'īl), *n.* 1 The eve of a church feast; esp., an eve that is also a fast; as, the vigil of Christmas. 2 Devotional watching; hence, *pl.*, evening or night devotions, prayers, etc. 3 Wakefulness; sleeplessness. 4 A watching; watch; as, to keep vigil.
vig'il-lance (vīj'ī-lāns), *n.* 1 Wakefulness. 2 A being alert and vigilant; watchfulness; caution.
vig'il-lant (-lānt), *adj.* Alertly watchful, as one keeping vigil. — *Syn.* Wide-awake.

vig'il-lan'te (vĭj'ĭ-lăn'tĕ), *n.* *U. S.* A member of a local committee (**vigilance committee**) of citizens organized to suppress crime in communities where the processes of the law appear inadequate.

vi-gnette' (vĭn-yĕt'), *n.* 1 A small decorative design on or just before the title page of a book, at the beginning or end of a chapter, etc. 2 A picture, as an engraving or a photograph, that shades off gradually into the surrounding ground. 3 A small or delicate word picture or description. — *v. t.*; **VI-GNET'TED** (-yĕt'ĕd; -ĭd); **VI-GNET'TING** (-yĕt'ĭng). To finish, as a photograph, in the manner of a vignette.

vig'or, vig'our (vĭg'ĕr), *n.* 1 Active strength or energy of body or mind. 2 Intensity; force.

vig'or-ous (vĭg'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* 1 Having vigor; strong and energetic; robust. 2 Forcible; as, a *vigorous* protest. 3 Carried out forcibly; as, a *vigorous* attack. — *Syn.* Strenuous, lusty. — *Ant.* Languorous, lethargic. — **vig'or-ous-ly**, *adv.*

vi'king (vĭ'kĭng), *n.* One of the pirate Northmen who plundered the coasts of Europe from the 8th to the 10th century.

vi'la-yet' (vĕ'lă-yĕt'), *n.* One of the chief administrative divisions of Turkey.

vile (vĭl), *adj.* 1 Worthless; mean; base. 2 Morally impure; wicked. 3 Unclean; repulsive; odious. — *Syn.* Low. — **vile-ness**, *n.*

vil'li-fy (vĭl'ĭ-fĭ), *v. t.* To blacken the character of with abusive language; defame; traduce. — *Syn.* Malign, calumniate, slander, libel. — *Ant.* Eulogize.

vil'la (vĭl'ă), *n.* Originally, a country property; hence, a somewhat pretentious rural or suburban residence.

vil'lage (vĭl'ĭj), *n.* 1 Any small group of houses in the country, less in number than in a town and more than in a hamlet. 2 *U. S.* A community of this kind incorporated by the state and governed by an elected board of trustees and a village president; also, the people of such a community.

vil'lag-er (-ĭj-ĕr), *n.* A resident of a village.

vil'lain (vĭl'ĭn), *n.* 1 = **VILLEIN**. 2 A scoundrel; a rascal.

vil'lain-ous (-ŭs), *adj.* 1 Befitting a villain; wicked; evil. 2 Highly objectionable; detestable. — *Syn.* Vicious, iniquitous, nefarious, flagitious, infamous, corrupt, degenerate.

vil'lain-y (-ĭ), *n.* 1 A villainous act; villainous conduct; a crime. 2 Villainous character or nature; depravity; wickedness.

vil'lein (vĭl'ĭn), *n.* In Anglo-Saxon times, a free villager; later, a serf of a class whose status gradually changed to that of free peasants.

vil'len-age (vĭl'ĕn-ĭj), *n.* Also **vil'lein-age, vil'lan-age**. *Feudal Law*. 1 The holding of land on the conditions under which a villen held from his lord. 2 The condition of being a villen.

vil'lous (vĭl'ŭs), *adj.* Covered with fine hairs.

vil'lus (vĭl'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **VILLI** (-ĭ). 1 *Anatomy*. One of the very small fingerlike projections of the mucous membrane of the small intestine that serve in the absorbing of nourishment. 2 *Bot. pl.* Fine straight soft hairs on plants.

vim (vĭm), *n.* Energy; force; vigor.

vin'al-grette' (vĭn'ă-grĕt'), *n.* A small box or bottle for aromatic vinegar, smelling salts, or the like.

vin'ci-ble (vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being subdued; conquerable.

vin'di-cate (vĭn'dĭ-kăt), *v. t.* 1 To maintain to be true or correct in the face of denial, objections, and censure; to sustain; justify. 2 To defend or secure against assault. — *Syn.* Assert; exonerate, exculpate, absolve, acquit. — *Ant.* Calumniate.

vin'di-ca'tion (vĭn'dĭ-kă'shŭn), *n.* A vindicating or being vindicated; justification against denial or censure.

vin-dic'tive (vĭn-dĭk'tĭv), *adj.* Disposed to revenge; as, a *vindictive* spirit; prompted or characterized by revenge; as, a *vindictive* punishment. — *Syn.* Revengeful, vengeful.

vine (vĭn), *n.* 1 A grapevine. 2 Any plant whose stem requires support and which climbs, as by tendrils, or which trails or creeps along the ground; also, the stem of such a plant.

vin'e-gar (vĭn'ĕ-gĕr), *n.* A sour liquid obtained by the fermentation of cider, wine, malt, and the like, and used in cookery, in pickling, etc.

vinegar eel. A threadlike roundworm found in vinegar and fermenting substances.

vin'e-gar-y (vĭn'ĕ-gĕr-ĭ), *adj.* Like vinegar; hence, sour; crabbed; unamiable.

vine'y-ard (vĭn'yĕrd), *n.* A plantation of grapevines.

vi'nous (vĭ'nŭs), *adj.* Of, relating to, produced by, or like, wine.

vin'tage (vĭn'tĭj), *n.* 1 A season's yield of grapes or, now usually, of wine. 2 Act or period of gathering grapes or making wine. 3 Wine; specif., a wine of a particular type or district in a designated year, esp. one (**vintage wine**) of superior quality. 4 *Humorous*. A type fashionable or popular in some bygone period; as, humor of the *vintage* of 1890.

vin't-ner (vĭnt'nĕr), *n.* A wine merchant.

vi'ol (vĭ'ŭl), *n.* A medieval musical instrument from which the violin, viola, violoncello, and contrabass were developed.

vi-o-la (vĕ-ŏ'lă; vĭ-), *n.* An instrument like a violin but larger and tuned a fifth lower.

vi'o-la-ble (vĭ'ŏ-lă-b'l), *adj.* That may be violated.

vi'o-late (vĭ'ŏ-lăt), *v. t.* 1 To infringe on; also, to break; disregard; as, he *violated* his promise and the law. 2 To ravish. 3 To profane; desecrate; as, to *violate* the altar. 4 To interrupt; disturb. — **vi'o-la'tor** (-lă'tĕr), *n.*

vi'o-la'tion (vĭ'ŏ-lă'shŭn), *n.* A violating or being violated; as, a *Transgression*. *b*

Profanation. **c** Interruption; disturbance. **d** Ravishment. — **Syn.** Breach, infraction, trespass, infringement.

vi'o-lence (vī'ō-lēns), *n.* **1** Exertion of physical force; strength or energy actively applied. **2** Profanation; outrage. **3 a** Intensity; as, the violence of his anger. **b** Ardor; fervor; as, the violence of his effort. — **Syn.** Compulsion, coercion, duress, constraint, restraint.

vi'o-lent (vī'ō-lēnt), *adj.* **1** Acting or characterized by physical force; esp. by great, sudden, or improper use of force. **2** Extreme; intense; as, colors in violent contrast. **3** Caused by force; not natural; as, a violent death. **4** Showing or caused by strong mental feeling; as, violent words. — **vi'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

vi'o-let (vī'ō-lēt; -līt), *n.* **1** Any of numerous herbs with mostly heart-shaped leaves which rise stemless from the ground beside the long-stalked irregular flowers; esp., the common purple violet of eastern North America. **2** The deep blue or purplish color of certain violets. — *adj.* Of the color violet.

vi'o-lin' (vī'ō-līn'; *attributive often* vī'ō-līn'), *n.* **1** A musical instrument consisting of a hollow resonance box, or body, a narrow fretted neck, low bridge, and four strings, played with a bow; a fiddle. **2** A violin player, esp. in an orchestra.

vi'o-lin'ist (vī'ō-līn'ist), *n.* A player on the violin.

vi'o-lon-cel'list (vī'ō-lōn-chēl'ist; vī'ō-lōn-sēl'ist), *n.* A player on the violoncello; — usually shortened to *cellist*.

vi'o-lon-cel'lo (vī'ō-lōn-chēl'ō; vī'ō-lōn-sēl'ō), *n.* A musical instrument like a violin but much larger and with a deep bass tone; — usually shortened to *cello*.

vi'per (vī'pēr), *n.* **1** Any adder of the Old World; in America, any very poisonous snake (*pit viper*) of a family characterized by having between the eye and the nostril a hollow or pit, including the rattlesnake, copperhead, and water moccasin. **2** A treacherous or malignant person.

vi-ra'go (vī-rā'gō; vī-), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES or -GOS (-gōz). A turbulent, quarrelsome woman. — **Syn.** Amazon, termagant, scold, shrew, vixen.

vir'e-o (vī'rē-ō), *n.* Any of a family of small insect-eating American birds, chiefly olive-green and grayish in color, with a musical song.

vir'es (vī'rēz), *n.*, *pl.* of *vis*.

vir'gin (vī'rjīn), *n.* **1** [*cap.*, with *the*.] The Virgin Mary. **2** An unmarried woman; a maid. — *adj.* **1** Chaste; of, relating to, or befitting a virgin. **2** Clean; not soiled; as, virgin snow. **3** Undisturbed; fresh; new.

vir'gin-al (vī'rjī-nāl; -n'l), *n.* *Music.* A small rectangular spinet, without legs, popular in the 16th and 17th centuries.

virgin birth. *Theol.* The doctrine that Jesus was miraculously begotten of God and born of a virgin mother.

Vir-gin'la creep'er (vēr-jīn'yā; -jīn'γ-ā), *A* North American vine with five leaflets and bluish-black berries; — called also *woodbine* and *American ivy*.

Virginia reel. A kind of country-dance.

vir-gin'i-ty (vēr-jīn'γ-tī), *n.* Maidenhood; chastity.

Virgin Mary. The mother of Jesus.

vir'i-des'cent (vī'rī-dēs'sēnt; -'nt), *adj.* Slightly green; greenish.

vir'ile (vī'rīl; vī'rīl; *esp. Brit.*, vī'rīl, vī'rīl), *adj.* **1** Having the nature and qualities of an adult man. **2** Masterful; forceful. **3** Masculine; male. — **Syn.** Manful, manly, manlike, mannish. — **Ant.** Effeminate.

vir'il'i-ty (vī-rīl'γ-tī; vī-), *n.* Manhood; manly vigor.

vir-tu' (vīr-tōō; vīr'tū), *n.* **1** A love of artistic creations. *Art* productions, esp. curios or antiques, collectively; as, an article of *virtu*.

vir-tu-al (vīr'tū-āl), *adj.* Being in essence or in effect, though not bearing the name, title, or the like; as, the *virtual* rulers. — **Syn.** Implicit, constructive. — **Ant.** Actual. — **vir-tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

vir'tue (vīr'tū), *n.* **1** Moral practice or action; moral excellence; morality; specif., chastity. **2** A particular moral excellence; a moral quality that makes for goodness; also, such qualities collectively. **3** Active power to accomplish a given effect; efficacy. **4** Manly strength or courage. **5** Excellence; also, an excellent thing; as, to make a *virtue* of necessity. — **Syn.** Goodness, rectitude. — **Ant.** Vice.

vir-tu-os'i-ty (vīr'tū-ōs'γ-tī), *n.* Great technical skill in the practice of the fine arts, esp. in music; as, a pianist noted for his *virtuosity*.

vir-tu-o'so (vīr'tū-ō'sō; vīr'tōō-ō'sō), *n.*; *pl.* -SOS (-sōz) or -SI (-sē). **1** A collector or admirer of artistic works, etc. **2** A person who shows great skill in the practice of the fine arts, esp. in music. — **Syn.** Connoisseur, aesthete, dilettante; expert, adept, artist.

vir-tu-ous (vīr'tū-ūs), *adj.* Having or exhibiting virtue, esp. moral virtue; specif., chaste; pure. — **Syn.** Ethical, righteous, noble. — **Ant.** Vicious.

vir'u-lent (vīr'ū-lēnt; vīr'ū-ō-), *adj.* **1** Extremely poisonous; deadly. **2** Bitterly hostile; malignant. **3** Highly infectious; — of disease germs. **4** Characterized by rapid development and, often, very serious effects; — of diseases, infections, etc. — **Syn.** Venomous, toxic. — **vir'u-lence** (-lēns), *vir'u-len-cy* (-lēn-sī), *n.*

vir'us (vī'rūs), *n.* **1** Venom. **2** The poison or contagious matter of a disease, esp. a disease germ that has not been isolated but is known to be present in the fluids of an organism having an infectious disease; as, the *virus* of smallpox. **3** Anything that poisons or corrupts the mind or soul.

vis (vīs), *n.*; *pl.* **vir'es** (vī'rēz). Force; vigor.

foot; out, oil; cube, finite, urn, ūp, oiroūs, menti; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

vi'sa (vē'zā), **vi'sé** (vē'zā; vē-zā'), *n.* 1 An endorsement by the proper authorities on a passport to show that it has been examined and the bearer may proceed. 2 A signature by a superior official signifying approval of a document. — *v. t.*; **vi'saed** (vē'zād), **vi'seed** (vē'zād; vē-zād'), **vi'saing**, **vi'sé-ing**. To give a visa to.

vis'age (vīz'ij; vīs'-), *n.* Face of a person or animal; hence, look; appearance. — *Syn.* Countenance, physiognomy.

vis'-à-vis' (vē'-zā-vē'), *n. sing. & pl.* A person (or persons) face to face with another (or others), esp. in dancing. — *adv. & adj.* Face to face; opposite.

vis'cer-a (vīs'ēr-ā), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **vis'cus** (vīs'kūs). The internal organs, esp. those of the cavities of the body, as the heart, liver, intestines, etc. — **vis'cer-al** (-āl), *adj.*

vis'cid (vīs'īd), *adj.* Somewhat sticky; gluey; viscous.

vis'cose (vīs'kōs; vīs-kōs'), *n.* A siruplike orange-colored solution made by chemically treating wood fiber, used in making rayon, transparent paper, etc.

vis'cos'i-ty (vīs-kōs'ī-tī), *n.* 1 Quality of being viscous. 2 *Physics.* That property of fluids that causes them not to flow easily, because of the friction of their molecules; as, the viscosity of oil.

vis'count' (vī'kount'), *n.* A nobleman next below an earl or count and next above a baron. — **vis'count'ess** (-kount'ēs; -tīs), *n. fem.*

vis'cous (vīs'kūs), *adj.* 1 Gluey; viscid. 2 *Physics.* Having, or characterized by, viscosity.

visé, vice (vīs), *n.* Any of various devices for holding or clamping work, typically having two jaws closed by a screw, lever, or the like.

vi'sé (vē'zā; vē-zā'), *n. & v.* = **VISA**.

vis'i-bil'i-ty (vīz'ī-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* 1 Quality, condition, or degree of being visible. 2 The degree of clearness of the atmosphere; as, a thick fog, *visibility* zero.

vis'i-ble (vīz'ī-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being seen; manifest; apparent. — **vis'i-bly** (-bīl), *adv.*

vi'sion (vīzh'ūn), *n.* 1 Something seen otherwise than by ordinary sight, as in a dream or trance. 2 Any vivid picture created by the imagination. 3 Power of the imagination; as, a poet with *vision*. 4 Unusual wisdom in foreseeing what is going to happen. 5 A seeing; actual sight. 6 That which is seen; also, a lovely sight; as, she was a *vision* in her new gown. 7 The sense by which things are seen. — *Syn.* Fancy, fantasy, phantasy. — *v. t. & i.* To see in or as if in a vision.

vi'sion-ar'y (-ēr'ī; *esp. Brit., -ēr-ī*), *adj.* 1 Seeing, or disposed to see, visions; given to dreaming or imagining. 2 Of the nature of a vision; hence, fanciful; not practical; as, *visionary* schemes. — *Syn.* Imaginary, fantastic, chimerical, quixotic. — *n.* A person who sees visions; specif., one whose ideas or projects are impractical.

vis'it (vīz'īt), *v. t.* 1 To go or come to see in order to comfort or help. 2 To call upon, either as an act of courtesy or in a professional capacity. 3 To dwell with for a time as a guest. 4 To come to or upon as a reward, affliction, etc.; as, a plague *visited* the city; also, to inflict; as, to *visit* one's wrath upon one's associates. — *v. i.* To make a visit, or regular or frequent visits. — *n.* A visiting; as, a *call*. b A stay as a guest. c A formal or professional call, as of a doctor. — *Syn.* Visitation.

vis'it-ant (vīz'īt-ānt), *n.* A visitor.

vis'it-a'tion (vīz'īt-ā'shūn), *n.* 1 A visit; esp., a formal visit. 2 A visiting of affliction or punishment; hence, a severe trial or affliction. — *Syn.* Call; tribulation.

vis'i-tor (vīz'īt-ēr), *n.* A person who makes a visit. — *Syn.* Visitant, guest, caller.

vi'sor, vi'zor (vī'zēr; vīz'ēr), *n.* 1 The front piece of a helmet, esp. a movable upper piece. 2 The projecting front of a cap, to protect the eyes.

vis'ta (vīs'tā), *n.* 1 A far view, as over a landscape. 2 A mental view over a series of years, events, etc.

vis'u-al (vīzh'ū-āl), *adj.* 1 Of, relating to, or used in, sight; as, the *visual* nerve. 2 Perceived by vision; as, a *visual* impression; attained or performed by vision; as, *visual* tests.

vis'u-al-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become visible; esp., to form a mental image of (something not before the eye).

vi'tal (vī'tāl; -t'l), *adj.* 1 Of, relating to, or characteristic of, life. 2 Necessary to the continuance of life or vigor. 3 Animated; full of life and vigor. 4 Fatal; mortal; as, a *vital* wound. 5 Fundamental; basic; hence, indispensable; requisite. 6 Having to do with data concerning births, deaths, etc.; as, *vital* statistics. — *Syn.* Living, alive, quick, animate; essential, cardinal. — *n. pl.* 1 Vital organs, as heart or brain. 2 Essential parts of a thing. — **vi'tal-ly**, *adv.*

vi'tal'i-ty (vī-tāl'ī-tī), *n.* 1 Life, or the principle of life. 2 Enduring quality. 3 Animation; liveliness.

vi'tal-ize (vī'tāl-īz), *v. t.* To impart life or vigor to. — *Syn.* Energize, activate. — *Ant.* Atrophy.

vi'ta-min (vī'tā-mīn; vīt'd-), *n.* Also **-mine** (-mīn; -mēn). Any of a group of constituents (**vitamin A**, **vitamin B**, etc.) of most foods in their natural state, of which very small quantities are essential in the diets of animals. The lack of a particular vitamin causes an abnormal condition or a disease.

vi'ti-ate (vīsh'īt-āt), *v. t.* 1 To contaminate; pollute. 2 To make legally without force; as, fraud *vitiated* a contract. — *Syn.* Debase, deprave, corrupt, pervert, debauch.

vit're-ous (vīt'rē-ūs), *adj.* 1 Of, relating to, or like glass. 2 Glassy; as, *vitreous* rocks. 3 Of or relating to the clear, color-

ale, chaotic, care, add, account, arm, ask, sofa; eve, here, event, end, silent, maker; ice, ill, charity; old, obey, orb, odd, soft, connect; food,

- less transparent jelly (**vitreous humor**) at the back of the lens in the eyeball.
- vit'ri-fy** (vīt'rī-fī), *v. t. & i.* To change into glass or a glassy substance by heat and fusion, as some rocks.
- vit'ri-ol** (vīt'rī-ŭl), *n.* 1 *Chem.* a A sulphate of any of various metals, as copper (blue vitriol), iron (green vitriol), zinc (white vitriol), etc. b Sulphuric acid. 2 Anything likened to vitriol as being caustic, corrosive, or biting.
- vit'ri-ol'ic** (-ŭl'ik), *adj.* Derived from vitriol; hence, caustic or biting; as, a vitriolic speech.
- vi-tu'per-ate** (vī-tū'pēr-āt; vī-), *v. t.* To abuse in words; to scold. — *Syn.* Revile, berate, rate, upbraid, rail. — **vi-tu'per-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* — **vi-tu'per-a'tive** (-ā'tīv), *adj.*
- vi'va** (vē'vā), *interj.* Literally, (long) live; — an exclamation of good will. — *n.* A shout of vita.
- vi-va'ce** (vē-vā'chā), *adj.* *Music.* Spirited.
- vi-va'cious** (vī-vā'shūs; vī-), *adj.* Animated; gay; spirited. — *Syn.* Lively, sprightly. — *Ant.* Languid.
- vi-vac'i-ty** (-vās'itī), *n.* Animation; gaiety.
- vi-var'i-um** (vī-vār'ī-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -i-ums (-ŭmz) or -ia (-ā). An enclosure for keeping or raising animals indoors.
- vi'va vo'ce** (vī'vā vō'sē), *By word of mouth.*
- viv'id** (vīv'id), *adj.* 1 Having the vigor or freshness of life; animated. 2 Of colors, brilliant; intense. 3 Of a feeling, memory, mental image, etc., sharp and clear; distinct. 4 Calling forth lifelike mental images; as, a vivid description. — *Syn.* Graphic, picturesque, pictorial. — **viv'id-ly**, *adv.* — **viv'id-ness**, *n.*
- viv'i-fy** (vīv'ī-fī), *v. t.* 1 To endue with life; to animate. 2 To make vivid. — *Syn.* Quicken, enliven.
- vi-vip'a-rous** (vī-vīp'ā-rūs), *adj.* Producing living young (instead of eggs) from within the body, as nearly all mammals.
- viv'i-sec'tion** (vīv'ī-sēk'shūn), *n.* The cutting of, or operation on, a living animal, esp. for scientific investigation.
- vix'en** (vīk's'n), *n.* 1 A female fox. 2 An ill-tempered, scolding woman. — *Syn.* Shrew, scold, termagant, virago, amazon.
- viz.** (usually read "namely"). Abbreviation of **VIDELICET**.
- viz'ard** (vīz'ērd), *n.* Mask; visor.
- vi-zier'** (vī-zēr'; vīz'yēr; -ī-ēr), *n.* Also **vi-zir'** (vī-zēr'). A minister or councilor of state in many Mohammedan countries, esp. in the former Turkish empire.
- vi'zor** (vī'zēr; vīz'ēr), *Variant of VISOR.*
- vo'ca-ble** (vō'kā-b'l), *n.* A word, esp. as composed of certain sounds or letters without regard to its meaning.
- vo-cab'u-lar'y** (vō-kāb'ŭ-lēr'ī; esp. *Brit.*, -lēr'ī), *n.* 1 A collection of words, usually alphabetically arranged and defined; a dictionary. 2 A stock of words used in a language, by a class, individual, etc.
- vo'cal** (vō'kāl), *adj.* 1 Of, relating to; or having voice, or the power of speech. 2
- Full of voice or voices; as, air vocal with the songs of birds. 3 Uttered by the voice; oral. 4 Given to expressing one's feelings, opinions, etc., in speech; talkative; also, clamorous. 6 *Music.* Relating to, performed by, or composed or arranged for, the human voice; as, vocal music; a vocal score. — *Syn.* Articulate; fluent, eloquent, voluble, glib. — *n.* A vocal sound.
- vo'cal-ist** (vō'kāl-ist), *n.* A singer.
- vo'cal-ize** (vō'kāl-īz), *v. t.* 1 To make vocal, or sounding. 2 To give vocal expression to. — *v. i.* To sing.
- vo-ca'tion** (vō-kā'shūn), *n.* 1 A call; a summons; specif., a call to some particular business, profession, etc. 2 The work, profession, etc., to which one feels he is called or fitted. 3 Employment; occupation; profession. — **vo-ca'tion-al** (-āl), *adj.*
- voc'a-tive** (vōk'ā-tīv), *n.* *Grammar.* The case marking that which is addressed (L. *Domine*, O Lord).
- vo-cif'er-ate** (vō-sīf'ēr-āt), *v. i. & t.* To cry out loudly; clamor. — **vo-cif'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*
- vo-cif'er-ous** (-ŭs), *adj.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous. — *Syn.* Blatant, strident, boisterous, obstreperous.
- vod'ka** (vōd'kā), *n.* A Russian distilled alcoholic liquor, made from rye.
- vogue** (vōg), *n.* 1 With *the*, the fashion at any period; accepted style. 2 Popular favor; popularity. — *Syn.* Mode, fad, rage.
- voicē** (vois), *n.* 1 Sound uttered by living beings, esp. by human beings, in speaking, shouting, etc.; also, the power of speaking; utterance. 2 Any sound likened to vocal utterance; as, the voice of the sea. 3 Anything likened to human speech as a medium of expression; as, the ballot is the voice of the people. 4 Expressed wish, choice, or opinion; as, he was given no voice in the matter. 5 *Grammar.* Difference in form taken by a verb to show the relation of the subject, whether as doer or as object, to the action expressed by the verb; as, active voice; passive voice. 6 *Music.* a Musical sound produced by the vocal cords; tones uttered in singing. b The ability to sing; as, to have a voice. c The vocal organs regarded as the means of tone production; as, to train the voice. 7 *Phonetics.* Vocal sound as heard in vowels and such consonants as *l*, *v*, and *n*; tone, — distinguished from the breath sound of *f*, *s*, *sh*, etc., and from whisper. — *v. t.* 1 To give voice or expression to; to utter; also, to announce. 2 *Music.* To regulate the tone of; as, to voice the pipes of an organ. — *Syn.* Express, vent, air, ventilate.
- voiced** (voist), *adj.* 1 Furnished with a voice. 2 Expressed by the voice. 3 *Phonetics.* Uttered with voice; vocal.
- voice'less** (vois'lēs; -līs), *adj.* 1 Having no voice, utterance, or vote. 2 *Phonetics.* Sounded without voice; not voiced.
- void** (void), *adj.* 1 Empty. 2 Unoccupied; vacant. 3 Destitute; lacking. 4 Not effective; useless. 5 Legally of no ef-

foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circūs, menti; chair; go; sing; then;
thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

fect; having no legal force; null. — *Syn.* Vacant, blank, vacuous; devoid. — *n.* An empty or unfilled space; also, a feeling of emptiness. — *v. t.* 1 To make or leave void, or empty; also, to vacate; to leave. 2 To discharge; to evacuate. 3 To render void; to annul. — *void'a-ble*, *adj.*

volle (voil; *Fr.* vwäl), *n.* A sheer fabric of silk, cotton, or wool.

vo'lant (völ'länt), *adj.* Flying.

vol'a-tile (völ'ä-tīl; -tīl), *adj.* 1 Easily changed into vapor, as gasoline. 2 Light-hearted; hence, changeable; fickle. — *Syn.* Effervescent, buoyant. — *vol'a-til'i-ty* (-tīl'i-tī), *n.* — *vol'a-til-ize* (-tīl-iz), *v. t.* & *i.*

vol-ca'no (völ-kä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOES or -NOS (-nōz). An opening in the earth's crust from which molten rock, steam, etc., are poured or thrown forth; also, a hill or mountain composed of material thus thrown forth. — *vol-can'ic* (völ-kän'ik), *adj.*

vole (völ), *n.* Any of several mouselike or ratlike rodents.

vo-li'tion (völ-i'ish'ün), *n.* 1 Act or power of making one's own choices or decisions; will. 2 The choice made or the decision reached. — *vo-li'tion-al* (-äl), *adj.*

vol'ley (völ'ī), *n.* 1 A shower of missiles, as arrows or bullets; discharge of a number of missile weapons all at the same instant. 2 A pouring forth of many things all at the same instant; as, a *volley* of oaths. 3 *Tennis.* The flight of the ball, or the return of the ball by a player, before it touches the ground. — *v. t.* & *i.* 1 To discharge or be discharged in or as in a volley. 2 *Tennis.* To hit or return (the ball) before it touches the ground.

vol'plane' (völ'plän'), *v. i.* To glide in an airplane. — *n.* A glide in an airplane.

volt (völt), *n.* The unit of electromotive force, being that force which, when steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one ohm, will produce a current of one ampere.

volt'age (völ'tij), *n.* Electric power measured in volts.

vol-ta'ic (völ-tä'ik), *adj.* Of, relating to, or discovered by Alessandro Volta, who first invented apparatus for chemically developing electric currents; hence, *voltaic battery*, *voltaic cell*, *voltaic electricity*, *voltaic pile*.

vol-tam'e-ter (völ-täm'ē-tēr), *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity passed through a conductor.

volte'-face' (völt'fäs'), *n.* A change of front; a facing about; a reversal, as of one's policy; — a French term.

volt'me'ter (völt'mē'tēr), *n.* *Elec.* An instrument for measuring in volts the differences of potential between different points of an electrical circuit.

vol'u-ble (völ'ü-b'l), *adj.* Fluent and smooth in utterance; glib. — *Syn.* Eloquent, vocal, articulate; garrulous, loquacious, talkative. — *Ant.* Stuttering, stam-

mering; curt. — *vol'u-bil'i-ty* (-bīl'itī), *n.* — *vol'u-bly* (-bīl), *adv.*

vol'ume (völ'üm), *n.* 1 A book; esp., that part of a lengthy work that is bound up together in one cover. 2 Sufficient matter to fill a book; as, his scornful glance spoke *volumes*. 3 Space occupied, as measured by cubic units; as, the *volume* of a cylinder. 4 A mass; bulk; often, a considerable quantity; as, our *volumes* of foreign sales. 5 *Music.* Fullness or quantity of tone. — *Syn.* Magnitude, size, extent, dimensions, area.

vol'u-met'ric (völ'ü-mēt'rik), *adj.* Of or relating to the measurement of volume.

vo-lu'mi-nous (völ-lū'mī-nūs), *adj.* 1 Consisting of many folds, windings, or the like; as, a *voluminous* skirt. 2 Bulky; large; swelling. 3 Filling, or sufficient to fill, a large volume or several volumes.

vol'un-tar'y (völ'ün-tēr'i; *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-i, -trī), *adj.* 1 Done, made, given, or the like, freely and without compulsion; as, a *voluntary* sacrifice. 2 Intentional; not accidental; as, a *voluntary* slight. 3 Of, or under the control of, the will; as, *voluntary* muscles. 4 Having power of free choice; as, man is a *voluntary* agent. 5 Supported by gifts rather than by the state; as, *voluntary* churches. — *Syn.* Deliberate; willful, willing. — *Ant.* Involuntary; instinctive. — *n.* 1 A voluntary action or piece of work. 2 An organ solo played in a religious service. — *vol'un-tar'i-ly* (-i-lī; *emphatic also* -tār'i-lī), *adv.*

vol'un-tee'r' (völ'ün-tēr'), *n.* 1 A person who voluntarily offers himself for any service, duty, etc. 2 *Mil.* A person who voluntarily offers himself for military service. — *adj.* Voluntary; as, *volunteer* aid; composed of volunteers; as, a *volunteer* army. — *v. t.* To offer or give voluntarily. — *v. i.* To offer oneself voluntarily for any service.

vo-lup'tu-ar'y (völ-lüp'tū-ēr'i; *esp. Brit.*, -ēr-i), *n.* A person whose chief interest in life is the indulgence of his sensual appetites.

vo-lup'tu-ous (völ-lüp'tū-ūs), *adj.* 1 Giving sensual gratification; as, *voluptuous* furnishings. 2 Given to, or spent in, enjoyment of luxury, pleasure, etc. — *Syn.* Luxurious, epicurean, sensuous, sensual. — *Ant.* Ascetic. — *vo-lup'tu-ous-ness*, *n.*

vo-lute' (völ-lūt'), *n.* 1 A scroll-like decoration. 2 *Zool.* A whorl, or coil, of a spiral shell.

vom'it (vöm'it), *n.* 1 Contents of the stomach thrown up through the mouth. 2 A sickness characterized by vomiting. — *v. i.* 1 To throw up the contents of the stomach through the mouth. 2 To issue forth violently; as, lava *vomited* from the volcano. — *v. t.* 1 To eject from the stomach through the mouth. 2 To belch forth.

von (fön), *prep.* Of; from; — a prefix in German and Austrian personal names, often a sign of nobility of birth.

voo'doo (vōō'dōō; vōō-dōō'), *n.* 1 Voo-

- dooism. 2 A Negro sorcerer. 3 The magic or sorcery practiced in voodooism; also, a charm, fetish, or the like, used in voodooism.
- voo'doo-ism** (voo'dōō-iz'm; voo-dōō'-), *n.* [often *cap.*] A Negro religion, orig. African and barbaric, consisting largely of sorcery; also, belief in or practice of this religion.
- vo-ra'ci-ous** (vō-rā'shūs), *adj.* 1 Greedy in eating; ravenous. 2 Excessively eager; insatiable; as, a voracious reader. — *Syn.* Gluttonous, ravening, rapacious. — **vo-rac'i-ty** (-rās'i-tī), *n.*
- vor'tex** (vōr'tēks), *n.*; *pl.* -TEX-ES (-tēk-sēz; -sīz) or -TI-CES (-tī-sēz). A mass of liquid in whirling motion, forming in the center of the mass a depression or cavity toward which things are drawn; a whirlpool.
- vo'ta-ry** (vō'tā-rī), *n.* A person bound or consecrated by some vow or promise; hence, a devoted adherent, student, worshiper, etc.; as, a votary of science. — *Syn.* Addict, devotee, habitué, fiend, fan. — **vo'ta-ris-t** (-rīst), *n.* — **vo'ta-ress** (-rēs; -rīs), *n. fem.*
- vote** (vōt), *n.* 1 A choice or opinion of a person or body of persons expressed by a ballot, spoken word, or other method; a suffrage; also, the ballot, word, or the like, used to express one's choice or opinion; as, to cast one's vote. 2 The decision reached by voting. 3 The right of suffrage; as, to have the vote. 4 Votes, collectively; as, the prohibition vote. — *v. i.* To cast a vote. — *v. t.* 1 To elect, bring about, or effect, by a vote; as, to vote an appropriation for the schools. 2 *Colloq.* To declare by common agreement; as, they voted him a bore. — **vo't'er** (vōt'ēr), *n.*
- vo'tive** (vō'tīv), *adj.* Given in fulfillment of a vow or promise, or in devotion.
- vouch** (vouch), *v. t.* To attest, as a statement or the truth of a statement; also, to answer for. — *v. i.* To bear witness; to give testimony, as to truth or character; as, to vouch for his accuracy; to stand responsible; as, to vouch for one's friend.
- vouch'er**, *n.* 1 A person who vouches for another. 2 A book, document, or the like that serves to establish the truth of something; specif., any receipt or the like showing payment of a debt; as, canceled checks are his vouchers.
- vouch-safe'** (vouch-sāf'), *v. t.* To condescend to grant or give; as, he vouchsafed a hearing to my complaint; to concede; deign. — *Syn.* Accord, award.
- vous'soir'** (vōō'swār'), *n.* In building, any of the wedge-shaped pieces of which an arch is built.
- vow** (vou), *n.* 1 A solemn promise, esp. one made to God; specif., a pledge of constancy in a marriage ceremony or of obedience in the profession of a religious. 2 Any pledge or promise. — *v. t.* To prom-
- ise to do, give, etc.; to promise solemnly. — *v. i.* To make a vow.
- vow'el** (vou'ēl), *n.* 1 A speech sound uttered with the vocal cavities formed for resonance (English *a, e, i, o, u*). 2 A letter representing this sound.
- voy'age** (voi'ij), *n.* A trip; journey; esp., a journey by water from one place or country to another; also, a journey by air. — *v. i. & t.* To take, make, or traverse by, a voyage. — **voy'ag-er** (-ij-ēr), *n.*
- vo'ya'geur'** (vōwā'yā'zhūr'), *n.*; *pl.* -GEURS (Fr. -zhūr'). In Canada, a boatman and trapper, esp. one employed by the fur companies.
- Vul'can** (vūl'kăn), *n.* *Rom. Relig.* God of fire and of metalworking.
- vul'can-ite** (-it), *n.* A variety of hard rubber.
- vul'can-ize** (vūl'kăn-īz), *v. t. & i.* To subject to or undergo vul'can-i-za'tion (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'-), a process of treating rubber by chemical means to improve its strength, hardness, elasticity, or the like. — **vul'can-iz'er** (-īz'ēr), *n.*
- vul'gar** (vūl'gēr), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to the common people; general; public. 2 Vernacular; as, poems in the vulgar tongue. 3 Lacking cultivation or refinement; boorish; as, a vulgar person; also, offensive to good taste or refined feelings; low and coarse; as, a vulgar joke. — *Syn.* Common, ordinary, familiar, popular; gross, obscene, ribald.
- vulgar fraction.** A common fraction.
- vul'gar'i-an** (vūl-gār'ī-ăn), *n.* A rich, pretentious person of vulgar standards.
- vul'gar-ism** (vūl'gēr-īz'm), *n.* 1 Coarseness; vulgarity. 2 A vulgar phrase or expression, or one used only in colloquial speech or, esp., in the speech of the ill-bred or uneducated.
- vul'gar'i-ty** (vūl-gār'ī-tī), *n.* 1 Quality or state of being vulgar; commonness. 2 Coarseness of manners or language; also, an instance of this.
- vul'gar-ize** (vūl'gēr-īz), *v. t.* To make vulgar.
- Vul'gate** (vūl'gāt), *n.* A Latin version of the Bible made chiefly by Saint Jerome in the 4th century, and often revised. The latest revision (1592) is the standard version in use by the Roman Catholic Church.
- vul'ner-a-ble** (vūl'nēr-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1 Capable of being wounded; susceptible to wounds. 2 Open to attack; assailable. 3 In contract bridge, liable to doubled penalties; — said of a side that has won one game in a rubber.
- vul'pine** (vūl'pīn; -pīn), *adj.* Of or like a fox; cunning; crafty.
- vul'ture** (vūl'tūr), *n.* Any of certain large birds of prey allied to hawks and eagles but having weaker claws and the head usually naked, living chiefly on carrion.
- vy'ing** (vī'ing), *adj.* That vies.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīrouls, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=oh in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

W

wab'ble (wŏb'ŭ), etc. Variants of **WOBBLE**, etc.

wad (wŏd), *n.* 1 A little mass or bundle, as of hay or tow; a small lump, as of paper. 2 A plug or stopper, as in a cartridge to hold the powder and shot. 3 A soft mass of material used for stuffing a pillow, etc. — *v. t.*; **WAD'DED** (wŏd'ĕd; -ĭd); **WAD'DING**.

1 To press into a wad. 2 To crowd a wad into, as into a gun; to hold in by a wad, as a bullet in a gun. 3 To stuff or line with soft material; to pad.

wad'ding (wŏd'ĭng), *n.* 1 Wads. 2 Any soft padding; specif., prepared sheets of carded cotton.

wad'dle (wŏd'ŭ), *v. i.* To walk with short steps, swaying from side to side. — *n.* A waddling walk.

wade (wād), *v. i.* 1 To move by stepping in or through a medium, such as water or mud, more resistant than air. 2 To move or go with difficulty or labor; as, to *wade* through a dull book. 3 *Slang.* To set to work with vigor; as, to *wade* into a task. — *v. t.* To pass or cross by wading.

wad'er (wād'ĕr), *n.* 1 One that wades. 2 A long-legged bird that wades in search of food. 3 *pl.* High waterproof rubber boots for wading.

wa'di, **wa'dy** (wā'dĭ), *n.* In the Near East and northern Africa, a watercourse dry except in the rainy season.

wa'fer (wā'fĕr), *n.* 1 A thin crisp cake or biscuit; specif., *R. C. Church*, one of the thin round pieces of bread used in the Eucharist. 2 A sticker for pasting cards to windows in advertising. 3 A thin sticky disk of dried paste, used as a seal for letters, etc.

wa'fle (wŏf'ŭ), *n.* A soft but crisped indented cake of batter cooked in a special iron (**waffle iron**).

waft (wāft), *v. t. & i.* To move by or as by the action of waves of water, air, etc.; as, a boat *wafted* by the breeze. — *n.* 1 A wave, as of the hand; a signal made by waving. 2 A puff of wind.

wag (wāg), *v. t. & i.*; **WAGGED** (wāgd); **WAG'GING**. To sway or swing shortly from side to side; as, a dog *wags* his tail; to *wag* the tongue implies rapid and continuous talking. — *n.* 1 *Colloq.* A wagging; a shake; as, a *wag* of his head. 2 A wit; jester.

wage (wā), *v. t.* To engage in, as a contest; to carry on, as a war. — *n.* Payment for work or other services; pay.

wa'ger (wā'jĕr), *n.* 1 A bet; a stake, as in gambling. 2 A wagering, or betting. 3 That on which bets are laid. — *v. t. & i.* To bet; gamble; stake.

wag'es (wā'ĕz; -ĭz), *n. pl.* Pay given for labor.

wage'work'er (wā'wŭrk'ĕr), *n.* One who works for wages.

wag'ger-y (wāg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Mischievous foolery; pleasantry; also, a jest; joke.

wag'gish (wāg'ĭsh), *adj.* Mischievous; sportive; humorous. — *Syn.* Frolicsome, playful, impish, roguish.

wag'gle (wāg'ŭ), *v. i. & t.* To move shortly from side to side; to wag. — **wag'gle**, *n.*

wag'on, or, chiefly *British*, **wag'gon** (wāg'ŭn), *n.* 1 A four-wheeled vehicle, esp. one used for freight or merchandise; as, farm *wagons*; a circus *wagon*; a covered *wagon*, or prairie schooner. 2 *Brit.* A freight car on a railroad.

wag'on-er, **wag'gon-er** (-ĕr), *n.* One who drives a wagon, esp. as a business.

wag'on-ette, **wag'gon-ette** (-ĕt'), *n.* A kind of wagon having two facing seats along the sides behind a cross seat in front.

wagon train. A train of wagons; esp., *Mil.*, a train of provision or service wagons.

wag'tail (wāg'tāl'), *n.* A slender-bodied Old World bird with a long tail that it jerks up and down.

wa-hoo' (wā-hŏŏ'; wā'hŏŏ), *n.* A treelike shrub related to the climbing bittersweet.

wa-hoo', *n.* A North American elm whose twigs have corky winglike projections.

walf (wāf), *n.* 1 Anything found or without an owner; a stray. 2 A stray person or animal, as a homeless child.

wail (wā), *v. t. & i.* To lament; mourn. — *n.* A long, sorrowing cry.

wain (wān), *n.* A wagon or cart.

wain'scot (wān'skŭt; -skŏt; *Brit. often* wĕn'skŭt), *n.* 1 A lining, esp. a wooden lining, usually paneled, of an interior wall of a room. 2 The lower part of an interior wall when finished differently from the rest. — *v. t.*; **-SCOT-ED** or **-SCOT-TED**; **-SCOT-ING** or **-SCOT-TING**. To line with a wainscot.

wain'scot-ing, **wain'scot-ting**, *n.* Material for a wainscot; also, a wainscot.

wain'wright (wān'rĭt'), *n.* A builder of wagons.

waist (wāst), *n.* 1 The small part of the body between the thorax and the hips. 2 A part of anything like or likened to this; esp., the middle part; as, the *waist* of a ship. 3 A garment for the upper part of the body; specif.: a A bodice of a dress; also, a blouse. b An undergarment, esp. for children, to which skirt, trousers, or the like, are buttoned.

waist'band' (wāst'bānd'; -bānd), *n.* A band, sash, or the like, encircling the waist.

waist'coat' (wāst'kŏt'; wĕs'kŭt), *n.* Chiefly *Brit.* = **VEST** a.

waist'line' (wāst'lĭn'), *n.* A line surrounding, or thought of as surrounding, the waist where it is most contracted.

wait (wāt), *v. i.* 1 To be in expectation. 2 To remain in readiness for action. 3 To act as attendant or servant; as, to *wait* on table. — *Syn.* Abide, tarry, linger. — *v. t.*

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ōnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

1 To stay for; to await. **2** To serve as a waiter or attendant on; as, to wait table.
3 Collog. To defer; delay; put off; postpone; as, to wait dinner. — *n.* **1** An ambush; trap; — now only in *to lie in wait*.
2 A waiting; a delay.
wait'er (wāt'ēr), *n.* **1** A person who waits.
2 An attendant, esp. at table. **3** A tray.
wait'ing, *n.* A period during which one waits. — *adj.* That waits (in various senses), as in *waiting maid*, *waiting man*, *waiting woman*.
waiting room. A room for the use of persons waiting, as at a railroad station.
wait'ress (wāt'rēs; -rēs), *n.* A female waiter.
waive (wāv), *v. t.* **1** To give up a claim to; as, to waive the reward. **2** To refrain from taking advantage of; as, he waived his chance to get revenge. **3** To postpone. — *Syn.* Cede, yield, resign, abandon, surrender, relinquish, leave.
waiv'er (wāv'ēr), *n.* An intentional giving up of some known right, claim, etc.; also, the document containing a declaration of such an act.
wake (wāk), *n.* The track left by a vessel in the water; hence, any track left behind.
wake (wāk), *v. i.*; *past* WAKED (wākt) or WOKE (wōk); *past part.* WAKED; *pres. part.* WAK'ING (wāk'ing). **1** To be awake; not to sleep; specif., to keep watch, as over a corpse. **2** To be roused from sleep; to awake. **3** To become active and alert. — *v. t.* **1** To rouse from sleep; to awake. **2** To rouse to activity. **3** To watch over, esp. at night (a corpse). — *n.* **1** Wakefulness. **2** A watch; vigil. **3** The sitting up of persons with a dead body.
wake'ful (-fōōl; -f'l), *adj.* Not sleeping; sleepless; hence, watchful; alert. — *wake'fulness*, *n.*
wak'en (wāk'ēn), *v. i. & t.* To wake. — *Syn.* Awake, awaken; arouse, rouse, stir, rally. — *Ant.* Subdue.
wale (wāl), *n.* **1** A wheal. **2** Any ridge, as on cloth; hence, texture. — *v. t.* To mark with wales, or stripes; to make, as a fabric, with a heavy twill.
walk (wōk), *v. i.* **1** To roam about contrary to the normal course of nature; — now only of ghosts, etc. **2** To move along on foot, step by step. **3** To move slowly along, not hurrying, in any course. **4** In baseball slang, to go to first base as a result of a base on balls. — *v. t.* **1** To pass through or over on foot; as, to walk the streets. **2** To cause to go at a walk; as, to walk one's horse. **3** In baseball slang, to give a base on balls to (a batter). — *n.* **1** A walking, as for exercise. **2** Manner of walking; gait. **3** Distance measured by the time taken to walk it; as, a ten-minutes' walk from here. **4** Usual place or range of action; as, in his walk of life. **5** A place set apart for walking, as a path, sidewalk, etc. **6** A route regularly followed by a vendor; a round. **7** In baseball slang, a base on balls. — *walk'er*, *n.*

walk'ing stick. A cane.
walk'out (wōk'out'), *n.* *Collog.*, U. S. A labor strike.
walk'o'ver (-ō'vēr), *n.* *Collog.* An easy victory.
wall (wōl), *n.* **1** A structure of stone, brick, etc., intended for defense or security, or for enclosing something. **2** A rampart; *pl.*, fortifications. **3** Inside surface of a cavity or vessel; as, cell walls; the wall of a boiler. — *v. t.* **1** To enclose with or as with a wall. **2** To defend by walls, or fortifications. **3** To separate by or as by a wall.
wal'la-by (wōl'ā-bī), *n.* A kangaroo of a small or medium-sized variety.
wall'board (wōl'bōrd'), *n.* Any boarding designed to serve as, or to be used against, a wall; specif., an artificial board of wood fiber made in large sheets and used for the interior sheathing of the walls of rooms.
wal'let (wōl'ēt; -lēt), *n.* **1** A bag or sack for carrying things on a journey; knapsack. **2** A pocketbook, esp. one of some size for papers, paper money, etc.
wal'eye (wōl'ī), *n.* **1** An eye, as of a horse, with whitish iris. **2** An eye which turns outward.
wal'eyed (wōl'īd'), *adj.* **1** Having a walleye or walleyes. **2** Having large staring eyes; — of certain fishes.
wal'flow'er (-flou'ēr), *n.* **1** A hairy herb of the mustard family, common in Europe on old walls. **2 Collog.** A person who remains by the wall at a dance, usually because of not being chosen as a partner.
wal'lop (wōl'ūp), *v. t.* **1 Collog.** To beat soundly; thrash. **2 Slang.** To hit hard; as, to wallop a ball. — *n.* *Slang.* A powerful blow.
wal'low (wōl'ō), *v. i.* **1** To roll from side to side, as hogs in the mire; to welter; flounder. **2** To live with animal satisfaction; as, to wallow in luxury. — *Syn.* Grovel. — *n.* A depression made where animals have wallowed; as, a buffalo wallow.
wal'pa'per (wōl'pā'pēr), *n.* Paper for walls of rooms; paper hangings. — *wal'p'aper*, *v. t. & i.*
wal'nut (wōl'nūt; -nūt), *n.* **1** A rough-shelled round nut enclosed in a husk that does not split open when ripe, the fruit of either the black walnut, whose hard wood is used in cabinetwork, or the English walnut, native of Persia; also, the tree or its wood. **2** Any tree of a nut-bearing family including, besides the black and English walnuts, the butternut and hickory.
wal'rus (wōl'rūs; wōl'-), *n.* A large Arctic mammal allied to the seals, with protruding tusks of ivory in the male, and valuable for blubber.
waltz (wōlts; *esp. Brit.*, wōls), *n.* **1** A ballroom dance performed to music in triple time. **2** Music for this dance or in its triple time. — *v. i. & t.* To dance a waltz.
wam'pum (wōm'pūm; wōm'-), *n.* **1** Beads made of shell, used by the North

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

American Indians as money, ornament, etc. 2 *Slang*. Money.

wan (wŏn), *adj.* Having a pale or sickly hue; pallid. — *Syn.* Ashen, livid. — **wan'ty**, *adv.*

wand (wŏnd), *n.* 1 A small staff or rod as used by magicians, etc. 2 A staff of authority, as a scepter.

wan'der (wŏn'dēr), *v. i.* 1 To roam about; rove; ramble. 2 To take a round-about or leisurely course; to meander. 3 To stray or go astray. 4 To become delirious; to rave. — *Syn.* Range, prowl, meander. — *v. t.* To travel over in a leisurely rambling course. — **wan'der-er**, *n.*

Wan'der-ing Jew'. 1 In medieval legend, a Jew who treated Christ contemptuously on his way to the crucifixion and was condemned by him to wander upon the earth until the Second Advent. 2 [*not caps.*] Either of two trailing or creeping plants one of which is often planted in hanging baskets.

wan'der-lust' (vān'dēr-lŏst'; wŏn'dēr-lŭst'), *n.* Strong longing for, or impulse toward, wandering.

wane (wān), *v. i.* 1 To grow gradually smaller after being at the full; — of the moon. 2 To lose power, prosperity, influence, etc. 3 To draw near its end; as, summer is *waning*. 4 To grow dim or faint. — *Syn.* Abate, subside, ebb. — **Ant.** Wax. — *n.* A waning, as in size or power; also, a period in which something is waning.

wan'gle (wāng'g'l; -'l), *v. i.* *Colloq.* To get oneself out of a crowd, a difficulty, etc. — *v. t.* To adjust, make, or obtain by skillful management or contrivance, often by a form of petty trickery.

want (wŏnt; wŏnt), *v. t.* 1 To lack; as, to *want* the necessities of life. 2 To fall short by; as, it *wants* three minutes to six. 3 To need; require. 4 To desire; long for. — *v. i.* 1 To be in want; be needy. 2 To long; have need; suffer a lack. — *n.* 1 A lack; shortage; as, a *want* of warm clothing. 2 Extreme poverty. 3 A desire; craving. 4 That which is wanted; a need. — *Syn.* Absence, privation, defect; destitution.

want'ing, *adj.* 1 Absent; lacking; as, not *wanting* in zeal. 2 Falling below a standard, a hope, or a need; as, in an emergency they found him *wanting*. 3 Less; as, a month *wanting* two days.

wan'ton (wŏn'tŭn), *adj.* 1 Unruly; as, *wanton* children. 2 *Chiefly Poetic.* Excessively merry. 3 Unchaste; immoral. 4 Without regard for justice, for other persons' feelings, for humanity, etc.; as, *wanton* cruelty; also, having no just cause; as, a *wanton* attack. — *Syn.* Sportive, mischievous, playful; licentious, lewd; uncalled-for. — **Ant.** Chaste. — *n.* A *wanton* person; esp., a lewd or immoral person. — *v. i.* To be or become *wanton*. — **wan'-too-ly**, *adv.* — **wan'ton-ness**, *n.*

wap'ti (wŏp'ti), *n.* The American elk.

war (wŏr), *n.* 1 A contest by force between two or more nations or states. 2 Hostility; strife. 3 a The military profession or science; as, a man skilled in *war*. b [*often cap.*] The department having charge of military forces and affairs; as, the secretary of *war*. — *v. i.*; **WARRED** (wŏrd); **WAR'RING**. 1 To wage war. 2 To fight; to strive violently.

war'ble (wŏr'b'l), *v. t. & i.* To sing or utter in a trilling manner, or with many turns and variations. — *n.* A warbling; a musical trill.

war'bler (wŏr'blēr), *n.* 1 A songster. 2 A small slender-billed Old World bird with a clear, often metallic, song. 3 Also **wood warbler**. Any of several small bright-colored American insect-eating birds with a rather weak song.

war cry. A cry used by fighters in war.

ward (wŏrd), *v. t.* 1 *Archaic.* To guard. 2 To fend off (a blow, attack, etc.); to repel. — *n.* 1 Act of guarding; also, *Archaic*, a guard. 2 A being under guard or guardianship; esp., confinement under guard. 3 A jail; prison; also, a division of a prison. 4 A division of a hospital. 5 A division, or district, of a town or city for electoral or administrative purposes. 6 A person, such as a child, under the care of a guardian or law court. 7 Means of guarding; defense. 8 A defensive motion or position in fencing, etc. 9 A projecting ridge of metal in a lock permitting only the insertion of a key with a corresponding notch; also, the notch on the key.

war dance. A dance among savages before going to war.

ward'en (wŏr'd'n), *n.* 1 A watchman, as at a gate. 2 A guard or keeper; as, a game *warden*; a fire *warden*; specif., the chief guard, as in a prison. 3 An official in certain colleges, usually having the duties of a dean. 4 In the Protestant Episcopal Church, a lay officer; a churchwarden.

ward'er (wŏr'dēr), *n.* A watchman; ward-en.

ward'robe' (wŏrd'rŏb'), *n.* 1 A closet, now often a movable closet, where clothes are kept. 2 One's clothes or clothing.

ward'room' (wŏrd'rŏm'), *n.* *Naval.* 1 In a war vessel, the quarters of the commissioned officers above the rank of ensign, except the captain, who has a room to himself. 2 Specif., the room allotted to these officers for meals.

ward'ship (wŏrd'shĭp), *n.* 1 Guardianship; care of a ward. 2 Condition of being under care of a guardian.

ware (wār), *n.* Articles of merchandise; goods; — now usually *pl.*

ware'house' (wār'hous'), *n.* A storehouse for goods. — (-houz'; -hous'), *v. t.* To deposit in a warehouse.

war'fare' (wŏr'fār'), *n.* 1 Military operations between enemies; armed conflict. 2 Struggle; conflict.

war horse. 1 A horse used in war. 2 *Colloq.* A veteran soldier or public person.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, mēkēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fŏod,

war'i-ly (wâr'î-lî), *adv.* In a wary manner; cautiously.

war'i-ness (-î-nēs; -nîs), *n.* Caution; care.

war'like (wôr'lik'), *adj.* 1 Fond of war or fighting; as, a *warlike* disposition. 2 Belonging or relating to war; military. 3 Threatening war; hostile. — *Syn.* Martial.

war'lock (wôr'lök), *n.* A sorcerer or wizard.

warm (wôrm), *adj.* 1 Having a moderate degree of heat. 2 Imparting heat; warming. 3 Causing one to feel hot; also, glowing or perspiring from heat. 4 a Genial; cordial; as, a *warm* greeting. b Affecting or intended to affect a person disagreeably; as, to make things *warm* for the enemy. c Marked by or revealing passion, anger, etc. d Ferent; ardent; as, *warm* support. 5 Newly made; fresh; — of a scent or trail; hence, *Colloq.*, near the discovery of something concealed. — *Syn.* Warmhearted, sympathetic, tender, compassionate, responsive. — *Ant.* Cool; austere. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To communicate heat to; to make or become warm. 2 To make or become fervent, interested, or the like. — *warm'ly*, *adv.*

warm'-blood'ed (wôrm'blüd'ed; -îd), *adj.* Having warm blood; having a relatively high and constant body temperature, as birds and mammals.

warm'heart'ed (-hâr'ted; -îd), *adj.* Of an affectionate or friendly disposition; cordial; hearty. — *Syn.* Warm, sympathetic, tender, compassionate, responsive. — *Ant.* Coldhearted.

warmth (wôrmth), *n.* 1 Gentle heat. 2 Zeal; ardor; fervor.

warn (wôrn), *v. t.* 1 To put on guard; to caution. 2 To notify, esp. in advance; to inform. 3 To order to go or keep away; as, to *warn* trespassers off.

warn'ing, *n.* 1 Act of one that warns; notice. 2 That which warns, cautions, or notifies; as, a signal of *warning*. — *adj.* That warns; serving as an alarm or signal. — *warn'ing-ly*, *adv.*

warp (wôrp), *n.* 1 The lengthwise threads on a loom or in a woven fabric. 2 A warping or being warped; a twist out of a true plane or straight line; as, a *warp* in a board. 3 *Naut.* A rope used in warping a vessel.

warp (wôrp), *v. t.* 1 To turn or twist out of shape; hence, to lead astray; pervert. 2 *Aeronautics.* To turn or twist (a wing), as in order to control the balance of an airplane. 3 *Naut.* To move (a vessel) by hauling on a line attached to some fixed object, as a buoy, anchor, or dock. — *Syn.* Distort, contort, deform, gnarl. — *v. i.* To be or become twisted out of shape.

war paint. Paint put on the face and body by savages, as a token of going to war.

war'path (wôr'pâth'), *n.* 1 The course taken by a party of American Indians going on a hostile expedition. 2 Any hostile course of action.

war'rant (wôr'ânt), *n.* 1 Authorization, as by law or by a superior; also, a document

giving authorization; specif.: a *Law.* An order issued by a magistrate authorizing an arrest, seizure, search, etc. b *Mil. & Naval.* A certificate of appointment issued to an officer of lower rank than a commissioned officer. 2 A guaranty; security; pledge. 3 Justification; as, no *warrant* for his belief. — *v. t.* 1 *Colloq.* To declare positively; as, I *warrant* this is so. 2 To guarantee against harm, loss, etc. 3 To authorize; as, the law *warrants* this course. 4 To justify; as, his need *warrants* the expenditure. 5 To guarantee to be as it appears or as it is represented; as, to *warrant* goods as of the first quality. — *Syn.* Assert, affirm, aver, protest, avouch, avow.

warrant officer. 1 *U. S. Army.* An officer having a grade between that of commissioned officer and enlisted man by virtue of a warrant from the secretary of war. 2 *U. S. Navy.* A subordinate officer, appointed by a warrant from the president, of certain classes, including boatswain, gunner, machinist, electrician, carpenter, pay clerk, and pharmacist.

war'ran-ty (wôr'ân-tî), *n.* 1 *Law.* An agreement whereby one who grants or sells land, houses, or the like, guarantees to warrant and defend the title. 2 That which authorizes, or justifies; guaranty.

war'ren (wôr'ên; -în), *n.* 1 A piece of ground kept for the breeding of rabbits or other small animals; a place that has many rabbits, etc. 2 A tenement or district as crowded and full of life as a rabbit warren.

war'ri-or (wôr'î-êr; wôr'yêr), *n.* A man engaged in war, or experienced in war.

war'ship (wôr'shîp'), *n.* Also *war vessel.* A government vessel used for war purposes.

wart (wôrt), *n.* 1 *Med.* A small, usually hard, tumor on the skin. 2 A hard protuberance on plants.

wart hog. A south African wild hog having large tusks and two pairs of rough wart-like excrescences below the eyes.

war whoop. A war cry.

war'y (wâr'î), *adj.* 1 Very cautious; careful in guarding against danger, deception, etc. 2 Showing caution; as, a *wary* reply. — *Syn.* Chary, circumspect, calculating. — *Ant.* Foolhardy; brash.

was (wôz), *1st & 3d person sing. past indicative of BE.*

wash (wôsh), *v. t.* 1 To cleanse by the use of water. 2 To wet with water or other liquid. 3 To pass (a gas or gaseous mixture) through or over a liquid to purify it. 4 To flow along the border of; as, waves *washed* the shore. 5 To move or remove by or as by the use of water. 6 To cover or daub lightly with a liquid, as whitewash. 7 To run water over (gravel, ore, etc.) in order to separate valuable matter from refuse; as, to *wash* sand for gold. — *v. i.* 1 To cleanse oneself with water. 2 To clean clothes, gravel, ore, etc., in water. 3 To pour or flow in a stream or current.

4 To bear washing without injury; as, some calicoes do not *wash*; hence, *Colloq.*, to stand a test; as, that story will not *wash*.
5 To be worn away by water. — *n.* **1** Act of one that washes. **2** Articles, as of clothing, being or to be washed. **3** Swill fed to pigs. **4** The liquid with which anything is washed, tinted, etc. **5** The flow, sound, or action of a mass of water, as a wave; as: **a** Water or waves thrown back, as by oars or paddles. **b** Erosion by waves, as of the sea. **6** *Aeronautics*. The disturbance in the air caused by the passage of an airplane wing, propeller, etc. — *wash'a-ble* (wōsh'ā-b'l), *adj.*
wash'ba'sin (wōsh'bā's'n), *n.* A basin in which to wash.
wash'board' (wōsh'bōrd'), *n.* A grooved board to rub clothes on in washing.
wash'bowl' (-bōl'), *n.* A large bowl to hold water for washing hands, face, etc.
wash'cloth' (-klōth'), *n.* A cloth used for washing, esp. one's face.
wash'er (wōsh'ēr), *n.* **1** A person who washes. **2** A ring or perforated plate used around a bolt or screw to prevent rubbing or slipping. **3** A machine for washing things.
wash'er-wom'an (-wōm'ān), *n.* A woman who works at washing clothes.
wash'ing (wōsh'ing), *n.* **1** Act of one that washes. **2** The clothes, etc., being or to be washed. — *adj.* Used for or having to do with washing; as, *washing powder*.
washing soda. A form of sodium carbonate.
Wash'ing-ton pie (wōsh'ing-tūn). *U.S.* Layer cake with a filling of jam or cream.
wash'out' (wōsh'out'), *n.* **1** A washing away of earth, etc., esp. in a roadbed by a freshet. **2** *Slang*. A complete failure.
wash'room' (wōsh'rōom'), *n.* A room for washing.
wash'stand' (-stānd'), *n.* A stand holding pitcher, basin, and other requisites for washing.
wash'wom'an (-wōm'ān), *n.* A washer-woman.
wash'y (wōsh'y), *adj.* **1** Watery; thin; weak. **2** Lacking firmness of color or outline.
wasp (wōsp), *n.* A slender-bodied insect related to the bees and ants, with biting mouth parts, and (in females and workers) a formidable sting.
wasp'ish, adj. Like a wasp in form or nature; slender-waisted; also, irritable; easily angry. — *Syn.* Snappish, fractious, peevish, petulant.
was'sail (wōs'ī; -āī; wās'-), *n.* **1** The liquor used in drinking a person's health. **2** A drinking bout; a carouse. — *v. i.* To carouse. — *was'sail'er, n.*
wast'age (wās'āij), *n.* Loss by use, decay, etc.; waste.
waste (wāst), *adj.* **1** Wild and uninhabited; as, *waste land*; hence, bare; empty; also, dreary; gloomy. **2** Not used for pasture, tilling, or planting. **3** Thrown away

as worthless after being used; as, *waste paper*. **4** Serving to carry or hold refuse matter; as, a *waste pipe*. **5** Excreted by a human or animal body, as urine. — *v. t.* **1** To devastate. **2** To use up, consume, wear out, or the like. **3** To make feeble, thin, or the like, as by disease. **4** To squander; as, to *waste* a fortune. — *Syn.* Ravage, sack, pillage, despoil. — *Ant.* Conserve, save. — *v. i.* **1** To lose strength, substance, value, etc., gradually. **2** To squander money, resources, etc. — *n.* **1** Wild and uninhabited country. **2** An uncultivated tract of land. **3** A wasting or being wasted; useless expenditure; as, a *waste of time*. **4** Gradual loss or decrease by use, wear, or decay. **5** Refuse matter; as: **a** Refuse matter of cotton, wool, etc., used for wiping machinery, absorbing oil, etc. **b** Scrap metal, or the like. **6** Garbage; sewage; rubbish. — *waste'ful* (-fōol; -f'l), *adj.* — *waste'fully, adv.* — *waste'ful-ness, n.*
wast'rel (wās'trēl), *n.* A spendthrift.
watch (wōch), *v. i.* **1** To be or stay awake; to keep vigil. **2** To be attentive or expectant; as, *watch for my signal*. **3** To keep guard. — *v. t.* **1** To observe vigilantly. **2** To heed; pay attention to. **3** To tend; care for. **4** To lie in wait for, esp. so as to take advantage of. — *Syn.* Look, see; mind, attend. — *n.* **1** A vigil, as for guarding, attending, etc. **2** Close observation; as, to keep careful *watch* over the prisoner. **3** One who watches; a guard. **4** The time during which a guard does duty. **5** *Naut.* **a** An allotted period, usually four hours, for being on duty. **b** The members of a ship's company operating the vessel during such a period. **6** A pocket timepiece. — *watch'er, n.*
watch'dog' (wōch'dōg'), *n.* A dog kept to guard premises or property; hence, any watchful guardian against loss, waste, or the like.
watch'ful (-fōol; -f'l), *adj.* Vigilant; attentive. — *Syn.* Wide-awake, alert. — *watch'ful-ness, n.*
watch'mak'er (-māk'ēr), *n.* One who makes or repairs watches. — *watch'mak'ing* (-ing), *n.*
watch'man (-mān), *n.* One set to watch; a guard.
watch'tow'er (-tou'ēr), *n.* A tower for a lookout.
watch'word' (-wōrd'), *n.* **1** A secret word used as a signal, password, or the like. **2** A phrase or motto used as a rallying cry.
wa'ter (wō'tēr; wōt'ēr), *n.* **1** The liquid which descends as rain, and which forms rivers, lakes, seas, etc. **2** **a** Rain. **b** Mineral waters. **c** *Now pl.* A flood. **3** Any of various liquids containing or resembling water; specif.: **a** Urine. **b** Saliva. **4** The clearness and luster of a precious stone; as, a diamond of the purest *water*. **5** A specified degree of excellence or thoroughness; as, a scoundrel of the first *water*. **6** A wavy lustrous pattern such as is given

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ūld, ōbey, ūrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

to some silks, metals, etc. — *v. t.* 1 To wet with water. 2 To supply with water, as for drinking. 3 To treat (cloth, etc.) so as to give to it a lustrous appearance in wavy lines. 4 To dilute by adding water to. — *v. i.* 1 To shed or fill with water or liquid matter; as, his eyes *watered*; also, to secrete saliva at the thought of eating; as, his mouth *watered*. 2 To get or take on water; of animals, to drink water. — *adj.* 1 Relating to water or its storage, distribution, etc. 2 Located, worked, used, living, growing, etc., in or near water; as, a *water beetle*; *water birds*.
wa'ter-buck' (wô'tēr-bŭk'; wôt'ēr-), *n.* A large coarse-haired reddish-brown or grayish-brown antelope of Africa, which frequents rivers and swims easily.
water buffalo. A common Asiatic oxlike draft animal.
water clock. A device or machine for measuring time by the fall or flow of water.
water closet. A closet or room containing a hopper for defecation fitted with some device for flushing the bowl with water; also, the hopper itself, with accessories.
water color. 1 A paint whose liquid part is water, as distinguished from oil. 2 The art or method of painting with this medium. 3 A picture made with this medium.
wa'ter-course' (wô'tēr-kôrs'; wôt'ēr-), *n.* A stream of water; also, the bed of a stream.
water cress. A perennial cress with white flowers, growing mostly in clear running water.
water cure. *Med.* The treatment of disease by baths and mineral waters.
wa'ter-fall' (-fôl'), *n.* A cascade; cataract.
water flea. A minute free-swimming crustacean.
wa'ter-fowl' (-fowl'), *n.* A bird that frequents the water.
water front. Land, or a section of a town, fronting or abutting on a body of water.
water gas. A gas made by forcing steam over glowing hot carbon (usually coke), giving a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide, used in fuel gas.
water glass. 1 A drinking glass. 2 A whitish powdery substance (a silicate of sodium or potassium, or of both), forming a sirupy liquid when dissolved in water, used as a cement and a protective coating, in preserving eggs, etc.
water ice. A frozen dessert consisting of sweetened diluted fruit juice.
wa'ter-ing place'. A resort for bathing, boating, etc.
watering pot. Also **watering can.** A can with a spout having a perforated nozzle, to sprinkle water on plants, clothes, etc.
water jacket. An outer casing with circulating water to cool the interior, as that surrounding the casting containing the cylinders in an automobile.
wa'ter-less (wô'tēr-lēs; wôt'ēr-; -līs), *adj.* Dry; arid.
water lily. An aquatic plant with floating

roundish leaves and showy solitary flowers.
water line, wa'ter-line' (wô'tēr-līn'; wôt'ēr-), *n.* *Naut.* Any one of several lines marked upon a vessel, corresponding with the surface of the water when the vessel is afloat on an even keel.
wa'ter-logged' (-lôgd'), *adj.* So filled or soaked with water as to be heavy, unmanageable, or loglike.
Wa'ter-loo' (wô'tēr-lōō'; wôt'ēr-lōō'), *n.* A decisive defeat.
wa'ter-man (wô'tēr-măn; wôt'ēr-), *n.* A man who lives and works mostly in or near water; esp., one who plies for hire, esp. as a boatman.
wa'ter-mark' (wô'tēr-mărk'; wôt'ēr-), *n.* 1 A mark indicating height to which water has risen. 2 A marking in paper visible when the paper is held up to the light. In philately, watermarks are important in distinguishing varieties of stamps. *Abbr. wmk.* — *v. t.* To mark (paper) with a watermark; to impress (a given design) as a watermark.
wa'ter-mel'on (-mél'ŭn), *n.* The large roundish or oblong fruit of a trailing vine, with red juicy pulp.
water polo. A team game played in a swimming pool with a ball like a soccer ball.
water power. The power of water employed to move machinery, etc.; also, a fall of water which may be used to drive machinery.
wa'ter-proof' (wô'tēr-prōōf'; wôt'ēr-), *adj.* Not letting water through; as, *waterproof material*. — (-prōōf'), *n.* Something made waterproof, as a coat. — (-prōōf'), *v. t.*; **WA'TER-PROOFED'** (-prōōft'); **WA'TER-PROOFING.** To make waterproof.
water rat. 1 A large European vole frequenting the water. 2 A muskrat.
wa'ter-shed' (wô'tēr-shēd'; wôt'ēr-), *n.* 1 A dividing ridge between two drainage areas. 2 The region or area drained by a river or lake.
wa'ter-side' (-sīd'), *n.* The land bordering a body of water, as the seaside or a riverside.
water snake. A fresh-water snake common in North America, reaching four feet in length.
wa'ter-spout' (wô'tēr-spout'; wôt'ēr-), *n.* 1 A pipe from which water is spouted. 2 A funnel-shaped column of rotating, cloud-filled wind extending from a cumulus cloud down to a cloud of spray torn up by whirling winds from an ocean or lake.
water table. The upper limit of the ground wholly saturated with water.
wa'ter-tight' (-tīt'), *adj.* 1 So tight as not to let water in. 2 So worded that its meaning cannot be misunderstood or its purpose defeated; as, a *watertight contract*.
wa'ter-way' (-wā'), *n.* A navigable body of water.
water wheel. A wheel rotated by direct action of water flowing against it.
water wings. An air-filled device to give

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

support to a person's body when he is learning to swim.

water works. Also **wa'ter-works'** (wō'tēr-wŭrks'; wōt'ēr-), *n.* A system, with its machinery, pipes, etc., by which water is supplied, as to a city.

wa'ter-y (wō'tēr-ī; wōt'ēr-), *adj.* 1 Of, relating to, or connected with, water. 2 Containing water; washed by the waves; as, a *watery* shore; wet; as, *watery* garments; hence, tearful. 3 Like water; thin, weak, vapid, or the like.

watt (wōt), *n.* *Physics.* A unit for measuring electric power. It is the power produced in a circuit when a pressure of one volt causes a current of one ampere to flow (volts \times amperes = watts). Abbr., *w* or *W*.

watt'age (wōt'ij), *n.* *Elec.* Amount of electric power expressed in watts.

wat'tle (wōt'll), *n.* 1 A twig or flexible rod; a withe. 2 A framework made of such rods and twigs interlaced, or material made of these, used for roofs, walls, and fences. 3 Any Australian acacia. 4 A naked, fleshy process of skin hanging from the chin or throat of a bird or reptile. — *v. t.* 1 To bind, fence, cover, or support with wattles. 2 To twist together or interweave, as twigs. 3 To form by interweaving twigs. — **wat'tled** (-'ld), *adj.*

watt'me'ter (wōt'mē'tēr), *n.* *Elec.* An instrument for measuring electric power in watts.

wave (wāv), *v. i.* 1 To flutter; as, flags *waving* in the breeze. 2 To move to and fro as a signal; to signal by moving something to and fro. 3 To curve up and down like a wave. — *v. t.* 1 To swing, sway, brandish, or the like. 2 To swing (something) back and forth as a signal; also, to signal by this means. 3 To order by a wave, as of the hand. 4 To give a wave-like appearance to. — *Syn.* Flourish, thrash. — *n.* 1 A billow; surge. 2 *Poetic.* A body of water, as the sea. 3 A wavelike formation, as in curled hair. 4 A waving motion; esp., a signal made by waving something. 5 Something likened to a billow in its upward surge; as, a *wave* of buying; a *wave* of crime; a cold *wave*. 6 *Physics.* A disturbance, similar to a wave in water, that advances progressively from a source; as, light *waves*, sound *waves*, etc. — **wave'less**, *adj.* — **wave'let** (-lēt; -līt), *n.*

wave length. *Physics.* The distance in the line of advance of a wave from any one point to the next corresponding point, as from the crest of one wave to the crest of the next one.

wa'ver (wā'vēr), *v. i.* 1 To move or sway to and fro; hence: a To totter. b To quiver; flicker. 2 To be unsettled in opinion; to vacillate. 3 To falter; as, to *wa'ver* under fire. — *Syn.* Fluctuate, oscillate, pendulate, vibrate, swing, undulate; hesitate. — *n.* A wavering. — **wa'ver-er**, *n.*

wav'y (wāv'ī), *adj.* 1 Rising in waves; billowy. 2 Flickering; as, *wav'y* flames; having waves; as, *wav'y* hair. 3 Undulatory; rolling; as, a *wav'y* plain.

wax (wāks), *v. i.* To increase in size, numbers, strength, etc.; specif., of the moon, to increase in apparent size as it approaches the period of the full moon.

wax (wāks), *n.* 1 A dull-yellow solid substance secreted by bees for constructing the honeycomb; beeswax. 2 Any of various substances resembling beeswax; as: a The yellow waxlike material (*earwax*) which exudes from the glands of the external ear. b A pliable composition for uniting surfaces, for excluding air, etc.; as, sealing *wax*. c A resinous preparation used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread. — *v. t.* To treat, smear, rub, etc., with wax; as, to *wax* a floor.

wax'en (wāks'ēn), *adj.* 1 Made of, or covered with, wax. 2 Like wax, as in color or consistency.

wax myrtle. Any of a genus of shrubs or trees bearing small hard berries (bayberries) coated with a white wax used for candles.

wax'wing' (wāks'wīng'), *n.* An American and Asiatic singing bird, brown with a showy crest and velvety plumage, and with red horny tips on certain wing feathers resembling sealing wax.

wax'work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* 1 Work made from wax, as a figure of a human being. 2 **wax'works'** (-wŭrks') (*pl. form used as a sing.*). An exhibition of wax figures.

wax'y (wāks'ī), *adj.* 1 Waxy; hence, yielding; impressionable. 2 Made of, or abounding in, wax.

way (wā), *n.* 1 Direction of motion, progress, etc. 2 A road, path, street, or the like. 3 Room to pass or proceed; hence, freedom of action or opportunity. 4 Distance; as, only a short *way*. 5 Passage; as, to make one's *way* through a crowd. 6 Manner; fashion. 7 Method; procedure. 8 Respect; point; as, 'sound in every *way*. 9 Regular course; as, the *way* of the world. 10 Individual characteristic or peculiarity; as, used to his *ways*. 11 *Colloq.* District; neighborhood; as, out our *way*. 12 Determined course; as, she had her *way*. 13 Headway; as, a ship gathers *way*; course of advance; as, to stand in my *way*; hence, career; as, he has his *way* to make. 14 *pl.* An inclined structure upon which a ship is built or is supported in launching. — *Syn.* Route, passage; mode, system.

way'bill' (-bīl'), *n.* A paper accompanying a freight shipment, giving details of goods, route, and charges.

way'far'er (-fār'ēr), *n.* A traveler, esp. on foot.

way'far'ing, *adj.* Traveling, esp. on foot. **way'lay'** (wā'lā'), *v. t.*; **WAY'LAI'D'** (-lād'); **WAY'LAY'ING.** To lie in wait for, esp. in order to seize, rob, etc. — *Syn.* Surprise, ambush.

way'side' (wā'sīd'), *n.* The edge or border of a road.

way station. *U. S.* A station in between the chief stations on a line, as of a railroad.

way'ward (wā'wērd), *adj.* 1 Taking one's own way; disobedient; as, *wayward* children. 2 Fluctuating; unsteady. 3 Contrary to one's wishes or hopes; as, *wayward* weather. — *Syn.* Perverse, restive, balky. — **way'ward-ness**, *n.*

way'worn' (wā'wōrn'), *adj.* Worn by traveling.

we (wē), *pron., pl. of I; possessive OUR or OURS; objective US.* The personal pronoun of the 1st person plural, nominative case; used: *a* Of a group of which the speaker or writer is one. *b* For the singular *I* by writers, editors, sovereigns, etc.

weak (wēk), *adj.* 1 Lacking physical strength. 2 Lacking force, power, intensity, ability, or the like. 3 Easily impressed, influenced, or the like; as, a *weak* will; — often in combination; as, *weak-brained'*, *weak-kneed'*, *weak-minded'*, *weak-willed'*, etc. 4 Having only a little of a given ingredient; of less than usual strength; as, *weak* tea. 5 Vacillating; wavering; as, a *weak* faith. 6 Faulty; defective; as, a *weak* spot. 7 *Grammar.* That forms the past tense and past participle by adding *-ed*, *-d*, or sometimes *-t*, as in *weak* verb or conjugation. — *Syn.* Feeble, frail, fragile, infirm, decrepit. — *Ant.* Strong. — **weak'ly**, *adv.* — **weak-ness**, *n.*

weak'en (wēk'ēn), *v. t. & i.* To make or become weak. — *Syn.* Enfeeble, debilitate, undermine, sap, cripple, disable. — *Ant.* Strengthen.

weak'fish' (wēk'fīsh'), *n.* A spiny-finned tender-mouthed food fish of the sandy shores of the Atlantic.

weak'ling (-līng), *n.* A person physically or mentally weak.

weak'ly (-lī), *adj.* Feeble; weak.

weal (wēl), *n.* *Archaic.* Well-being; prosperity.

weal, *n.* A wheal; welt.

weald (wēld), *n.* A wold.

wealth (wēlth), *n.* 1 Large possessions; riches. 2 *Econ.* *a* All property which has a money value. *b* All objects or resources which have usefulness for man.

wealth'y (wēl'thī), *adj.* Having wealth; rich. — *Syn.* Affluent, opulent. — *Ant.* Indigent.

wean (wēn), *v. t.* 1 To accustom (a child or young animal) to take nourishment otherwise than by nursing. 2 To detach the affections of, as from some object of desire. — *Syn.* Estrange, alienate. — *Ant.* Addict.

weap'on (wēp'ŭn), *n.* 1 Any implement of warfare. 2 Any means by which one contends against another. — *Syn.* Arm.

wear (wār), *v. t.; past WORE (wōr); past part. WORN (wōrn); pres. part. WEAR'ING.* 1 To bear upon the person as an article of clothing, adornment, etc. 2 To carry as

if on one's person; as, he *wears* his honors gracefully. 3 To show or display, as in one's expression, manner, etc.; as, to *wear* a smile. 4 To cause to deteriorate by use, esp. by personal use; as, to *wear* out one's shoes. 5 To harm, waste away, or lessen by scraping, rubbing, etc.; as, the rocks are *worn* by water; hence, to fatigue; weary; exhaust. 6 To make by friction, rubbing, or wasting away; as, to *wear* a channel in the rock. 7 *Naut.* To cause (a vessel) to go about in such a way that its bow is turned away from, and its stern presented to, the wind. — *v. i.* 1 To endure use; as, this suit *wears* well; to become as a result of use, age, etc.; as, the coin has *worn* thin. 2 To suffer injury or loss as a result of use; as, his clothes have *worn* to shreds; to draw near an end; as, the day *wears* on. 3 *Naut.* To go about by turning the bow away from the wind; — of a vessel. — *n.*

1 A wearing or being worn; as, clothes for everyday *wear*. 2 That which is worn or proper to be worn; as, men's *wear*. 3 Injury resulting from use; as, my coat shows *wear*. 4 Wearing or lasting quality. — **wear'er**, *n.*

wea'ri-some (wē'rī-sŭm), *adj.* Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious. — *Syn.* Humdrum, irksome.

wea'ry (wē'rī), *adj.* 1 Tired out; fatigued. 2 Expressing or caused by fatigue. 3 Having one's patience, liking, etc., exhausted. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become weary. — *Syn.* Tire, jade, fag, tucker. — **wea'ri-ly**, *adv.* — **wea'ri-ness**, *n.*

wea'sand (wē'zānd), *n.* The windpipe; loosely, the throat.

wea'sel (wē'zəl), *n.* A small lithe-bodied ferocious mammal allied to the minks and martens, living upon small animals, as mice, rats, frogs, and birds.

weath'er (wēth'ēr), *n.* 1 Condition of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, etc. 2 Storm; tempest. — *v. t.* 1 To expose to the air; to season, dry, discolor, etc., by exposure to the air. 2 To bear up against successfully, as a storm, troubles, etc. 3 *Naut.* To sail or pass to the windward of; as, to *weather* a cape. — *v. i.* To be exposed to the action of the atmosphere, as in seasoning, drying, etc.

weath'er-beat'en, *adj.* Worn by exposure to the weather; also, toughened or tanned by the weather.

weath'er-board' (wēth'ēr-bōrd'), *n.* A clapboard, lapping over the board below it and thus fitted to throw off rain. — *v. t.* To nail weatherboards on.

weath'er-cock' (wēth'ēr-kōk'), *n.* 1 A vane, often shaped like a cock, that turns with the wind to show the wind's direction. 2 A fickle person.

weath'er-glass' (-glās'), *n.* An instrument that shows atmospheric conditions, as a barometer.

weath'er-ing (wēth'ēr-īng), *n.* The action of the elements in altering the color, tex-

ture, composition, or form of exposed objects; also, alteration thus effected.

weath'er-proof' (wēth'ēr-prōōf'), *adj.* Able to withstand exposure to weather without appreciable harm.

weather strip. Also **weather stripping.** A strip of material to cover the place where a door, window, etc., joins the sill or casing, to exclude rain, drafts, etc. — **weath'er-strip'**, *v. t.*

weather vane. = VANE, 1.

Weave (wēv), *v. t.*; *past* WOVE (wōv), rarely WEAVED (wēvd); *past part.* WO'VEN (wō'-vĕn) or WOVE; *pres. part.* WEAV'ING. 1 To form by interlacing threads, filaments, or the like; to spin; as, the spider *weaves* its web; hence, to make or manufacture on a loom by interlacing yarns; as, to *weave* cloth. 2 To make as if by interlacing threads; as, to *weave* a story. 3 To unite or entwine as if by interlacing; as, to *weave* facts into a story. 4 To move to and fro, up and down, or in a twisting course; as, we *wove* our way through the crowd. — *v. i.* 1 To make cloth on a loom. 2 To become interwoven. 3 To move to and fro, up and down, etc. — *n.* One of the methods of interlacing yarns in weaving, or the pattern produced.

weav'er (wēv'ēr), *n.* One who weaves.

weav'er-bird' (-būrd'), *n.* A bird of an Old World family resembling the finches, which builds nests of interlaced grass.

web (wēb), *n.* 1 A textile fabric, esp. one on a loom or coming from a loom. 2 Cobweb. 3 A network; as, a *web* of railroads; also, anything flimsy, entangling, etc., like a cobweb; as, a *web* of lies. 4 The membrane uniting the toes, as in many water birds and amphibians. Hence **web'-foot'ed**, **web'-toed'**, *adjs.* 5 A thin metal sheet or strip, as one used in machinery or engineering between stiffening ribs, girders, or the like. 6 A tissue or membrane. 7 The series of barbs on each side of the shaft of a feather.

webbed (wēbd), *adj.* Having, or designating, toes or fingers united by a web; as, *webbed* feet of aquatic birds.

web'bing (wēb'ing), *n.* A stout close-woven tape used for reins or straps, as in upholstery, etc.

wed (wēd), *v. t. & i.*; *past* WED'DED; *past part.* WED'DED or WED; *pres. part.* WED'DING. 1 To marry; to join in marriage. 2 To unite as if by the bond of marriage. — **wed'ded** (wēd'ēd; -īd), *adj.*

wed'ding (wēd'ing), *n.* 1 The ceremony of marriage; nuptials. 2 A wedding anniversary or its celebration.

wedge (wēj), *n.* 1 A solid triangular piece of wood, metal, or the like, that tapers to a thin edge and is used to split logs, rocks, etc., to raise heavy weights, or the like. 2 Any wedge-shaped object or part; as, a *wedge* of pie. 3 Any action or policy that serves to open up a way for a breach, change, intrusion, etc. — *v. t.* 1 To split apart as with a wedge. 2 To hold firm as

with a wedge. 3 To force in the manner of a wedge; to crowd in. — *v. i.* To push or be forced in the manner of a wedge; as, he *wedged* into the crowd.

wed'lock (wēd'lōk), *n.* The ceremony of marriage; also, state of being married; matrimony.

Wednes'day (wēnz'dī; *occas. N. Brit.* wēd'nz-dī), *n.* The fourth day of the week.

wee (wē), *adj.* Very small; tiny. — **Syn.** Diminutive, teeny, little, minute, microscopic, miniature, petite.

weed (wēd), *n.* A garment; — commonly in *pl.* and used esp. of mourning garments.

weed (wēd), *n.* 1 Any plant growing in cultivated ground to the damage of the crop; any useless or unsightly plant. 2 *Colloq.* Tobacco; specif., a cigar. — *v. t.*

1 To clear of weeds; as, to *weed* a garden. 2 To free from worthless, useless, or offensive stuff. 3 To remove and root out as if a weed; as, to *weed* inferior cattle from a herd. — *v. i.* To remove weeds. —

weed'er, *n.*

weed'y (wēd'ī), *adj.* 1 Full of weeds. 2 Of or like weeds. 3 Weedlike in growth; hence, *Colloq.*, spindly.

week (wēk), *n.* A period of seven days, usually reckoned as beginning with Sunday; also, the six working days of a week.

week'day (wēk'dā'), *n.* Any day of the week except Sunday.

week end. The end of the week; loosely, the period commonly observed as a holiday, from Saturday noon or Friday night to Monday. — **week'-end'**, *adj.*

week'ly (wēk'li), *adv.* Once each week. — *adj.* 1 Of or relating to a week or weekdays. 2 Coming, happening, or done each week. — *n.* A publication issued once each week.

ween (wēn), *v. i. & t.* *Archaic.* To suppose; imagine.

weep (wēp), *v. i.*; *WEPT* (wēpt); **WEEP'ING.** 1 To shed tears; to cry. 2 To drip water; as, *weeping* skies. — *v. t.* 1 To grieve for; bewail. 2 To shed (tears). —

weep'er, *n.*

weep'ing, *adj.* 1 Tearful; also, raining. 2 Having slender, drooping branches; as, a *weeping* willow.

wee'vil (wē'vī; -vīl), *n.* Any of numerous snout beetles whose larvae eat the interior of nuts, fruits, and grain.

weft (wēft), *n.* 1 The filling, or horizontal threads, in a woven fabric; the threads that cross the warp. 2 A web; something woven.

weigh (wā), *v. t.* 1 To hoist; — now only in *to weigh anchor*. 2 To find the amount of heaviness of (a thing) according to some standard, as by use of scales. 3 To ponder; consider. — **Syn.** Study, contemplate. — *v. i.* 1 To be heavy; to be of a certain (stated) heaviness. 2 To be important, influential, or the like. 3 To bear heavily (on or upon); to press hard. 4 *Naut.* To weigh anchor.

weighth (wā), *n.* A wrong form for WAY, used in the phrase *under weigh*. See UNDER WAY.

weight (wāt), *n.* 1 A quantity or thing that weighs a fixed, usually stated, amount. 2 A system of units used in stating how heavy things are; also, any one of these units. 3 A heavy object for holding or pressing something down; as, a window weight. 4 Burden; as, a weight of grief; pressure; as, the weight of an attack. 5 The amount a thing weighs. 6 Importance; also, influence. 7 The force with which a body is attracted toward the earth. It is equal to the mass of a body multiplied by the acceleration due to gravity. — *Syn.* Significance, moment, consequence, import; authority, prestige, credit. — *v. i.* 1 To load with a weight or weights. 2 To burden; oppress; weigh down.

weighty (wāt'), *adj.* 1 Heavy; hence, burdensome. 2 Important; serious; also, influential. — *Syn.* Ponderous, cumbrous, cumbersome, hefty.

weir (wēr), *n.* 1 A dam in a river for the purpose of directing water to a mill, making a pond, etc. 2 A fence, as of brushwood, set in a stream, inlet, etc., for catching fish.

weird (wērd), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to fate or the Fates. 2 Unearthly; uncanny; eerie.

Welch, welch (wēlch; wēlsh). Variant of WELSH, WELSH.

welcome (wēl'kūm), *adj.* 1 Received gladly; as, a welcome visitor. 2 Giving pleasure; pleasing; as, welcome news. 3 Allowed; as, you are welcome to use this. — *Syn.* Pleasant, agreeable, grateful, gratifying. — *Ant.* Unwelcome. — *n.* A cordial greeting or reception. — *v. t.* 1 To greet cordially. 2 To accept with pleasure; as, he welcomes criticism.

weld (wēld), *v. t.* 1 To unite (metal parts) either by heating and allowing the parts to flow together, or by hammering or pressing together. 2 To unite closely, so as to form a single whole. — *v. i.* To be welded. — *n.* A welding or being welded; also, a welded joint.

welfare (wēl'fār'), *n.* 1 A state of health, prosperity, etc. 2 In full, **welfare work**. Organized effort for improving conditions of life of a class or group.

welkin (wēl'kīn), *n.* Archaic. The sky; loosely, the air.

well (wēl), *n.* 1 A spring with its pool; a fountain. 2 A pit or hole sunk in the earth to obtain water, oil, brine, gas, etc. 3 A source of supply; as, a well of information. 4 Anything likened to a well; as, the well, or reservoir, of a fountain pen; an open space extending vertically through floors, as for a staircase or elevator. 5 *Naut.* An enclosure in the middle of a vessel's hold, around the pumps. — *v. i. & t.* To issue or pour forth from or as from a well.

well (wēl), *adv.*; *compar.* BETTER (bēt'ēr);

superl. BEST (bēst). 1 Satisfactorily; fortunately. 2 In a good or proper manner; rightly; hence, excellently. 3 Abundantly; adequately. 4 Properly; with reason; as, I cannot well refuse. 5 Fully; quite. 6 Intimately; closely; as, I knew him well. 7 Considerably; as, well ahead.

well, *adj.* 1 Fortunate; satisfactory; suitable; as, all is well. 2 Not sick. — *Syn.* Healthy, sound, wholesome, robust, hale. — *Ant.* Unwell, ill.

well-a-day (wēl'ā-dā'), *interj.* Corruption of WELLAWAY.

well-ap-pointed (wēl'ā-poin'tēd; -tīd; wēl'ā-poin'-), *adj.* Having good and complete equipment.

well-a-way (wēl'ā-wā'), *interj.* An exclamation expressing lament.

well-bal-anced (wēl'bāl'ānst), *adj.* Nicely poised; hence, judicious; having good judgment.

well-be-haved (-bē-hāvd'), *adj.* Mannerly; showing good manners; obedient and courteous.

well-be-ing (wēl'bē'ing), *n.* Condition of being well, comfortable, happy, etc.; welfare.

well-born (wēl'bōrn'), *adj.* Born of good stock, esp. socially or physically.

well-bred (wēl'brēd'), *adj.* Having or indicating good breeding; hence, refined in manners; cultivated.

well-built (wēl'bīlt'), *adj.* Soundly constructed.

well-de-fined (wēl'dē-fīnd'), *adj.* Defined clearly, fully, or the like; outlined, determined, or explained clearly.

well-de-vel-oped (-dē-vēl'ūpt), *adj.* Developed normally; having reached full maturity.

well-dis-posed (-dīs-pōzd'), *adj.* Favorably disposed; meaning well.

well-es-tab-lished (-ēs-tāb'līst; -īs-), *adj.* Soundly or favorably established.

well-fa-vored, well-fa-voured (wēl'fā-vērd), *adj.* Handsome; of fine appearance; pleasing to the eye.

well-fed (wēl'fēd'), *adj.* Amply provided with food.

well-found-ed (-foun'dēd; -dīd), *adj.* 1 Constructed on a solid foundation. 2 Based on excellent information, reasoning, judgment, or the like.

well-groomed (-grōmd'), *adj.* Neat and carefully dressed.

well-in-formed (-īn-fōrmd'), *adj.* Having good sources of information; kept accurately and fully informed.

well-in-ten-tioned (-īn-tēn'shūnd), *adj.* Well-meaning.

well-kept (-kēpt'), *adj.* Carefully tended; as, a well-kept lawn; carefully guarded; as, a well-kept secret.

well-made (-mād'), *adj.* Constructed well; well-built.

well-man-nered (-mān'ērd), *adj.* Polite; well-bred.

well-marked (-mākt'), *adj.* Clearly and definitely marked.

foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, oirous, menu; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=oh in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

well'-mean'ing (wĕl'mēn'ing), *adj.* Having excellent intentions; meaning well.

well'-meant' (-mēnt'), *adj.* Done, said, etc., with good intention.

well'-nigh' (-nī'), *adv.* Almost; nearly.

well off. Also **well'-off'** (wĕl'ōf'), *adj.* In good condition; esp., prosperous.

well'-or'dered (-ōr'dērd), *adj.* Arranged or managed well.

well-reg'u-lat'ed (-rĕg'ū-lāt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Regulated, managed, or ordered well.

well'-round'ed (-roun'dēd; -dīd), *adj.* Filled out well in form or outline; hence, finished; polished; of speech, deep and sonorous.

well'-sea'soned (-sē'z'nd), *adj.* Thoroughly seasoned or flavored; also, thoroughly matured or finished for use.

well'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *adj.* Formed or fashioned satisfactorily.

well'spring' (wĕl'sprīng'), *n.* A fountain-head; a spring.

well'-stocked' (wĕl'stōkt'), *adj.* Adequately stocked, as with goods.

well'-timed' (-tīmd'), *adj.* Coming or happening at an opportune moment. — *Syn.* Timely, seasonable.

well'-to-do', *adj.* Prosperous; well off.

well'-trained' (wĕl'trānd'), *adj.* Trained intelligently and thoroughly.

well'-worn' (-wōrn'), *adj.* Showing the effects of having been much used or worn; hence, trite; commonplace.

welsh (wĕlsh), *v. t. & i.* *Slang.* 1 To cheat by avoiding payment of bets. 2 To avoid dishonorably the fulfillment of any obligation.

Welsh (wĕlsh), *adj.* Of or relating to Wales, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* 1 The language of Wales or of the Welsh. 2 Collectively, the people of Wales.

Welsh rab'bit (rāb'īt). Wrongly, **Welsh rare'bit'** (rār'bīt'). A dish of melted cheese, often mixed with ale or beer, poured over toasted bread or crackers.

welt (wĕlt), *n.* 1 A cord, fold, etc., fastened, as by sewing, on an edge of something to guard, strengthen, or adorn it; specif., the narrow strip of leather between a shoe upper and the sole, to which each part is stitched. 2 *Colloq.* A wale; wheal; also, a heavy blow. — *v. t.* 1 To furnish with a welt. 2 *Colloq.* To beat or lash.

wel'ter (wĕl'tēr), *v. i.* 1 To wallow, as a hog in the mud; to roll while prostrate. 2 To be in turmoil. — *Syn.* Flounder, grovel. — *n.* Confusion; turmoil.

wel'ter-weight' (-wāt'), *n.* A boxer or wrestler whose weight is not over 147 pounds.

wen (wĕn), *n.* A painless tumor of the skin, esp. of the scalp.

wench (wĕnch), *n.* 1 A girl or young woman. 2 A maidservant.

wend (wĕnd), *v. i.* To betake oneself or direct one's course; to go. — *v. t.* To direct; — esp. in *to wend one's way*.

went (wĕnt), *past tense of go.*

wept (wĕpt), *past tense & past part. of weep.*

were (wĕr; *esp. Brit., wār*). *Past indicative plural & past subjunctive sing. and pl. of BE.*

were'wolf' (wĕr'wōlf'; wĕr'-), *n.; pl. -WOLVES* (-wōlvz'). In folklore, a person transformed into a wolf or capable of assuming a wolf's form.

west (wĕst), *n.* 1 One of the four cardinal points of the compass; the direction of the sunset. 2 A region or country situated in this direction. 3 [*cap.*] The Western Hemisphere; the New World; also, Europe and the Americas, as distinguished from Asia. 4 [*cap.*] U. S. The region west of the Mississippi River, esp. that part north of Arkansas, New Mexico, etc. — *adj.* 1 Lying, facing, or going toward the west. 2 Coming from the west; — chiefly of the wind. — *adv.* To, toward, or in the west.

west'er-ly (wĕs'tēr-lī), *n.* A west wind. — *adj.* Western; west. — *adv.* 1 Toward the west. 2 From the west; — of the wind.

west'ern (wĕs'tĕrn), *adj.* 1 Of, relating to, situated in, or coming from, the west; west. 2 [*cap.*] Of or characteristic of the West, as contrasted with the East; Occidental. — *n.* 1 A westerner. 2 U. S. A story or motion picture dealing with frontier or cowboy life in the West.

Western Church. The portion of the Roman Catholic Church called the Latin Church.

west'ern-er (wĕs'tĕr-nĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the west, esp. [*cap.*] of the western U. S.

west'ern-most (wĕs'tĕrn-mōst), *adj.* Farthest west.

west'ward (wĕst'wĕrd), *adj.* Moving, lying, or facing toward the west. — *adv.* Also **west'wards** (-wĕrdz). Toward the west. — **west'ward-ly**, *adv.*

wet (wĕt), *adj.* 1 Consisting of, or covered or soaked with, water or other liquid. 2 Rainy. 3 Not dry; as, *wet paint*. 4 *Colloq.* Not prohibiting sale of intoxicating liquor; as, a *wet town*; also, opposed to prohibition; as, a *wet candidate*. — *Syn.* Damp, dank, moist, humid. — *Ant.* Dry. — *n.* 1 Water; wetness; moisture. 2 Rain or rainy weather. 3 *Colloq.* A person who favors allowing traffic in intoxicating liquors. — *v. t. & i.*; **WET** or **WET'TED**; **WET'TING**. To make or become wet. — **wet'ness**, *n.*

wet blanket. A person or thing that quenches or dampens enthusiasm, pleasure, or the like.

weth'er (wĕth'ēr), *n.* A castrated ram.

wet nurse. A nurse who suckles a child.

whack (hwāk), *v. t. & i.* *Colloq.* To strike with a whack. — *n.* *Colloq.* A hard blow or its sound.

whack'ing, *adj.* *Colloq.* Very large; whopping.

whale (hwāl), *n.* 1 A large, air-breathing,

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ēnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

warm-blooded, fishlike mammal of the sea that suckles its young. 2 U. S. Something impressive because of its size, excellence, etc.; as, a *whale* of a story. — *v. i.* To fish or hunt for whales.

whale (hwāl), *v. t. Colloq.* To thrash; beat.

whaleback (hwāl'bāk'), *n.* A freight steamer with a convex upper deck.

whaleboat (-bōt'), *n.* A long narrow row-boat, sharp and sloping at both ends, originally used by whalers.

whalebone (-bōn'), *n.* A horny substance (*baleen*) from the upper jaw of right whales, used for ribs in corsets, fans, etc.; also, something made of this substance.

whaler (hwāl'ēr), *n.* 1 A vessel or person employed in the whale fishery. 2 A whaleboat.

wharf (hwōrf), *n.; pl. WHARVES* (hwōrvz). A dock, pier, or the like.

wharfage (hwōrf'fij), *n.* The use of a wharf, as for handling goods; also, fee or duty for using a wharf.

wharfinger (hwōrf'fīn-jēr), *n.* An owner or manager of a wharf.

what (hwōt), *interrogative pron.* A pronoun asking selection from any number of choices; as, *what* is it? — *relative pron.* 1 That which. 2 Whatever; as, we'll get you *what* you want. — *adj.* Referring to the nature, identity, or quantity of the person or thing in question; as, lend me *what* money you can.

what-ever (hwōt-ēv'ēr), *indefinite relative pron.* 1 Anything or everything that; as, destroy *whatever* remains. 2 No matter what; as, *whatever* you do, don't cheat. — *adj.* Of any kind at all.

what-not (hwōt'nōt'), *n.* 1 A nondescript object or article. 2 A light open set of shelves for small ornaments.

what-so-ever (hwōt'sō-ēv'ēr), *pron. & adj.* Whatever.

wheal (hwēl), *n.* A pustule.

wheal (hwēl), *n.* A wale; welt.

wheat (hwēt), *n.* A grain-producing grass with long dense four-sided flower spikes, each spikelet having two or three white to dark-red kernels of grain, yielding a fine white flour; also, the grain.

wheat-en (hwēt'n), *adj.* Of, relating to, or made of, wheat.

wheel-dle (hwē'dl), *v. t. & i.* To cajole; coax; also, to get by flattery or coaxing. — *Syn.* Blandish.

wheel (hwēl), *n.* 1 A disk or circular frame capable of turning on a central axis. 2 Anything like or likened to a wheel in shape, use, or method of turning. 3 A device the chief part of which is a wheel or wheels; specif., a bicycle. 4 A former wheel-like instrument of torture to which a victim was bound. 5 A revolution or rotation; a turn around an axis. 6 *pl.* Machinery that imparts motion; moving power; as, the *wheels* of government, of industry. 7 A firework, as a pinwheel, that rotates while burning. 8 *Mil. & Nav.* A turning movement whereby the units in a

command keep their relative positions but change direction of front. 9 *Naut.* A circular frame with handles, for controlling the rudder. — *v. t. & i.* 1 To convey or move on wheels, or in vehicles having wheels. 2 To rotate; revolve. 3 To turn so as to change direction. — *Syn.* Gyrate, circle, spin, whirl, twirl, swirl, pirouette. — **wheeled** (hwēld), *adj.*

wheelbarrow (hwēl'bār'ō), *n.* A vehicle with handles and usually one wheel, for conveying small loads.

wheeler (hwēl'ēr), *n.* 1 One who wheels. 2 Something that has a wheel or wheels; — in combination; as, a four-wheeler (carriage). 3 A wheel horse.

wheel horse. 1 A horse in a tandem, or one of the horses in a similar arrangement, nearest to the wheels. 2 A person who does especially steady and effective work in some labor or enterprise.

wheelhouse (hwēl'hous'), *n.* A small house on or above the deck of a ship and containing the steering wheel.

wheelwright (-rīt'), *n.* A man whose occupation is to make or repair wheels and wheeled vehicles.

wheeze (hwēz), *v. i.* To breathe hard, with an audible whistling sound. — *n.* 1 A whistling sound, as from difficult breathing. 2 *Slang.* A comedian's jest, esp. one often used; hence, a familiar saying, story, or old joke. 3 A device, dodge, trick, contrivance. — **wheez'y** (hwēz'ī), *adj.*

whelk (hwēlk; wēlk), *n.* A large sea snail with spiral shell, esp. a species used as food in Europe.

whelk (hwēlk), *n.* A pustule; wheal.

whelm (hwēlm), *v. t. & i.* To overwhelm; overpower.

whelp (hwēlp), *n.* 1 One of the young of a dog or a beast of prey; a puppy; a cub. 2 *Contemptuous.* A youth; a raw, inexperienced lad. — *v. i. & t.* To bring forth (young); — of the female of the dog or some beasts of prey.

when (hwēn), *adv.* 1 At what time? 2 At or on which; as, the hour *when* he came. 3 And at the same moment. — *conj.* 1 At, during, or after the time that; while. 2 Every time that. 3 In the event that. 4 Although. — *pron.* What or which time; the or a time at which. — *n.* The time of a happening.

whence (hwēns), *adv.* From what place, source, origin, cause, or the like.

whence-so-ever (hwēns'sō-ēv'ēr), *adv.* From whatsoever place, source, cause, or premise.

when-ever (hwēn-ēv'ēr), *adv. & conj.* At whatever time.

when-so-ever (hwēn'sō-ēv'ēr), *adv. & conj.* At what time soever; every time that.

where (hwâr), *adv.* 1 At or in what place? in what situation? 2 To or from what place? as, *where* are you going? 3 At or in which; to or from which. — *Syn.* Whither. — *conj.* 1 At, in, or to the

foot; out, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

place in which or point at which. 2 Everywhere that; in whatever direction. 3 In the respect in which. — *pron.* What or which place; the or a place or respect in which. — *n.* The place at which something happens.

where'a-bouts' (hwār'ā-bouts'), *adv.* Also **where'a-bout'** (-bout'). Near what place? — *n. sing.* The place where a person or thing is.

where-as' (hwār-āz'), *conj.* 1 Considering that. 2 When in fact; while on the contrary; the case being in truth that; — implying opposition to what precedes.

where-at' (hwār-āt'), *adv.* 1 To which. 2 On which occasion or account; whereupon.

where-by' (-bī'), *adv.* By or through which.

where'fore (hwār'fōr), *adv.* 1 For what reason? for what end? why? 2 For which reason; so; — used conjunctively. — *n.* The reason.

where-in' (hwār-in'), *adv.* 1 In what? in what particular? 2 In the course of or during which.

where-of' (hwār-ōv'; -ōf'), *adv.* 1 Of what? 2 Of which; of whom.

where-on' (-ōn'), *adv.* 1 On what? 2 On which.

where'so-ev'er (hwār'sō-ēv'ēr), *adv. & conj.* In or to whatsoever place.

where-to' (hwār-tō'), *adv.* 1 To what? to what place, purpose, end, etc.? 2 To which.

where'up-on' (hwār'ū-pōn'), *adv.* Upon which; in consequence of which fact, happening, etc.

wher-ev'er (hwār-ēv'ēr), *adv.* 1 *Colloq.* Where? 2 At, in, or to whatever place; in every instance or circumstance in which. 3 Regardless of the place where.

where-with' (hwār-wīth'; -wīth'), *adv.* With which; by means of which.

where'with-al' (hwār'wīth-ōl'), *adv.* Wherewith. — *n.* That with which anything can be purchased or done; as, the *wherewithal* for a dinner.

wher'ry (hwēr'), *n.* A light boat; esp., a long light rowboat, sharp at both ends.

whet (hwēt), *v. t.* 1 To sharpen by rubbing against or with a stone (*whet'stone'*) or other substance. 2 To make keen or eager; to stimulate; as, to *whet* one's curiosity.

wheth'er (hwēth'ēr), *conj.* 1 If it be the fact, true, or better that; as, ask *whether* he is going. 2 In case that; in either case, namely if . . . (or) if; as, *whether* we escape or not, we must make the attempt.

wey (hwā), *n.* The watery part of milk, separated from the rest (*curd*), esp. in making cheese.

which (hwīch), *interrogative pron.* A pronoun asking selection from two or more choices; as, *which* of the hats do you prefer? — *interrogative adj.*, asking a selection among two or more things; as, *which* style do you prefer? — *relative pron.*,

pointing out a particular animal or thing. — *relative adj.*, referring to a part, animal, or thing further described by a following statement.

which-ev'er (hwīch-ēv'ēr), *indefinite pron.* An emphasized form of *which* used interrogatively and relatively. — *adj.* No matter which.

which'so-ev'er (hwīch'sō-ēv'ēr), *pron. & adj.* Whichever.

whid'ah (hwīd'ā), *n.* In full, *whidah* bird. An African weaverbird the male of which has drooping feathers often a foot long in the breeding season.

whiff (hwīf), *n.* 1 A quick puff or gust of air, smoke, etc. 2 A puff carrying an odor; as, a *whiff* of perfume. 3 An inhalation of tobacco smoke or the like. — *v. t. & i.* To puff out in the manner of smoke.

whif'fle-tree' (hwīf'f'l-trē'; -trī), *n.* A whippetree.

Whig (hwīg), *n.* 1 *Eng. Politics.* A member of a political party which started in the 17th century defending esp. the rights of parliament in the struggle with the sovereign. This party later became the Liberal party. 2 *Amer. Hist.* a One who favored and aided the American Revolution; — opposed to *Tory* and *Royalist*. b One of a political party formed about 1834 to oppose the Democrats.

Whig'ger-y (hwīg'ēr-ī), *n.* The principles or practices of Whigs, esp. of English Whigs.

while (hwīl), *n.* 1 A space of time, esp. when short. 2 Time used; effort; pains; — in the phrase *worth one's while*. — *conj.* 1 During the time that; as long as. 2 Although; whereas; as, *while* he is respected, he is not liked. — *v. t.* To cause to pass, esp. pleasantly; as, to *while* away an hour.

whi'lom (hwī'lūm), *adv.* *Archaic.* Formerly; once; of old. — *adj.* Former; as, his *whilom* friends.

whilst (hwīlst), *conj. & n.* While.

whim (hwīm), *n.* A sudden and unexpected change of mind or purpose; a caprice. — *Syn.* Freak, whimsey, vagary.

whim'per (hwīm'pēr), *v. i.* To cry with a low, whining, broken voice. — *n.* A whimpering cry.

whim'sey, whim'sy (hwīm'zī), *n.* 1 A whim; caprice. 2 A delicately odd or fantastic notion, or the like. — *Syn.* Freak, vagary.

whim'si-cal (hwīm'zī-kāl), *adj.* 1 Full of whims; capricious. 2 Full of odd, delicate, and fantastic changes of mood, nature, etc.; droll.

whin (hwīn), *n.* Gorse; furze.

whin'chat' (hwīn'chāt'), *n.* A small Old World bird with white markings.

whine (hwīn), *v. i.* To utter a low plaintive sound, esp. in complaint or distress; hence, to complain or beg in a mean, cringing manner. — *v. t.* To utter or express with a whine. — *n.* A low sound of complaint or distress; hence, mean, cringing complaint.

whin'ny (hwɪn'ny), *v. i.* Of a horse, to neigh in a low or gentle manner. — *n.* A low gentle neigh.

whip (hwɪp), *v. t.* 1 To move, snatch, or jerk quickly or forcibly; as, he *whipped* out his revolver. 2 To strike, as with a lash. 3 To punish by lashing. 4 To wind (a cord, rope, etc.) with other cords or ropes. 5 *Colloq.* To defeat. 6 To fish (a stream, pond, etc.) with rod, line, and artificial fly. 7 To beat (eggs, cream) with a whisk, fork, or the like. 8 To finish, as a rolled or turned-in edge, by overcast stitches pulled more or less tightly. — *v. i.* 1 To move, go, pass, or the like, suddenly or quickly. 2 To thrash around like a whiplash; to swish. — *n.* 1 An instrument used in whipping; also, a stroke with or as with such an instrument. 2 A person who handles a whip, esp. in driving horses; specif., a coachman. 3 A whipping, or thrashing, about; as, with a *whip* of his tail. 4 In cookery, a dish made light with whipped cream, eggs, etc.; as, *prune whip*. 5 *Politics.* A person, as a member of a legislature, appointed to maintain party discipline, secure the attendance of party members, etc.

whip'cord' (-kôrd'), *n.* 1 A kind of hard-twisted cord. 2 A hard-woven worsted fabric.

whip hand. The hand holding the whip in driving; hence, advantage; control.

whip'lash' (hwɪp'lâsh'), *n.* The lash of a whip.

whip'per-snapper (hwɪp'pər-snăp'pər), *n.* A small, insignificant, or presumptuous person.

whip'pet (hwɪp'pɛt; -It), *n.* 1 A small swift dog of a breed developed for racing. 2 Something suggesting this dog, as in size and speed; specif., also *whippet tank*, a small, fast, mobile, armored military tank.

whip'ple-tree' (hwɪp'plɪ-trē; -trɪ), *n.* The pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces, or tugs, of a harness are fastened.

whip'poor-will' (hwɪp'pōr-wɪl'; -ēr-wɪl'), *n.* An American bird with variegated plumage, whose call is heard at nightfall and just before dawn.

whip'saw' (hwɪp'sô), *n.* A kind of narrow tapering saw with hook teeth and from 5 to 7½ feet long. — *v. t.* 1 To saw with a whipsaw. 2 To worst or defeat in two ways at once; esp., in speculation, to cause to buy high and sell low, or vice versa.

whip scorpion. A small eight-legged air-breathing animal resembling the scorpions, but distinguished by having a long whiplike organ at the end of the body, and no sting.

whirl (hwɪr), *v. i.* To move, fly, or revolve with a whizzing sound; to whiz. — *n.* 1 Hurry; commotion. 2 A whizzing sound due to rapid motion.

whirl (hwɪr), *v. i.* 1 To rotate with great speed. 2 To move or go hastily or swiftly. 3 To feel giddiness; to reel. — *v. t.* 1 To rotate with great speed. 2 To carry quickly along with or as with a revolving

motion; as, the wind *whirls* the dead leaves. — *Syn.* Twirl, spin, wheel, swirl, turn, gyrate, circle, pirouette. — *n.* 1 Rapid rotation. 2 Anything moving with a whirling motion. 3 Commotion; bustle. 4 Dizziness.

whirl'igig' (hwɪr'li-gɪg'), *n.* 1 A child's toy with a whirling motion. 2 A merry-go-round.

whirl'pool' (hwɪr'pōl'), *n.* Water moving rapidly in a circle so as to produce a depression in the center, into which floating objects may be drawn.

whirl'wind' (hwɪr'wɪnd'), *n.* 1 A whirling and often destructive windstorm. 2 Any rushing, hurrying thing likened to such a windstorm.

whirr (hwɪr). Variant of *whir*.

whish (hwɪsh), *v. i. & n.* Whiz; swish.

whisk (hwɪsk), *n.* 1 A quick sweeping or brushing motion. 2 A small utensil, usually of wire, for beating eggs, cream, etc. 3 A wisp of straw, twigs, or the like, used for brushing; hence, a small brush (*whisk broom*) used for brushing clothes, etc.

— *v. i.* To move quickly and actively.

— *v. t.* 1 To move, pass, carry, etc., with a quick, sweeping motion; as, he *whisked* out a knife. 2 To beat or whip lightly, as eggs. 3 To brush with a light, rapid motion; as, to *whisk* a coat.

whisk'er (hwɪs'kər), *n.* 1 Chiefly *pl.* The part of the beard that grows on the sides of the face or on the chin, or on both. 2 One hair of the beard. 3 A long bristle or hair growing near the mouth of a bird, cat, or other animal. — **whisk'ered** (-kêrd), *adj.*

whis'ky, whis'key (hwɪs'ki), *n.; pl.* -IES or -KEYS (-kɪz). A distilled alcoholic liquor made from any of various grains, as rye, barley, and corn.

whis'per (hwɪs'pər), *v. i.* 1 To speak very softly; to utter words or sounds in a whisper. 2 To speak secretly, as in conspiracy or in criticism. 3 To make a low rustling sound, like a whisper. — *v. t.* 1 To say softly; hence, to mention privately, as in a whisper. 2 To speak to in a whisper.

— *n.* 1 A low soft utterance that can be heard only by near-by persons. 2 A communicating, or something communicated, by a whisper; a secret or private utterance; hint, etc. 3 A low rustling sound.

whist (hwɪst), *interj.* Now Chiefly *Dial.* Be still! Hush! — *adj.* Archaic & *Dial.* Silent; still.

whist, n. A game at cards, forerunner of bridge.

whis'tle (hwɪs'tl), *v. t.* 1 To make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the teeth or lips. 2 To move, pass, or go with a sharp shrill sound; as, bullets *whistled* by him. 3 To sound a steam whistle or the like. — *v. i.* 1 To utter or express by whistling; as, to *whistle* a tune. 2 To signal or call by a whistle. — *n.* 1 A device made to produce a loud, high, shrill sound; also, the sound produced. 2 *Colloq.* The mouth and throat. 3 A sharp

shrill sound made by forcing the breath through the teeth or lips. 4 A whistling; also, a call or signal made by whistling. 5 A sound suggesting whistling. — **whis'tler** (hwis'tlēr), *n.*

whit (hwīt), *n.* The smallest part; bit; jot. — **Syn.** Mite, iota, particle.

white (hwīt), *adj.* 1 Of the color of pure snow; hence: a Light in color. b Pale; wan; as, a face *white* with fear. c Blank; as, a *white* space in printed matter. d Snowy; as, a *white* Christmas. 2 Innocent; pure. 3 Clothed in white; as, *white* friars. 4 Without evil intent; as, a *white* lie. 5 Having a light-colored skin; as, a *white* man; composed of or controlled by white men; as, *white* Australia. 6 In European politics, opposed to radicalism; as, a *white* faction. 7 Bloodless; as, a *white* war, that is, waged through propaganda, economic blockade, etc. — *n.* 1 The quality of being white; whiteness; also, lightness of color. 2 Any white-colored part or thing; as, the *white* of an egg; specif.: a *pl.* White garments. b White cloth. c White wine. d White pigment. 3 A member of the white race. 4 *Chess & Checkers.* The light-colored pieces, or the person playing them. 5 In European politics, a member of a white party; hence [*sometimes cap.*], an ultraconservative. — *v. t.* To whiten; hence, to gloss over.

white ant. A pale-colored, soft-bodied social insect living in colonies consisting of distinct classes, as workers, soldiers, and queens; a termite.

white bait (hwīt'bāt'), *n.* The young of the common herring and of the sprat, esteemed a delicacy.

white birch. In North America, a tree with a white bark which is readily peeled off and made into various fancy articles.

white cap (hwīt'kăp'), *n.* A wave crest breaking into foam.

white cedar. An evergreen tree of the pine family, growing in swamps along the Atlantic coast; also, its soft wood.

white-collar (hwīt'kôl'ēr), *adj.* Designating or relating to the class of salaried workers whose duties require a well-groomed appearance.

white elephant. 1 An Indian elephant of a pale color, venerated in India. 2 *Colloq.* Something requiring much care and expense and yielding little profit; any burdensome possession.

white-faced (hwīt'făst'), *adj.* Having a wan pale face.

white feather. A mark or symbol of cowardice.

white fish (hwīt'fîsh'), *n.* A food fish related to the salmon, found in lakes and rivers.

white flag. A flag of plain white, esp. used as a flag of truce or surrender.

White hall (hwīt'hôl'), *n.* A street in London on which are located many of the government offices; hence, the British imperial government.

white heat. The temperature, higher than red heat, at which a body becomes brightly incandescent, so as to appear white. — **white-hot**, *adj.*

White House, *the.* 1 *U. S.* The presidential mansion in Washington. 2 *Colloq.* The office of president; the president.

white lead (lēd). A heavy white powder chiefly used as a pigment.

whit'en (hwīt'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become white. — **Syn.** Blanch, bleach; whitewash, gloss, palliate. — **Ant.** Blacken.

white'ness (hwīt'nēs; -nîs), *n.* Quality or state of being white; as: a White color. b Paleness. c Purity.

white plague. Tuberculosis, esp. of lungs.

white slave. A woman held unwillingly for purposes of prostitution. — **white slavery.**

white'wash (hwīt'wôsh'), *v. t.* 1 To whiten with whitewash. 2 *Colloq.* a To gloss over, as offenses; esp., to clear of a charge after an investigation or trial of a perfunctory nature. b *U. S.* In various games, to defeat (an opponent) so that he fails to score. — **Syn.** Palliate. — *n.* 1 A liquid preparation of lime and water, or of whiting, size, and water, used for whitening walls. 2 *Colloq.* A whitewashing.

white'wood (-wôd'), *n.* Any of numerous trees having light-colored wood; specif.; the tulip tree or its wood; also, the linden or its wood.

whith'er (hwîth'ēr), *adv.* 1 To what place? to what point, end, conclusion, design, or the like? 2 To which place; to which point, end, etc. — **Syn.** Where.

whith'er-so-ev'er (-sô-ēv'ēr), *adv.* To whatsoever place.

whit'ing (hwīt'îng), *n.* 1 A silvery European food fish related to the cod. 2 A silvery hake. 3 A blunt-nosed North American food fish with long spines.

whit'ing, *n.* Pulverized chalk used as a pigment, esp. in putty, metal polishes, etc.

whit'ish (hwīt'îsh), *adj.* Somewhat white; approaching white; very pale in color or hue.

whit'low (hwīt'lô), *n.* An inflammation of a finger or toe, usually with pus.

Whit'sun (hwīt'sûn; -s'n), *adj.* Relating to or observed at Whitsunday or Whitsuntide.

Whit'sun'day (hwīt'sûn'dî; -sûn-dā'; -s'n-), *n.* The seventh Sunday, and fiftieth day, after Easter; Pentecost.

Whit'sun-tide (hwīt'sûn-tîd'; -s'n-), *n.* The week beginning with Whitsunday, esp. the first three days (**Whit'sun'day**, **Whit-mon'day** [hwīt'mûn'dî], and **Whit-Tues'day** [hwīt'tûz'dî]).

whit'tle (hwīt'li), *v. t.* 1 To pare off chips from the surface of (wood) with a knife; also, to cut or shape by such paring. 2 To reduce gradually, as if by paring down; as, to *whittle* down expenses. — *v. i.* To cut or shape wood by paring it with a knife.

whiz, whizz (hwîz), *v. i.* To whir or hum like a speeding bullet, arrow, etc. — *n.* A whirring or buzzing sound.

āle, chāotic, cūre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

who (hōō), *interrogative pron.*; *possessive WHOSE* (hōōz); *objective WHOM* (hōōm). A pronoun asking the identity or sort of person; what or which person? — *relative pron.* A pronoun pointing out a particular person or persons as being identified or further described by what follows.

whoa (hwō; wō), *interj.* Stop! Stand still!

who'dun'it (hōō'dūn'it), *n.* *Slang.* A detective or mystery story, either as a novel or a motion picture.

who-ev'er (hōō-ēv'ēr), *indefinite relative pron.*; *possessive WHOS-EV'ER* (hōōz-ēv'ēr); *objective WHOM-EV'ER* (hōōm-ēv'ēr). Whatever person.

whole (hōl), *adj.* 1 Being uninjured, unbroken, unimpaired, or the like. 2 Not divided into smaller parts or particles. 3 Containing all its constituent parts; entire; also, representing the sum of all the parts, members, etc.; total. 4 Not scattered or divided; as, give me your *whole* attention. 5 Of blood relationship, having the same father and mother; as, my *whole* brother. — *n.* 1 The entire thing. 2 A complete assemblage of parts and elements; a sum total; entirety. — *Syn.* Aggregate, amount, number, quantity. — *Ant.* Part; constituent; particular. — **whole'ness**, *n.*

whole'-heart'ed (hōl'hār'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* Sincere; devoted; earnest; hearty.

whole number. *Math.* An integer.

whole'sale' (hōl'sāl'), *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or in large quantity; — opposed to *retail*. — *adj.* 1 Of, relating to, or engaged in, the business of selling by wholesale, esp. to retailers rather than direct to consumers. 2 Extensive and general; as, *wholesale* slaughter. — *Syn.* Indiscriminate, sweeping. — *v. t. & i.* To sell by wholesale.

whole'some (hōl'sūm), *adj.* 1 Promoting health of spirit, mind, or body; health-giving. 2 Healthy; sound in spirit, mind, and body. 3 Robust; vigorous. — *Syn.* Healthful, salubrious, salutary, hygienic, sanitary; hale, well. — *Ant.* Noxious. — **whole'some-ness**, *n.*

whole step or tone. *Music.* An interval consisting of two half steps, as C-D, F#-G#.

whol'ly (hōl'li; hōl'i), *adv.* 1 Entirely; fully. 2 Solely; exclusively.

whom (hōm), *pron.* Objective of **who**.

whom'so-ev'er (hōm'sō-ēv'ēr), *pron.* Objective of **whosoever**.

whoop (hōp), *interj.* A shout expressing triumph, encouragement, etc. — *v. i.* 1 To shout. 2 To make the sound that follows a fit of coughing in whooping cough. — *v. t.* To utter, cheer on, etc., with a loud shout. — *n.* 1 A shout. 2 A loud-sounding drawing in of breath after a fit of coughing in whooping cough.

whoop'ing cough' (hōp'ing; hōp'-). An infectious disease, usually of children, characterized by convulsive coughing fits, each followed by a whoop.

whop'per (hwōp'ēr; wōp'-), *n.* *Colloq.* Something huge of its kind; specif., a monstrous lie.

whore (hōr), *n.* A prostitute.

whorl (hwōrl; hwōrl), *n.* 1 Something that whirls; also, a coil; a spiral. 2 *Bot.* A circle of three or more similar parts, as leaves or flowers, inserted at one point on an axis. 3 *Zool.* One of the turns of a one-valved shell.

whor'tle-ber'ry (hwōr't'l-bēr'i), *n.* *U.S.* The huckleberry.

whose (hōōz), *pron.* Possessive of **who** and, sometimes, **which**.

who'so (hōō'sō), **who'so-ev'er** (hōō'sō-ēv'ēr), *indefinite relative pron.* Whoever.

why (hwī), *adv.* 1 For what cause, reason, or purpose? 2 For or on account of which. — *n.* That which constitutes a reason or cause.

wick (wīk), *n.* A loosely bound bundle of soft fibers that draws up oil, tallow, etc., to be burned in a candle, oil lamp, etc.

wick'ed (wīk'ēd; -īd), *adj.* 1 Morally bad. 2 a Vicious; — of animals. b Harmful; dangerous; as, a *wicked* attack. c Vile; unpleasant; as, a *wicked* odor. — *Syn.* Evil, ill, naughty. — **wick'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **wick'ed-ness**, *n.*

wick'er (wīk'ēr), *n.* 1 A small pliant osier; a withe, as for plaiting. 2 Wickerwork. — *adj.* Made wholly or partly of wicker; also, encased in wickerwork; as, a *wicker* bottle.

wick'er-work' (-wūr'k'), *n.* Work made of wicker; furniture, baskets, and the like, of interlaced osiers.

wick'et (wīk'ēt; -īt), *n.* 1 A small gate or door, esp. one forming a part of, or placed near, a larger one. 2 In a bank, ticket office, etc., a windowlike opening, usually with a grille or grate. 3 A small gate for regulating the amount of water in a canal lock. 4 In croquet, a hoop. 5 *Cricket.* a Either of the two frameworks at which the ball is bowled. b The playing surface between the two frameworks; as, a slow *wicket*.

wick'l-up', **wik'l-up'** (wīk'l-ŭp'), *n.* A rough frame hut covered with reed mats or grass or brushwood, used by the nomadic Indians, esp. of the southwestern United States.

wide (wīd), *adj.* 1 Extending over a vast area. 2 Of a specified measure across or at right angles to the length. 3 Not narrow; broad. 4 Roomy; loose; as, *wide* trousers. 5 Opened to full width; as, eyes *wide* with wonder. 6 Of large range; comprehensive. 7 Far from the point aimed at, the goal, the issue, the truth, etc. — *Ant.* Strait. — *adv.* 1 Over or to a great distance; widely; far. 2 So as to leave a wide space between; as, *wide* apart. 3 So as to strike aside from the mark, the issue, the truth, etc.; as, the ball went *wide*. — *n.* In cricket, a bowled ball beyond the batsman's reach. — **wide'ly**, *adv.*

wide'-a-wake' (wīd'ā-wāk'), *adj.* Fully awake; alert. — *Syn.* Watchful, vigilant.
wid'en (wīd'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become wide or wider; to increase in width.
wide'spread' (wīd'sprēd'), *adj.* 1 Spread as wide as possible; as, *widespread* wings. 2 Widely scattered, effective, etc.; as, *widespread* fear.
wid'geon, wi'geon (wīj'ūn), *n.* A freshwater duck, in size between the teal and the mallard.
wid'ow (wīd'ō), *n.* A woman who has lost her husband by death and has not married again. — *v. t.* To make a widow of; also, to bereave. — **wid'ow-hood** (wīd'ō-hōd), *n.*
wid'ow-er (wīd'ō-ēr), *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death and has not married again.
width (wīdth), *n.* 1 The dimension of an object measured across from side to side or in a direction at right angles to the length. 2 Breadth; wideness. 3 One of the breadths or measured and cut pieces of a skirt or the like.
wield (wēld), *v. t.* 1 To use (a tool, weapon, etc.) with power and skill; to handle effectively. 2 To exercise or show authority by means of; hence, to exercise (power, authority, etc.). — *Syn.* Swing, handle, manipulate, ply. — **wield'er**, *n.*
wie'ner-wurst' (wē'nēr-wūrst'), *n.* Also **wie'ner**. U.S. A short slender frankfurter.
wife (wīf), *n.*; *pl.* WIVES (wīvz). A woman united to a man in lawful wedlock. — **wife'hood**, *n.* — **wife'ly**, *adj.*
wig (wīg), *n.* An artificial covering of hair for the head; a periwig. — **wigged** (wīgd), *adj.*
wig'gle (wīg'gl), *v. i. & t. & n.* Wriggle. — **wig'gly** (wīg'gl), *adj.*
wight (wīt), *n.* Archaic & Jocular. A living being.
wig'wag' (wīg'wāg'), *v. t. & i.*; **WIG-WAGGED'** (-wāgd'); **WIG'WAG'GING** (-wāg'ing). 1 To move to and fro; to wag. 2 To signal by waving a flag, a lantern, etc., according to a code. — *n.* A wigwagging; the art of wigwagging; also, a message wigwagged.
wig'wam (wīg'wām; -wām), *n.* An Indian hut formed of a framework of poles overlaid with bark, hides, etc.
wik'l-up' (wīk'l-ūp'). Variant of WICKIUP.
wild (wīld), *adj.* 1 Not tamed or domesticated; as, a *wild* boar. 2 Growing or produced naturally; not cultivated; as, *wild* plants. 3 Waste; desolate; as, *wild* country. 4 Savage; uncivilized. 5 Uncontrolled; unrestrained; as, *wild* passions. 6 Boisterous; gay; as, a *wild* party. 7 Fantastic; visionary; crazy; as, *wild* ideas. 8 Colloq. Dissolute. 9 Colloq. Eager; as, he is *wild* to go; also, angry; as, he was *wild* at hearing the news. 10 Erratic; as, steering a *wild* course; going aside from an intended course, mark, etc.; as, a *wild* pitch. — *adv.* 1 Wildly. 2 Without

control or restraint; as, running *wild*. — *n.* A wilderness; a waste. — **wild'ly**, *adv.* — **wild'ness**, *n.*
wild'cat' (wīld'kāt'), *adj.* Not sound or safe; as, *wildcat* schemes. — *n.* Also **wild cat**. 1 Any small or medium-sized undomesticated cat, as a lynx. 2 Any quick-tempered hard-fighting person. 3 An unsound business, promotion, or the like. 4 A well drilled for oil or gas in a region not known to be productive. — *v. t.*; **WILD-CAT'TED** (-kāt'ēd; -īd); **WILD-CAT'TING**. In searching for oil or gas, to drill wells in (a region not known to be productive).
wil'der (wīl'dēr), *v. t.* To lead astray; to bewilder.
wil'der-ness (wīl'dēr-nēs; -nīs), *n.* An uncultivated and uninhabited region.
wild'fire' (wīld'fīr'), *n.* 1 A destructive fire. 2 A substance that takes fire easily and is very hard to put out; — now chiefly in *to spread like wildfire*.
wild fowl, wild'fowl' (wīld'foul'), *n. sing. & pl.* Wild game and water birds, now esp. wild ducks and geese; also, one of these birds.
wild'wood' (wīld'wōd'), *n.* A wild or unfrequented wood.
wile (wīl), *n.* 1 A trick or sly artifice; loosely, a playful trick; as, coquettish *wiles*. 2 Trickery; deceit. — *Syn.* Feint, ruse, maneuver, stratagem.
wil'ful (wīl'fūl; -f'ul). Variant of WILLFUL.
will (wīl), *n.* 1 One's own wish or desire. 2 What is wished or decreed by another; the desire or request of a superior. 3 Power to control or dispose of; as, delivered to the *will* of his enemies; also, self-control. 4 The power or faculty of determining what one will do or how one will act; as, muscles under the control of the *will*; more narrowly, the power to choose between what the mind knows as right or wrong; rational choice; as, freedom of the *will*. 5 A legal document in which a person declares to whom his possessions shall go after his death. — *v. t.* 1 To determine by an act of choice; to ordain; command. 2 To bring into a certain condition by the power of the *will*; as, she *willed* herself to sleep. 3 To leave or bequeath by *will*. — *v. i.* To exercise volition; to choose.
will (wīl), *auxiliary v.*, used before an infinitive without *to*. 1 Am, or are, willing or desirous or intending to, or, emphatically, determined to; as, I *will* yield rather than quarrel. 2 Are, or is, willing, or determined; — used emphatically; as, he *will* not yield. 3 Are, or is, going to; — expressing nothing but futurity; as, you *will* no doubt get an answer. 4 Am, are, or is, accustomed to; as, she *will* knit for hours. 5 Can; — expressing power or capacity; as, the arena *will* hold a thousand. 6 Are, or is, commanded to; as, all typists *will* report on Saturday.
wil'let (wīl'ēt; -īt), *n.* A large snipelike shore bird whose whistle resembles *pilli-will-willet*.

will'ful, wil'ful (wɪl'fʊl; -fʌl), *adj.* 1 Intentional; as, *willful murder*. 2 Obstinate; stubborn. — **Syn.** Deliberate, voluntary, willing; headstrong, intractable, refractory, recalcitrant, unruly.

will'ing (wɪl'ɪŋ), *adj.* 1 Favorably disposed in mind; desirous; as, he is *willing* to go. 2 Ready to act; prompt to do, give, etc.; not slow, lazy, or reluctant. — 3 Made, done, given, etc., of one's own choice; voluntary. — **Syn.** Intentional, deliberate, willful. — **Ant.** Unwilling. — **will'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **will'ing-ness**, *n.*

will'-o'-the-wisp', *n.* A light that appears at night over marshy grounds, supposed to be caused by the combustion of marsh gas; hence, a misleading or elusive object.

willow (wɪl'oʊ), *n.* 1 A quick-growing, soft-wooded tree with tough pliable shoots used in basketry. 2 The wood of this tree; hence, *Colloq.*, something made of that wood, as a cricket bat or baseball bat.

willow herb. An herb of the evening-primrose family, esp. one with rose-purple flowers.

willow-y (wɪl'oʊ-i), *adj.* Pliant; of persons, tall and graceful.

wil'ly-nilly (wɪl'i-nɪli), *adv. & adj.* Having no regard for one's wishes; compulsorily.

wilt (wɪlt), *v. i.* 1 To lose freshness and droop, as a plant on a dry day. 2 To grow weak or faint, as from heat, grief, etc.; *Colloq.*, to lose courage, spirit, or the like.

— *v. t.* 1 To cause to droop. 2 To lower the spirit, force, or vigor of. — *n.* Any of numerous diseases of plants characterized by wilting and withering of the leaves.

Wil'ton (wɪl'tʊn; -t'n), *n.*, or **Wil'ton car-pet or rug**. A carpet or rug with a pile or velvetlike surface.

wil'y (wɪl'i), *adj.* Full of wiles; crafty. — **Syn.** Sly, cunning, tricky, foxy, artful.

wim'ble (wɪm'b'l), *n.* A boring tool, as a gimlet.

wim'ple (wɪm'p'l), *n.* A covering formerly worn by women over the head and around the neck and chin. It is still retained in the habit of some nuns. — *v. t.* 1 To clothe with a wimple. 2 To cause to lie in folds or plaits; to ripple.

win (wɪn), *v. i.*; **WON** (wʊn); **WIN'NING**. 1 To gain the victory. 2 To succeed in going, advancing, etc.; as, he *won* through to the gate. — *v. t.* 1 To get by labor or effort; to get, gain, secure, etc. 2 To get by success in competition; also, to be successful in (a competition or contest). 3 To earn; as, to *win* a livelihood. 4 To achieve or reach by toil or effort; as, to *win* one's way. 5 To persuade; influence. 6 To gain the affection of; esp., to induce to accept one in marriage. — **Syn.** Acquire, obtain, procure, secure. — **Ant.** Lose. — *n.* *Colloq.* Success; victory.

wince (wɪns), *v. i.* To shrink as from a blow or from pain; to flinch. — **Syn.** Recoil, quail. — *n.* A wincing; flinch.

winch (wɪnʃ), *n.* 1 A crank with a handle, for giving motion to a machine, grindstone, etc. 2 Any of various machines to hoist, haul, turn, or strain something forcibly.

wind (wɪnd), *v. t.*; **WOUND** (wʊnd), rarely **WIND'ED** (wɪn'dɛd; -dɪd); **WIND'ING** (wɪn'dɪŋ). 1 To twist or coil, esp. around something. 2 To curve. 3 To cover with something coiled or twisted around; to wrap. 4 To alter at will the course of; hence, to control; regulate. 5 To turn a part of so as to tighten a spring; as, to *wind* one's watch. 6 To hoist or haul up by a rope. — *v. i.* 1 To go or move in a course turning this way and that; also, to double on one's course; as, a hare turns and *winds*. 2 To make one's way or gain one's end by stealthy or indirect means. 3 To coil; twist; twine. — *n.* A bend, twist, coil, or the like.

wind (wɪnd; *orig., and now poet., wɪnd*), *n.* 1 A movement of the air; a breeze. 2 A hurricane; tempest. 3 Air carrying a scent, as of game; hence, scent; also, in certain phrases, hint; intimation; as, he got *wind* of their plans. 4 Breath; as, he had the *wind* knocked out of him. 5 Mere talk; also, self-conceit. 6 Often *pl.* Musical wind instruments. 7 Air or gas generated in the stomach or bowels.

— *v. t.* 1 To get the scent of; as, the hounds *winded* the game. 2 To put out of breath; as, he was *winded* from his run. 3 To rest, as a horse, to allow him to recover his breath. — **wind'less**, *adj.*

wind (wɪnd; wɪnd), *v. t.*; **WOUND** (wʊnd); **WIND'ING**. To blow (a horn, etc.); to sound by blowing.

wind'age (wɪn'dɪʃ), *n.* The influence of the wind in deflecting the course of a projectile through the air; also, the amount of such deflection.

wind'-blown' (wɪnd'blɒn'), *adj.* 1 Blown by the wind; also, of trees, having a permanent set or character of growth determined by the prevailing winds. 2 Designating a type of haircut.

wind'break' (wɪnd'brɛk'), *n.* A clump of trees, a fence, etc., serving to break the force of the wind.

wind'-broken, *adj.* Having the power of breathing impaired by a breaking down of the air cells of the lungs; — of horses.

wind cone. A cone-shaped sleeve of cloth, attached to a support at its open end, to show the direction of the wind.

wind'fall' (wɪnd'fɔl'), *n.* 1 Anything blown down or off by the wind, as fruit from a tree or the tree itself. 2 An unexpected legacy or other gain.

wind'flow'er (-flaʊ'ɛr), *n.* The anemone (flower).

wind'ing (wɪn'dɪŋ), *n.* 1 A turn, curve, or the like. 2 A coiling or twisting of something around some object; also, the material used in this process. — *adj.* That winds, curves, twists, etc. — **Syn.** Sinuous, serpentine, tortuous.

wind'ing sheet' (wīn'dīng). A shroud.
wind instrument (wīnd). Any musical instrument sounded by wind, esp. by the breath; as: **wood'-wind' in'stru-ments**, or **wood winds**, as the flute, oboe, bassoon, clarinet; and **brass'-wind' in'stru-ments**, or **brass winds**, as the trumpet, horn, trombone, tuba.
wind'jam'mer (wīnd'jām'ēr), *n.* *Naut. Colloq.* A sailing vessel or one of its crew.
wind'lass (wīnd'lās), *n.* Any of various machines for hoisting or hauling, consisting in its simple form of a horizontal barrel wound with the hoisting rope and supported in vertical frames and having a crank with a handle for turning it.
wind'mill' (wīn(d)'mīl'), *n.* A mill worked by the wind turning sails or vanes that radiate from a central shaft.
wīn'dow (wīn'dō), *n.* 1 An opening in the wall of a building to let in light and air. 2 A windowpane. 3 An opening like or suggesting that of a window in a building. 4 *Arch.* The shutter, sash, framework, etc., that closes a window opening.
wīn'dow-pane' (wīn'dō-pān'), *n.* A pane in a window.
window seat. A seat built in the recess of a window.
window sill. The timber or stone on which the frame of a window rests.
wīnd'pipe' (wīnd'pīp'), *n.* The passage for the breath from the larynx to the lungs.
wīnd'row' (wīnd'rō'; wīn'rō'), *n.* 1 A row of hay, sheaves of grain, etc., raked up to dry. 2 A line of dry leaves, dust, sea foam, etc., swept up by the wind.
wīnd'shield' (wīnd'shēld'), *n.* Also **wīnd'-screen'** (-skrēn'). In automotive vehicles, a shield or screen of glass extending upward from the body of the car in front to protect the occupants from wind, rain, etc.
wind sleeve, wind sock. A wind cone.
Wīnd'sor, House of (wīn'zēr). The name of the British royal family, adopted in 1917.
wīnd'up' (wīnd'ūp'), *n.* 1 A conclusion. 2 In baseball, the motion of a pitcher's arm as he prepares to deliver the ball.
wīnd'ward (wīnd'wērd; chiefly *naut.*, wīn'dērd), *n.* The point or side from which the wind blows. — *adv.* Toward the wind. — *adj.* 1 Moving windward. 2 On the side toward the windward.
wīnd'y (wīn'dī), *adj.* 1 Of or relating to wind; accompanied by wind. 2 a Exposed to wind. b Stormy. 3 Tending to produce or affected by wind or gas in the stomach or intestines. 4 Verbose; boastful.
wīne (wīn), *n.* 1 The fermented juice of grapes. 2 The fermented juice of any fruit or plant used as a beverage. 3 Intoxication. — *v. t. & i.* To supply with or drink wine. — **wīne collar.** — **wīne'-colored** or **-coloured**, *adj.* — **wīne'-glass'** (wīn'glās'), *n.* — **wīne press.**
Wīne'sap' (wīn'sāp'), *n.* A medium-sized variety of deep-red winter apple.
wīng (wīng), *n.* 1 One of the movable

paired appendages by means of which certain animals are able to fly. 2 *Humorous.* A human arm. 3 Act or manner of flying; flight; as, to shoot birds on the *wing*. 4 Something suggesting a wing in shape, position, or appearance. 5 A faction; either of two opposing groups within an organization. 6 A part of a building projecting from the main part. 7 *Bot.* Any leaflike or membranous expansion, as on the fruit of the ash and maple. 8 In a fortification, either of the sides connecting an outwork with the main work. 9 *Mil. & Naval.* a The right or left division of an army, fleet, or any command, as it faces an enemy. b In military aviation, a unit consisting of a varying number of aircraft. 10 In various team games, a position on either side of the center; also, a player playing in this position. 11 In a theater, a space at either side of the stage proper. — *v. t.* 1 To fit with wings; hence, to enable to fly easily. 2 To pass through in flight; as, to *wing* the air. 3 To achieve or accomplish by flying. 4 To let fly; dispatch; as, to *wing* an arrow through the air. 5 To wound in the wing; as, to *wing* a bird; hence, *Colloq.*, to wound; as, the duelist *winged* his adversary. — *v. i.* To fly. — **wīnged** (wīngd; also sometimes wīng'ed, -īd), *adj.* — **wīng'less**, *adj.*
wīnk (wīngk), *v. i.* 1 To close and open the eyes quickly; to blink. 2 To avoid noticing something, as if by shutting the eyes. 3 To twinkle, as a light. 4 To give a hint or signal, often by closing and opening just one eye. — *v. t.* 1 To cause (the eyes) to wink. 2 To affect or influence by or as by winking; as, he *winked* back his tears. — *n.* 1 A closing of the eyes in sleep; hence, a nap. 2 An instant. 3 A winking, esp. with one eye as a signal; also, the signal thus given.
wīnk'er (wīngk'ēr), *n.* One that winks; hence: a A horse's blinder. b *Colloq.* An eyelash.
wīn'kle (wīng'k'l), *n.* 1 A periwinkle. 2 A large marine spiral whelklike snail.
wīn'ner (wīn'ēr), *n.* One that wins. — *Syn.* Victor, conqueror, champion. — *Ant.* Loser.
wīn'ning (wīn'īng), *n.* 1 Victory. 2 Chiefly *pl.* That which one wins; money won. — *adj.* That wins; hence, attractive; charming.
wīn'now (wīn'ō), *v. t.* 1 To separate and drive off the chaff from (grain, etc.) by means of wind; to fan. 2 To sift, analyze, or sort; hence, to eliminate; also, to select; choose. 3 To scatter as by wind; as, the breeze *winnowed* the dry leaves. — *v. i.* To separate chaff from grain by fanning.
wīn'some (wīn'sūm), *adj.* 1 Pleasant; winning; as, a *winsome* voice. 2 Cheerful; lighthearted.
wīn'ter (wīn'tēr), *n.* 1 The coldest season of the year; cold weather. 2 A year; as, a man of seventy *winters*. 3 A period likened to winter, as being marked by

dreariness, decay, old age, etc. — *v. i.* To pass the winter. — *v. t.* To keep, feed, or manage during the winter; as, to *winter* cattle. — *win'ter-tide'* (wīn'tēr-tīd'), *n.* — *win'ter-time'* (-tīm'), *n.*

win'ter-green' (wīn'tēr-grēn'), *n.* Any of numerous low evergreen shrubs of the heath family, with spicy red berries and with leaves that yield an aromatic oil (oil of wintergreen) used in flavoring and in medicine; also, this oil or its flavor.

win'ter-ize (wīn'tēr-īz), *v. t.* To make ready or safe for use in winter conditions, as an airplane or automobile.

win'ter-kill' (-kīl'), *v. t. & i.* *U. S.* To kill or die by exposure to winter weather.

winter wheat, rye, etc. Wheat, rye, etc., sown in autumn and ripening the following spring or summer.

win'try (wīn'trī), *adj.* 1 Of, relating to, or characteristic of, winter. 2 Chilling; cheerless.

wipe (wīp), *v. t.* 1 To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean or dry by rubbing.

2 To remove by rubbing or cleaning. 3 To obliterate; as, the artillery *wiped* out the trench lines. 4 To pass, draw, or the like, over or across something as for cleaning it. 5 In plumbing, to form (a joint between pieces of lead pipe) by applying solder and rubbing the joint into shape with a greased pad. — *n.* 1 A blow; swipe. 2 Act of rubbing in order to clean. — *wip'er* (wīp'ēr), *n.*

wire (wīr), *n.* 1 Metal in the form of a thread or slender rod; also, such a thread or rod. 2 Work made of such threads or rods, esp. of wire netting. 3 a A bar of a cage. b A metal snare, as for rabbits. c A fence of barbed wire. d A telegraph or telephone wire or cable. 4 *Colloq.* Chiefly *pl.* The network of hidden influences controlling the action of a person or body of persons; as, to pull *wires* to get a nomination. 5 The telegraph system; also, *Colloq.*, a message thus sent. 6 In horse racing, an imaginary line marking the finish. — *v. t.* 1 To provide or equip with wire or wiring; to bind, string, mount, etc., with wire. 2 To snare, as rabbits, by means of a wire trap. 3 *Colloq.* To telegraph to. — *v. i.* *Colloq.* To telegraph.

wire'draw' (wīr'drō'), *v. t.* 1 To draw (metal) into wire. 2 To draw or spin out to great length, tenuity, or overrefinement.

wire'less (wīr'lēs; -līs), *adj.* 1 Having or using no wire or wires, as in *wireless* telegraph, *wireless* telegraphy, *wireless* telephone, *wireless* telephony. 2 Chiefly *Brit. Radio.* — *n.* 1 Short for *WIRELESS TELEGRAPH*, etc. 2 Chiefly *Brit. Radio.*

— *v. t. & i.* Chiefly *Brit.* To radio.

wire'pull'ing (wīr'pūl'ing), *n.* *Colloq.* The use of means to influence secretly the acts of a person or body of persons, esp. in politics.

wire'worm' (-wūrm'), *n.* One of the wire-like larvae of the snapping beetles, with hard body covering.

wir'ing (wīr'ing), *n.* A system of wires, esp. for distributing electricity through a house.

wir'y (wīr'ī), *adj.* 1 Of or like wire; drawn out like wire. 2 Sinewy.

wis'dom (wīz'dūm), *n.* Quality of being wise; discernment and judgment; sagacity. — *Ant.* Folly; injudiciousness.

Wis'dom, n. A book of the Old Testament in the Douay Bible or (more fully *Wisdom of Solomon*) in the Apocrypha.

wisdom tooth. The back tooth of the full set on each half of each jaw in man; — appearing late (from the 17th to the 22d year).

wise (wīz), *n.* Manner; fashion; — in such phrases as *in any* (or *no*) *wise*, *in this wise*, etc.

wise (wīz), *adj.* 1 Discerning and judging soundly concerning what is true or false, proper or improper. 2 Inspired or guided by sound judgment; sagacious. 3 *Slang.* Aware; informed. 4 Shrewd; cunning. — *Syn.* Sage, sapient, judicious, prudent, sensible, sane. — *Ant.* Simple. — *wise'ly*, *adv.*

wise'a'cre (wīz'ā'kēr), *n.* A person making unjustifiable pretensions to wisdom; hence, *Contemptuous*, a dunce.

wise'crack' (wīz'krāk'), *n.* A jocular smart remark. — *Syn.* Jest, joke, quip, witticism. — *wise'crack'*, *v. i.*

wish (wīsh), *v. t.* 1 To long for; crave; desire. 2 To form or express a wish concerning; to desire (one) to be (in some specified place or condition); as, she *wished* herself dead. 3 To bid; as, he *wished* me good morning. 4 To request; as, I *wish* you to go now. — *Syn.* Want, covet. — *v. i.* 1 To have a desire or longing; to yearn. 2 To frame or express a wish. — *n.* 1 A desire; longing. 2 Something desired. 3 Expression of desire. 4 *pl.* Desire for another's success, good fortune, etc.; as, he has my best *wishes*.

wish'bone' (wīsh'bōn'), *n.* The forked bone in front of the breastbone in most birds.

wish'ful (-fūl; -f'l), *adj.* Longing; showing desire.

wish'y-wash'y (wīsh'ī-wōsh'ī), *adj.* Thin and pale; — originally of liquids; hence, feeble; sickly. — *Syn.* Insipid, vapid, flat, banal.

wisp (wīsp), *n.* 1 A small bunch, as of hay or straw. 2 A thin strand, twist, or the like; as, a *wisp* of hair; hence, anything small or slight; as, a *wisp* of a girl.

wist (wīst), *past tense & past part.* of *WIT*, to know.

wis-ta'ri-a (wīs-tā'rī-ā), *wis-te'ri-a* (-tērī-ā), *n.* A woody vine of the pea family, with drooping clusters of lilac-purple, bluish-violet, or white pealike flowers.

wist'ful (wīst'fūl; -f'l), *adj.* Feeling or showing a yearning with little hope of getting one's wish. — *wist'ful-ly*, *adv.* — *wist'ful-ness*, *n.*

wit (wīt), *v. t. & i.*; *WIST* (wīst); *WITTING*.

Indicative pres. sing. 1st & 3d person **wot** (wōt), 2d [thou] **wot'st** (wōt'ēst; -ist), [you] **wot**. *Archaic* (except in *to wit*). To know; learn. — **to wit**. That is to say; namely; — esp. in legal language.

wit (wīt), *n.* 1 *Chiefly pl.* Mental faculty, or power of the mind. 2 Good judgment; wisdom. 3 Mental alertness, esp. when accompanied by a gift for clever expression; as, a man of *wit*. 4 Power of seeing and expressing associations between ideas and words not usually connected, in such a way as to produce an amusing surprise; also, a person who has the faculty for seeing and expressing such associations. 5 A person noted for clever and amusing remarks. — *Syn.* Intelligence, brains, mind, intellect; humor.

witch (wīch), *n.* 1 A woman supposed to have magic power because of an agreement made with the Devil; a sorceress. 2 An ugly old hag. 3 *Colloq.* A charming or unusually attractive person. — *v. t.* 1 To bewitch. 2 To fascinate.

witch'craft (wīch'krāft'), *n.* Practices or art of witches; sorcery.

witch'er-y (-ēr-ī), *n.* 1 Sorcery. 2 Fascination; charm. — *Syn.* Magic, witchcraft, wizardry.

witch hazel. 1 A North American shrub having small yellow flowers after the leaves have fallen. 2 An alcoholic solution of a distillate of the bark of this shrub, used as a remedy for bruises.

witch'ing, *adj.* Enchanting; bewitching.

wit'e-na-ge-mot', **wit'e-na-ge-mote'** (wīt'-ē-nā-gē-mōt'), *n.* *Anglo-Saxon Hist.* An assembly of councilors that sat as an advisory body to the king and as the highest law court, and authorized new laws, new taxes, and the raising of military forces.

with (wīth; wīth), *prep.* 1 Against. 2 In mutual relation to. 3 Toward; as affecting; as regards. 4 Compared to; equal to; according to. 5 In alliance or harmony in regard to; favoring. 6 In the opinion, sphere, or experience of. 7 By means of; through; because of. 8 Using or showing; as, to work *with* a will; granted; given; as, *with* your approval. 9 In the company of; alongside of; among; beside; attended by; inclusive of. 10 In possession or charge of; having, possessed of, or characterized by; also, in spite of having; notwithstanding; as, *with* all his cleverness, he failed. 11 At the time of; immediately after; as, *with* that he paused. 12 Containing; as, tea *with* sugar. 13 From; as, parting *with* friends.

with-al' (wīth-ōl'), *adv.* *Archaic.* 1 Together with this; besides. 2 For all that. — *prep.* *Archaic.* With; as, no pen to write *withal*.

with-draw' (wīth-drō'; wīth-), *v. t.* 1 To take back or away. 2 To recall or retract; as, to *withdraw* an accusation. — *v. i.* To retire; retreat. — *Syn.* Remove, draw; go, leave, depart, quit. — *Ant.* Introduce; bring. — **with-draw'al** (-āl; -'l), *n.*

with (wīth; wīth; wīth), *n.* A slender, flexible twig or branch, esp. one used as a band or rope.

with'er (wīth'ēr), *v. i. & t.* 1 To lose, or cause to lose, freshness, vigor, force, etc. 2 To shrink, wrinkle, or decay, as for want of moisture. — *Syn.* Shivel, wizen.

with'ers (wīth'ērz), *n. pl.* The ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse.

with-hold' (wīth-hōld'; wīth-), *v. t.* 1 To check; restrain. 2 To refrain from granting; as, to *withhold* permission. — *Syn.* Detain, retain, reserve, keep.

with-in' (wīth-īn'), *adv.* 1 On or to the inside; inside the bounds; inside the body; indoors. 2 In or into the inner thought or character; as, raging *within*. — *prep.* 1 In or to the inner part of. 2 In the limits or compass of. 3 Inside the limits or influence of; as, *within* call.

with-out' (wīth-out'), *adv.* 1 On or at the outside; externally. 2 Outdoors. — *prep.* 1 At, to, or on the outside of; as, *without* the gate. 2 Out of the limits of. 3 Separated from; lacking; exempt or free from.

with-stand' (wīth-stānd'; wīth-), *v. t. & i.* To oppose; resist; defy.

with'y (wīth'ī; wīth'ī), *n.* A slender, flexible twig; a *with*.

wit'less (wīt'lēs; -līs), *adj.* Brainless; foolish.

wit'ness (wīt'nēs; -nīs), *n.* 1 Testimony; as, to bear *witness*. 2 A person who has personal knowledge of some fact, incident, etc. 3 That which serves as or furnishes evidence or proof. 4 *Law.* a A person who testifies in a case, or gives evidence before a judicial body. b A person called on to be present at some transaction so as to be able to testify that it has taken place. — *Syn.* Spectator, observer, beholder, looker-on, onlooker, eyewitness, bystander. — *v. t.* 1 To testify to. 2 To give or be evidence of. 3 To establish by evidence. 4 To see with one's own eyes, or hear with one's own ears. 5 To be the scene of; as, this region has *witnessed* many wars. 6 *Law.* To act as a witness of, as of a will, etc. — *Syn.* Certify, attest, vouch for.

wit'ti-cism (wīt'ī-sīz'm), *n.* A witty saying or phrase. — *Syn.* Jest, joke, quip, wisecrack.

wit'ting (wīt'tīng), *adj.* Done knowingly; intentional. — **wit'ting-ly**, *adv.*

wit'ty (wīt'tī), *adj.* 1 Having wit, or understanding. 2 Quick or ready in the perception or expression of amusing congruities or incongruities; making clever comments. 3 Marked by wit; as, a *witty* remark. — *Syn.* Humorous, facetious, locular, jocose.

wive (wīv), *v. i. & t.* To marry.

wives (wīvz), *n. pl.* of *WIFE*.

wiz'ard (wīz'ērd), *n.* 1 A sorcerer. 2 *Colloq.* A very clever or skillful person. — *Syn.* Expert, adept, artist.

wiz'ard-ry (-rī), *n.* Magical skill; magic. **wiz'ened** (wīz'nd; dial. also wēz'nd), *adj.* Shriveled; withered.

woad (wōd), *n.* A European herb of the mustard family; also, a blue dyestuff made from its leaves.

woad'wax'en (wōd'wāk'sēn; -s'n), *n.* = WOODWAXEN.

wob'ble, **wab'ble** (wōb'bl), *v. i.* 1 To move along with an unsteady, side-to-side motion. 2 To be undecided; vacillate. — *Syn.* Teeter, totter, quiver, shiver, quaver, quake, shake, tremble. — *n.* A rocking, irregular motion, as of a wheel unevenly mounted on its axle. — **wob'bly**, **wab'bly** (wōb'bl), *adv.*

woe (wō), *n.* Also **wo**. 1 Archaic. Grief; sorrow. 2 A wretched state; also, an affliction. — *Syn.* Anguish, heartache, dole, regret.

woe'be-gone', **wo'be-gone'** (wō'bē-gōn'), *adj.* Indicating woe or misery; hence, desolate.

woe'ful, **wo'ful** (wō'fōl; -f'l), *adj.* 1 Full of woe; afflicted. 2 Bringing woe or misery; as, *woeful* poverty. 3 Paltry; miserable. — **woe'ful-ly**, **wo'ful-ly**, *adv.*

woke (wōk), *past tense* of WAKE.

wold (wōld), *n.* An upland plain; a region without woods.

wolf (wōlf), *n.*; *pl.* WOLVES (wōlvz). 1 A large, wild, doglike flesh-eating mammal, crafty, greedy, and destructive to game and cattle. 2 A fierce or destructive person. 3 *Slang.* A philanderer. — *v. t.* To devour ravenously.

wolf'ber'ry (-bēr'ī; -bēr-ī), *n.* A western American shrub of the honeysuckle family, with white berries.

wolf'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A gigantic dog of breeds originally used in hunting the wolf.

wolf'ish (wōl'fīsh), *adj.* Of or characteristic of wolves; ferocious.

wolf'ram (wōl'frām; vōl'-), *n.* Tungsten.

wolf'sbane' (wōlfs'bān'), *n.* A poisonous plant, one of the aconites.

wol'ver'ine', **wol'ver-ene'** (wōl'vēr-ēn'), *n.* 1 An American flesh-eating mammal related to the martens and sables. 2 U. S. [*cap.*] A native or an inhabitant of Michigan; — a nickname.

wolves (wōlvz), *n.*, *pl.* of WOLF.

wom'an (wōm'ān), *n.*; *pl.* WOM'EN (wīm'-ēn; -In). 1 An adult female person. 2 Womankind. 3 Feminine nature; womanhood or womanliness. 4 A female attendant.

wom'an-hood (-hōod), *n.* 1 The condition of being a woman; distinguishing qualities of a woman, or of women generally. 2 Women collectively.

wom'an-ish (-īsh), *adj.* Resembling or suitable to a woman; effeminate; womanly. — *Syn.* Womanlike, ladylike, feminine, female. — *Ant.* Mannish.

wom'an-kind' (-kīnd'), *n.* Women collectively.

wom'an-like' (-līk'), *adj.* Womanly. — *Syn.* Womanish, ladylike, feminine, female, effeminate. — *Ant.* Manlike.

wom'an-ly (-lī), *adj.* Having the qualities

characteristic of women, as gentleness, modesty, etc. — *Syn.* Womanlike, ladylike, womanish, feminine, female.

woman suffrage. The suffrage exercised by women.

womb (wōm), *n.* The uterus; hence, any cavity like a womb in containing and enveloping something.

wom'bat (wōm'bāt), *n.* An Australian burrowing mammal resembling a small bear.

wom'en (wīm'ēn; -In), *n.*, *pl.* of WOMAN.

wom'en-folk' (-fōk'), **wom'en-folks'**, (-fōks'), *n. pl.* *Colloq.* The female sex; women.

won (wūn), *past tense & past part.* of WIN.

won'der (wūn'dēr), *n.* 1 A marvel; a prodigy. 2 The feeling excited by something marvelous, strange, or not understood; astonishment. — *Syn.* Wonderment, amazement, admiration. — *v. i.* 1 To be astonished; to marvel. 2 To feel doubt mingled with curiosity. — *v. t.* To feel some doubt and curiosity about; as, I wonder why he is not here.

won'der-ful (-fōl; -f'l), *adj.* Of a nature to excite wonder; marvelous; astonishing. — **won'der-ful-ly**, *adv.*

won'der-land' (-lānd'), *n.* A land filled with wonders.

won'der-ment (-mēnt), *n.* Surprise; astonishment. — *Syn.* Wonder, amazement.

won'drous (wūn'drūs), *adj.* Wonderful; marvelous. — *adv.* Surprisingly; wonderfully. — **won'drous-ly**, *adv.*

wont (wūnt; wōnt; wōnt), *adj.* Accustomed; as, he was wont to sing each Sunday. — *n.* Custom; habit; as, it was his wont to rise at seven. — *Syn.* Habit, practice, usage.

wont'ed (wūn'tēd; wōn'-; wōn'-; -tīd), *adj.* Accustomed. — *Syn.* Customary, habitual, usual.

woo (wō), *v. t. & i.*; WOODED (wōōd); WOOL'ING. 1 To sue for the affection of, and marriage with; to court. 2 To solicit; entreat. — *Syn.* Invite, bid.

wood (wōōd), *n.* 1 Often *pl.* A forest; grove of trees. 2 The hard fibrous substance of trees and shrubs beneath the bark. 3 Timber or lumber. 4 Something made of wood. — *adj.* 1 Wooden. 2 Suitable for holding or cutting wood. 3 Living or growing in woods. — *v. t.* 1 To cover with a growth of trees. 2 To supply with wood.

wood alcohol. *Chem.* An inflammable liquid resembling ordinary alcohol but very poisonous, obtained by distillation of wood and otherwise.

wood'bine' (wōōd'bīn'), *n.* 1 A European honeysuckle. 2 *New England.* The Virginia creeper.

wood block. 1 A block of wood. 2 A die for printing, cut in relief on wood; also, a print from such a die.

wood'chuck' (wōōd'chūk'), *n.* A thickset marmot of the northeastern U. S. and Canada.

wood'cock' (wōd'kōk'), *n.* An Old World bird of the same family as the snipe; also, a smaller, similar American woodland game bird.

wood'craft' (-krāft'), *n.* Skill in matters relating to woods, esp. in making one's way, in hunting or trapping, etc.

wood'cut' (wōd'kūt'), *n.* An engraving on wood; also, a print from such an engraving.

wood'cut'ter (-ēr), *n.* A person who cuts wood.

wood'ed (wōd'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Covered with wood, or trees.

wood'en (wōd'n), *adj.* 1 Of wood. 2 Stiff and awkward, as if made of wood. 3 Spiritless; stupid. — *Syn.* Rigid, inflexible, tense, stark.

wood'land' (wōd'lānd'; -lānd), *n.* Land covered with wood or trees; timberland.

wood louse. A small grayish crustacean with flattened body, which lives under stones, bark, etc.

wood nymph. 1 A nymph of the woods; dryad. 2 A small moth with creamy-white front wings. 3 A South American hummingbird.

wood'peck'er (wōd'pēk'ēr), *n.* Any of many climbing birds with stiff spiny tail feathers and a chisel-like bill used to drill into trees for insects.

wood pigeon. 1 A European pigeon with a whitish patch on the neck. 2 A wild pigeon of western North America, with a black band across the tail.

wood'ruff' (wōd'rūf'), *n.* A small European sweet-scented herb of the madder family, used in perfumery and in flavoring wine.

wood'shed' (wōd'shēd'), *n.* A shed for wood, esp. for firewood.

woods'man (wōdz'mān), *n.* One skilled in woodcraft.

woods'y (wōd'zī), *adj.* *Colloq., U. S.* Of or relating to the woods, or forest; dwelling in or coming from the woods.

wood tar. Tar obtained by distillation of wood.

wood turning. The art or process of fashioning wooden blocks into various forms by means of a lathe. — **wood turner.**

wood'wax'en (wōd'wāk'sēn; -s'n), *n.* A yellow-flowered shrub of the pea family, introduced into North America from the Old World.

wood winds (wīndz). See **WIND INSTRUMENT.**

wood'work' (wōd'wŭrk'), *n.* Work made of wood, esp. fittings for house interiors.

wood'y (wōd'ī), *adj.* 1 Abounding with wood or woods. 2 Of or containing wood or the fiber of wood. 3 Like or characteristic of wood.

woo'er (wōō'ēr), *n.* A person who woos; a suitor.

woof (wōōf), *n.* 1 The threads in a woven fabric that cross the warp; the weft. 2 Texture; cloth.

wool (wōōl), *n.* 1 The soft and curled

covering of some animals, esp. of domesticated sheep; also, a fabric, or clothing made from this material. 2 Short, thick hair, esp. when crisped or curled. 3 Any light and fleecy woollike substance.

wool'en, wool'len (wōōl'ēn; -īn), *adj.* 1 Made of wool. 2 Having to do with wool or cloth made of wool. — *n.* Any fabric made of wool.

wool'gath'er-ing (wōōl'gāth'ēr-ing), *n.* The gathering of tufts of wool caught on bushes, etc.; hence, act of indulging in stray fancies.

wool'grow'er (-grō'ēr), *n.* One who raises sheep for the production of wool.

wool'ly (wōōl'ī), *adj.* Also **wool'y.** 1 Consisting of, of the nature of, or like, wool. 2 Clothed with or bearing wool. 3 *Colloq., U. S.* Sensational; melodramatic; as, a woolly drama. — *n.* 1 Western U. S. A sheep. 2 *Slang.* A garment made of wool.

wool'pack' (wōōl'pāk'), *n.* 1 A canvas wrapper for holding wool; also, the wool in such a wrapper. 2 *Meteorology.* A rounded cumulus cloud.

wool'sack' (-sāk'), *n.* A sack of or for wool; specif., the seat of the English lord chancellor in the House of Lords, a sack of wool in shape like a divan.

word (wŭrd), *n.* 1 That which is said; esp., a brief remark or expression. 2 A promise; as, he gave me his word. 3 Account; news. 4 A password, watchword, or verbal signal; also, an order; command. 5 *pl.* Quarrel; dispute. 6 A sound or series of sounds communicating an idea; also, the written or printed character or group of characters representing such a unit. 7 [*often cap.*] With the. The Scriptures, as the revelation of God. 8 [*cap.*] Jesus Christ (*John* i. 1-5, 9-14). — *v. t.* To express in words; to phrase. — **word'less, adj.**

word'ing (wŭr'dīng), *n.* Expression in words; phrasing.

word'y (wŭr'dī), *adj.* Using many words; verbose. — *Syn.* Prolix, diffuse, redundant.

wore (wōr), *past tense* of **WEAR.**

work (wŭrk), *n.* 1 Toil; labor; also, employment; as, to be out of work. 2 Task; duty. 3 Material in the process of manufacture. 4 Product of toil; also, a deed; feat. 5 Anything produced by mental effort; as: a A book, poem, etc. b Embroidery; needlework. c *pl.* Engineering structures. 6 A factory; esp., in *pl.* but often construed as *sing.*, the buildings, grounds, and machinery of a factory. 7 *pl.* The moving parts of a mechanism. 8 Workmanship; as, careless work. 9 Ability to work. 10 The froth caused by fermentation, as in cider, in making vinegar, etc. 11 *Mach.* The transference of energy, as when a force produces movement of a body. — *Syn.* Travail, drudgery, grind; occupation, calling, pursuit, business; production, opus. — *Ant.* Play.

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

— *adj.* Of or relating to work; used in work; as, a *work* horse. — *v. i.*; **WORKED** (wŭrk't) or **WROUGHT** (rŏt); **WORK'ING**. 1 To labor; toil. 2 To operate, esp. effectively; hence, to have a desired effect or influence. 3 To be employed. 4 To progress or penetrate slowly and laboriously; as, he *worked* forward through the lines. 5 To ferment, as a liquid. — *v. t.* 1 To fashion or shape by labor. 2 To bring to pass; accomplish. 3 To treat or manipulate in the process of making something; as, to *work* butter. 4 To operate. 5 To cause to labor; as, to *work* one's men hard. 6 To cover (a district) in one's duties or occupation; as, the salesman *worked* the north side first. 7 To bring into some (specified) condition slowly and as if with labor; as, the team *worked* itself clear. 8 To weave, knit, sew, or the like. 9 To solve, as a problem in mathematics. 10 To practice some form of irregular procedure on for one's own ends; as, he *worked* the management for a free ticket. 11 To excite; provoke; as, he *worked* himself into a rage. — **work'-people** (wŭrk'pē'pl), *n. pl.* — **work'-room** (-rŏm'), *n.* — **work'shop** (-shŏp'), *n.* — **work'table** (-tā'b'l), *n.*

work'a-ble (wŭrk'ā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being worked.

work'a-day (wŭrk'ā-dā'), *adj.* Relating to or suited for working days; hence, ordinary; prosaic.

work'bag (wŭrk'bāg'), *n.* A bag for holding implements and materials of work, esp. needlework.

work'bench (-bēnch'), *n.* A bench on which work is performed; esp., such a bench for mechanics, machinists, carpenters, etc.

work'day (wŭrk'dā'), *n.* 1 A day on which work is done, distinguished from Sundays and holidays. 2 The period during a day when work is done.

work'er (wŭrk'ēr), *n.* 1 A laborer; toiler. 2 *Zool.* Among bees, ants, or termites, one of the sexually undeveloped individuals that perform the work of the community. — *Syn.* Workman, workingman. — *Ant.* Idler.

work'house (wŭrk'hous'), *n.* 1 *Eng.* A poorhouse. 2 *U. S.* A house of correction in which petty offenders are confined and put at work.

work'ing (wŭrk'ing), *adj.* 1 Doing work; laboring. 2 Taken up with work. 3 Sufficient to allow work to be done; as, a *working* majority. 4 Fermenting. 5 Adopted or assumed to help further work or investigation; as, a *working* hypothesis. — *n.* 1 Manner of functioning; operation. 2 Process of making or shaping things, esp. with skill. 3 Solution, as of a problem. 4 Chiefly *pl.* Any excavation made in mining, tunneling, etc. 5 Fermentation. 6 Spasmodic twitching, as of the face or the muscles of the face.

work'ing-man (-mān'), *n.* A laboring

man; workman. — *Syn.* Laborer, worker. **work'man** (wŭrk'mān), *n.* A man employed in labor for wages; often, a skilled laborer. — *Syn.* Worker, workingman, hand.

work'man-like (-līk'), *adj.* Befitting a workman, esp. a skilled workman.

work'man-ship (-shīp), *n.* The art or skill of a workman; craftsmanship; also, the quality imparted to anything in making it.

work'out (wŭrk'out'), *n.* 1 A test or trial to determine ability or capacity for some special work, position, etc. 2 A practice contest, designed to test or improve one's fitness for an important contest, as in athletic sports.

world (wŭrld), *n.* 1 The universe. 2 The earth and its people; hence, mankind; also, people in general; the public. 3 A sphere or scene of life and action. 4 Course of life; career; as, to begin the *world* anew. 5 The affairs and interests of men in general. 6 The part of mankind busied with the affairs and interests of this life. 7 A great quantity; as, I have a *world* of things to tell you. 8 A division or section of the earth, its history, its people, etc., considered as a separate unit; as, the *Mohammedan world*; the *musical world*. 9 One of the three primary groups of natural objects; as, the animal, vegetable, and mineral *worlds*. 10 Any whole likened to or suggesting this world, as by its completeness, variety, etc.

world'ling (-līng), *n.* A person absorbed in the affairs and pleasures of the present world.

world'ly (wŭrld'li), *adj.* 1 Of or belonging to this world or existence in this world; not heavenly or spiritual. 2 Of or relating to the concerns of this life as distinguished from those of the life to come. 3 Wise in the ways of this world; sophisticated. — *Syn.* Mundane, earthly, mortal. — **world'li-ness** (-lī-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

world'ly-wise, *adj.* Wise as to things of this world.

world'-wide, *adj.* Extended throughout the world.

worm (wŭrm), *n.* 1 Any of numerous small, long and slender creeping or crawling animals, usually soft-bodied, naked, and limbless or nearly so, as an earthworm or larva. 2 A humble lowly person. 3 A spiral or wormlike thing, as the thread of a screw, etc. 4 Something that inwardly torments or devours like the gnawing of a larva, maggot, etc. 5 *pl.* A disease due to parasitic worms in the body, as in the intestines. — *v. i.* To work one's way slowly and deviously. — *v. t.* 1 To accomplish by slow and devious means. 2 To free of worms; as, to *worm* a dog. — **worm'y**, *adj.*

worm'-eat'en (wŭrm'ēt'n), *adj.* Eaten, or eaten into, by a worm or by worms; hence, weakened as by the ravages of worms.

worm gear. 1 A worm wheel. 2 A gear

consisting of a short threaded revolving screw and a worm wheel meshing and working together.

worm wheel. A toothed wheel gearing with the threads of a revolving threaded screw.

worm'wood' (wŭrm'wōd'), *n.* 1 Any of several aromatic herbs of the thistle family, esp. one European woody herb used in making absinthe. 2 Anything bitter or grievous; bitterness.

worn (wŏrn), *past part.* of WEAR.

worn'-out', *adj.* Exhausted; used up by wear.

wor'ry (wŭr'ŕ), *v. t.* 1 To shake and mangle with the teeth; as, a terrier *worries* a rat. 2 To fret; trouble; plague. — *v. i.*

1 To be busy in shaking and mangling something with the teeth. 2 To feel or express great care or anxiety; to fret. — *n.* 1 A worrying. 2 Undue anxiety; vexation; care. 3 A cause of anxiety and care. — *Syn.* Concern, solicitude.

worse (wŭrs), *adj., comparative* of BAD. 1 Bad in a greater degree; less good; specif., in poorer health; more ill. 2 More unfavorable, unpleasant, or the like. — *n.* That which is worse. — *adv., comparative* of ILL. In a worse manner.

wors'en (wŭr's'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or grow worse.

wor'ship (wŭr'shĭp), *n.* 1 Honor; respect. 2 A title of honor, used esp. in addressing certain magistrates. 3 Act of paying divine honors to God or a god; loosely, veneration. — *Syn.* Reverence. — *v. t.*; -SHIPPED (-shĭpt) or -SHIPPED; -SHIP-ING or -SHIP-PING. 1 To pay divine honors to; to adore; venerate. 2 To idolize. — *v. i.* To perform acts of homage or adoration; esp., to perform religious service. — **wor'ship-er, wor'ship-per**, *n.*

wor'ship-ful (-fŭl; -f'ĭ), *adj.* 1 Entitled to high respect; estimable. 2 Honorable; — used in formal address; as, *Worshipful* Sirs.

worst (wŭrst), *adj.; superlative* of BAD, ILL. Bad in the highest degree. — *n.* That which is worst. — *adv.* To the extreme degree of badness. — *v. t.* To defeat.

wor'sted (wōs'tĕd; -tĭd), *n.* A smooth yarn for weaving, knitting, etc., spun from long-stapled wool; also, a fabric of such yarn.

wort (wŭrt), *n.* A plant or herb of any kind.

wort (wŭrt), *n.* A liquid preparation consisting of malt steeped in water, and either fermented or unfermented. It is used esp. in making beer.

worth (wŭrth), *adj.* 1 Deserving or meriting. 2 Equal in value to; of the value of. 3 Having wealth to the value of. — *n.* 1 The value, esp. as expressed in money; exchange value; price. 2 Moral or personal excellence; merit. 3 Wealth; riches.

worth'less (wŭrth'lĕs; -lĭs), *adj.* Valueless. — **worth'less-ness**, *n.*

worth'-while' (-hwĭl'), *adj.* Being worth the time spent; of sufficient value to repay the effort.

wor'thy (wŭr'thĭ), *adj.* 1 Having worth; valuable; estimable, etc. 2 Meriting; deserving; as, *worthy* of promotion. — *n.* A person of outstanding worth. — **wor'thi-ly**, *adv.* — **wor'thi-ness**, *n.*

wot (wŏt). See *WIT*, to know.

would (wōd), *past tense* of WILL, used as auxiliary verb, expressing choice or determination, condition, and desire or wish.

would'-be' (wōd'bĕ'), *adj.* Desiring or professing to be; as, a *would-be* financier.

wound (wōnd; *now rarely*, wound), *n.* 1 An injury in which the skin is broken, as by violence or by surgery. 2 An injury to one's feelings, good name, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To inflict a wound or wounds (on or upon).

wound (wound), *past tense & past part.* of WIND to twist, WIND to sound by blowing.

wove (wŏv), *past tense & variant past part.* of WEAVE.

wo'ven (wŏ'ven), *past part.* of WEAVE.

wrack (rāk), *n.* 1 Wreck; — *Archaic* exc. in phrase *wrack and ruin*. 2 Any sea vegetation cast up or growing on the shore, as seaweed, kelp.

wraith (rāth), *n.* A ghost; specter. — *Syn.* Apparition.

wran'gle (rāng'g'l), *v. i.* 1 To dispute angrily; brawl. 2 To argue; dispute. — *v. t.* 1 To argue; debate. 2 *Western U. S.* To herd or round up (livestock), esp. on the range. — *n.* An angry quarrel. — *Syn.* Altercation, squabble. — **wran'gler** (rāng'glĕr), *n.*

wrap (rāp), *v. t.*; WRAPPED (rāpt); WRAP-PING. 1 To cover by winding or folding; to infold. 2 To enclose; esp., to enclose in paper, a bag, etc., and tie up; as, to *wrap* groceries; also, to entangle; engross; as, he was *wrapped* up in his plan. 3 To conceal by enveloping or infolding; hide. 4 To fold; as, to *wrap* one's napkin. — *v. i.* To coil or twine so as to encircle or cover something. — *n.* 1 A blanket. 2 A garment, as a shawl, piece of fur, etc., intended to be wrapped around a person.

wrap'per (rāp'ĕr), *n.* 1 That in which anything is wrapped. 2 A loose outer garment.

wrap'ping (-ĭng), *n.* That in which something is wrapped.

wrasse (rās), *n.* Any of a family of spiny-finned surface fishes.

wrath (rāth; rāth; *esp. Brit.*, rōth), *n.* 1 Violent anger; rage. 2 An act done in anger or as a punishment. — *Syn.* Indignation, ire, fury.

wrath'ful (-fŭl; -f'ĭ), *adj.* 1 Full of wrath; angry. 2 Showing, marked by, or arising from anger. — **wrath'ful-ly**, *adv.*

wreak (rĕk), *v. t.* 1 To give free scope to (wrath); as, to *wreak* one's anger on the defenders. 2 To exact (vengeance); as, to *wreak* vengeance on an enemy.

wreath (rĕth), *n.*; *pl.* WREATHS (rĕthz). 1 Something intertwined into a circular

shape; as, a wreath of smoke, of flowers.

2 A garland of flowers.

wreathe (rēth), *v. t. & i.* 1 To twist or become twisted, esp. so as to show folds or creases; as, his face wreathed in smiles. 2 To fold or coil around; to entwine.

wreck (rēk), *n.* 1 *Law.* Goods cast upon the land by the sea after a shipwreck. 2 A hulk of a wrecked ship. 3 The broken remains of anything ruined; also, a person ruined, esp. in health. 4 Shipwreck. 5 A breaking up or destroying of anything; ruin. — *v. t.* 1 To shipwreck. 2 To ruin, damage, or endanger by a wreck. 3 To reduce to a broken or ruined condition by violence. — *Syn.* Wrack, dilapidate.

wreck'age (rēk'ij), *n.* 1 A wrecking or being wrecked; ruin. 2 Remains or broken parts from a wreck.

wreck'er (rēk'ēr), *n.* 1 A person who wrecks; esp., one occupied with tearing down and removing buildings. 2 One who searches for, or works upon, the wrecks of vessels, as for rescue or for plunder. 3 An automobile equipped to remove disabled cars.

wren (rēn), *n.* Any of a family of small brown singing birds.

wrench (rēnch), *n.* 1 A forcible twisting; also, an injury, as to one's ankle, by twisting; a sprain. 2 A tool for exerting a twisting force, as on nuts, bolts, etc. — *v. t.* 1 To twist forcibly. 2 To sprain. 3 To distort (a word, passage, etc.) from its proper meaning.

wrest (rēst), *v. t.* 1 To pull away by a forcible twisting movement. 2 To snatch forcibly; as, to wrest the power from the usurper. 3 To wrench (a word, passage, etc.) from its proper meaning. — *n.* A wrench or twist.

wres'tle (rēs'li), *v. i.* 1 To contend with an opponent by grappling with him and trying to throw him down. 2 To struggle for mastery. — *v. t.* To engage in (a match, or the like) in wrestling; to wrestle with. — *n.* A bout of wrestling; a struggle. — **wres'tler** (rēs'lēr), *n.*

wres'tling (rēs'ling), *n.* The sport in which two opponents wrestle with one another.

wretch (rēch), *n.* 1 A miserable person, esp. one deeply unhappy. 2 A base, vile person.

wretch'ed (rēch'ēd; -īd), *adj.* 1 Deeply afflicted or dejected. 2 Grievous; as, a wretched accident. 3 Despicable; as, a wretched trick. 4 Poor in quality or ability. — *Syn.* Miserable. — **wretch'edness**, *n.*

wrig'gle (rīg'li), *v. i. & t.* 1 To twist and turn restlessly to and fro; to squirm. 2 To proceed by twisting or shifty movements; as, to wriggle out of a situation. — *n.* Act of wriggling.

wrig'gler (-lēr), *n.* 1 One who wriggles. 2 The larva or pupa of a mosquito.

wright (rit), *n.* A workman; — chiefly in combinations, as in shipwright, millwright.

wring (rīng), *v. t.*; **WRUNG** (rūng); **WRING'ING**. 1 To squeeze or press out (moisture, juice, etc.) by twisting. 2 To twist or wrench; as, to wring a chicken's neck. 3 To squeeze and twist so as to force moisture, juice, etc., from; as, to wring clothes. 4 To get by or as by forcible exertion of pressure; also, to extort. 5 To affect as if by wrenching or twisting.

wring'er (-ēr), *n.* A device for squeezing water from anything, esp. from clothes after they have been washed.

wrin'kle (rīng'k'l), *n.* 1 A crease or small fold on a surface, esp. on a person's face, on a fabric, etc. 2 *Colloq.* A clever idea or device; as, the latest wrinkle in sport shoes. — *v. i.* To become marked with or contracted into wrinkles. — *v. t.* To contract into wrinkles; to pucker.

wrist (rīst), *n.* The joint between the hand and the arm, or a corresponding joint in an animal's limb.

wrist'band' (rīst'bānd'; -bānd; rīz'bānd), *n.* A band finishing the lower edge of a long sleeve; also, a cuff.

wrist'let (rīst'lēt; -līt), *n.* A band worn around the wrist as for protection or ornament.

writ (rīt), *n.* 1 Writing; — now rare except in *Holy Writ*. 2 *Law.* An order issued in the name of the sovereign power, or in the name of a court or judicial authority, commanding the performance or non-performance of some act.

write (rit), *v. t.*; *past* **WROTE** (rōt); *past part.* **WRIT'TEN** (rit'n); *pres. part.* **WRIT'ING** (rit'ing). 1 To form (characters, letters, or words) on a surface, as with a pen. 2 To set forth in a form for others to read; by extension, to typewrite or dictate. 3 To pen, typewrite, or dictate a letter to. 4 To be the author of; as, he writes poetry, music. — *v. i.* 1 To form, as with pen or pencil, characters or symbols representing sounds or ideas. 2 Of things, to be fitted for writing things; as, this pen writes easily. 3 To produce books, poems, plays, etc. 4 To communicate by a letter or letters; to correspond.

writ'er (rit'ēr), *n.* A person who writes, esp. as a business or profession; an author.

writhe (ritē), *v. t. & i.* To twist and turn this way and that. — *Syn.* Agonize, squirm.

writ'ing (rit'ing), *n.* 1 The act of one who writes. 2 Something written. 3 Handwriting. 4 The occupation of an author. 5 The practice of literary composition.

writ'ten (rit'n), *past part.* of **WRITE**.

wrong (rōng), *adj.* 1 Sinful. 2 Not right according to some standard or code. 3 Unsuitable; inappropriate. 4 Incorrect; as, a wrong solution. 5 Unsatisfactory. 6 Designed to be placed inward, downward, under, or the like; as, the wrong side of a fabric. — *Syn.* False; bad, poor. — *Ant.* Right. — *adv.* In a wrong direction, manner, place, etc. — *n.* 1 That

which is wrong, immoral, untrue, incorrect, sinful, etc. 2 *Law*. A violation of the legal rights of another person. — *Syn.* Injustice, injury, grievance. — *v. t.* To do wrong to; to treat unjustly. — *Syn.* Oppress, persecute, aggrrieve.
wrong'do'er (rŏng'dōō'ēr; rŏng'dōō'ēr), *n.* One who does wrong, esp. moral wrong. —
wrong'do'ing (-Ing), *n.*
wrong'ful (rŏng'fŏol; -f'ŭl), *adj.* 1 Unjust; unfair. 2 Not rightful, esp. in law; unlawful. — **wrong'ful-ly**, *adv.*
wrong'head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* Obstinate; wrong; perverse.
wrote (rŏt), *past tense & dialect past part.* of WRITE.
wroth (rŏth; esp. *Brit.*, rŏth), *adj.* Full of wrath; angry.
wrought (rŏt), *past tense & past part.* of WORK. Hence: *adj.* 1 Fashioned; formed. 2 Ornamented. 3 Of metals and metal-

work, hammered; beaten into shape; as, wrought silver dishes.
wrought iron. A commercial form of iron, containing less than 0.3 per cent carbon. It is tough, malleable, and relatively soft. — **wrought'-i'ron**, *adj.*
wrought'-up' (rŏt'ŭp'), *adj.* Greatly excited.
wrung (rŭng), *past tense & past part.* of WRING.
wry (rī), *adj.* Twisted; contorted; also, made by twisting the features out of shape; as, a wry smile.
wry'neck' (rī'nĕk'), *n.* 1 A disease marked by a twisting of the neck and the head. 2 A bird allied to the woodpeckers, having a peculiar manner of writhing its head and neck.
wych'-elm' (wĭch'ĕlm'), *n.* A smooth-barked elm, common through the British Isles.

X

xe'bec (zĕ'bĕk), *n.* A Mediterranean ship, usually three-masted, with long overhanging bow and stern.
xe'non (zĕ'nŏn; zĕn'ŏn), *n.* *Chem.* A heavy, inert gaseous element, occurring in minute quantities in air.
xe'ric (zĕ'rĭk; zĕr'ĭk), *adj.* Characterized by aridity, or deficiency of moisture.
xe-roph'i-lous (zĕ-rŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* Drought-resistant, as desert plants.
xe'ro-phyte (zĕ'rŏ-fĭt), *n.* A plant adapted for growth with a limited water supply. —
xe'ro-phyt'ic (zĕ'rŏ-fĭt'ĭk), *adj.*
X ray. 1 A ray of the same nature as light rays but of extremely short wave length and able to penetrate through various thicknesses of solids. X rays are generated by the striking of a stream of electrons against

a metal surface in a vacuum tube. 2 A photograph, esp. of conditions inside the surface of a body, taken by the use of these rays.
X'-ray', *v. t.* To examine, treat, or photograph with X rays.
xy'lem (zī'lĕm), *n.* *Bot.* The woody tissue round the central pith of the stem, which carries water upwards from the roots and furnishes mechanical support to the plant.
xylo-. A prefix meaning *wood*, as in **xy-log'ra-phy** (zī-lŏg'rā-fĭ), art of engraving on wood.
xy'lo-phone (zī'lŏ-fŏn; zī'l'ŏ-), *n.* A musical instrument consisting of a series of wooden bars, varying in length to produce the tones of the scale, and sounded by striking with two small wooden hammers.

Y

yacht (yŏt), *n.* Any of various types of relatively small vessels, typically with sharp prow and graceful lines, used as pleasure craft. — *v. i.* To race or cruise on a yacht.
yacht'ing (yŏt'Ing), *n.* The action or pastime of cruising in or navigating a yacht.
yachts'man (yŏts'măn), *n.* A man who owns or sails a yacht.
Ya'hoo (yā'hŏo; yā-hŏo'; yā'-), *n.* 1 In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, one of a filthy race of brutes having the form and vices of man. 2 *U. S.* [not cap.] A lout; bumpkin.
Yah'weh (yā'wĕ), **Yah'we**, *n.* Jehovah; — a form used by modern Biblical critics.

yak (yăk), *n.* A large blackish-brown ox of Tibet, used as a beast of burden.
yam (yăm), *n.* 1 The edible starchy root of a twining vine, which largely replaces the potato as food in the tropics. 2 *Southern U. S.* The sweet potato.
yank (yăngk), *n. & v. t. & i.* *Colloq., U. S.* Jerk; twitch.
Yank (yăngk), *n. & adj.* *Slang.* Short for YANKEE.
Yan'kee (yăng'kĕ), *n.* A nickname for a native of New England, or, by extension, of the northern part of the United States; also, as sometimes used by foreigners, any inhabitant of the United States. — *adj.* Of or relating to the Yankees; loosely, *Brit., American.*

ăle, chăotic, câre, ädd, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofă; ĕve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fŏod,

yap (yăp; yâp), *n.* 1 A bark; yelp. 2 *Slang.* a Talk; gab. b A lout; bumpkin. — *v. i.*; **YAPPED** (yăpt; yâpt); **YAP'PING**. 1 To bark; yelp. 2 *Slang.* To talk noisily.

yard (yărd), *n.* 1 A measure of length, equaling three feet, or thirty-six inches. 2 *Naut.* A long spar, tapering toward the ends, used to support and extend a square sail, lateen sail, etc.

yard (yărd), *n.* 1 An enclosed place; as: a A place around a house or barn. b An enclosure where work is done; as, a navy yard. c The campus of a college or university. 2 A system of railroad tracks where trains are made up, cars stored, etc.

yard'age (yărd'āj), *n.* The total number of yards (linear, square, or cubic); also, the length, extent, or volume of something measured in yards.

yard'arm (yărd'ărm'), *n.* Either end of a square-rigged vessel's yard.

yard'stick (yărd'stĭk'), *n.* 1 A measuring rod one yard long. 2 A rule, test, or standard by which something is measured; a criterion. — *Syn.* Gauge, touchstone.

yarn (yărn), *n.* 1 Spun wool, flax, silk, cotton, or any fiber such as is used in weaving, knitting, or the manufacture of thread. 2 *Colloq.* A story of adventure. — *v. i.* *Colloq.* To tell yarns.

yar'row (yă'rō), *n.* A strong-scented herb of the aster family, with white or pink flowers in flat clusters.

yat'a-ghan (yăt'ă-găn), *n.* A long knife of a type used by Mohammedans.

yaw (yô), *v. i. & t.* To steer wild, or out of her course, as when struck by a heavy sea; — said of a vessel. — **yaw**, *n.*

yawl (yôl), *n.* 1 A ship's small boat. 2 A fore-and-aft-rigged vessel carrying a mainsail and one or more jibs, with mizzenmast far aft.

yawn (yôn), *v. i.* 1 To stretch the mouth open wide, esp. involuntarily, because of drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue. 2 To gape; open wide. — **yawn**, *n.*

yaws (yôz), *n. pl.* A contagious skin disease resembling syphilis.

y-clept', y-cleped' (ĭ-klĕpt'), *past part.* *Archaic.* Called; named.

ye (yē), *personal pron., pl. nominative & sometimes objective.* *Archaic.* The persons spoken to; you.

ye (thē; incorrectly, yē). An old way of printing the.

yea (yā; *archaic* yē), *adv.* 1 Yes; — now superseded by *yes*. 2 Indeed; truly. — *n.* The word "yea" uttered in assent; specif., an affirmative vote, or one who votes in the affirmative.

yeen (yēn), *v. t. & i.* To bring forth young, as a goat or a sheep.

year (yēr), *n.* 1 The time of one apparent revolution of the sun around the ecliptic; the period of the earth's revolution around the sun (*astronomical, natural, or solar year*), or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.51 seconds. 2 A period of 365 days (*common year*), or in leap year 366 days,

beginning January 1 (*calendar, civil, or legal year*). 3 A period having limits fixed by a special schedule; as, a school year. 4 *pl.* Age; as, a man in years. 5 *Chiefly pl.* An indefinite, rather long period; as, in years to come.

year'book (yēr'boōk'), *n.* A book, as of the statistics or facts of a year, published annually.

year'ling (yēr'ling; yūr'-), *n.* One that is a year old; usually, an animal one year old, or in the second year of its age.

year'ly (yēr'li; yūr'-), *adj.* Recurring every year; annual. — *adv.* Annually.

yearn (yūr'n), *v. i.* 1 To be filled with longing. 2 To feel pity or sympathy. — *Syn.* Long, pine, hanker, hunger, thirst.

yearn'ing (yūr'nĭng), *adj.* That yearns or longs. — *n.* A longing.

yeast (yēst), *n.* 1 A substance consisting of the cells of minute one-celled fungi and appearing as a surface froth or a sediment in fruit juices and other saccharine liquids, used in making beer, and in baking as a means of leavening. 2 A yeast plant or cell. 3 A commercial product (**yeast'-cake**) consisting of meal filled with living yeast (sense 1). 4 Spume; foam, as of water. 5 That which causes ferment; a leaven; also, ferment; agitation.

yeast'y (yēs'ti), *adj.* 1 Consisting of or like yeast. 2 Frothy; frivolous. 3 Foaming; — of water.

yell (yēl), *v. i. & t.* To shriek; scream. — *n.* 1 A shriek; scream. 2 *U. S. & Canada.* A shout or cheer, usually rhythmic, used esp. by college students.

yel'low (yēl'ō), *adj.* 1 Of the color yellow. 2 Having a complexion of this color, as a Mongolian. 3 Cowardly; treacherous. 4 Sensational; — of newspapers, etc., as in **yellow journal, yellow journalism**. — *n.* 1 A color like that of ripe lemons or butter; the color in the spectrum between red and green; also, any dye or pigment that produces this color. 2 The yolk of an egg. 3 *pl.* Jaundice, esp. of domestic animals. 4 *pl.* Any disease, as in asters, cabbages, celery, and peaches, causing stunted growth and yellowing of the foliage. — *v. t. & i.* To make or turn yellow.

yel'low-bird (yēl'ō-bŭrd'), *n.* 1 The American goldfinch. 2 The yellow warbler.

yellow fever. An acute, infectious, often fatal fever characterized by yellowness of the skin, intestinal bleeding, vomiting, etc.

yel'low-ham'mer (yēl'ō-hămm'ēr), *n.* 1 A European finch, mostly bright yellow in the male. 2 *U. S.* A North American bird of the woodpecker kind.

yel'low-ish (yēl'ō-ish), *adj.* Somewhat yellow; having a tinge of yellow.

yellow jack. 1 Yellow fever. 2 The flag raised on ships in quarantine.

yellow jacket. An American social wasp having the body partly bright yellow.

yel'low-legs (yēl'ō-lĕgz'), *n. sing. & pl.* A yellow-legged American shore bird of the snipe family.

foot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, oīroŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; K=oh in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

yellow peril. The danger to people of a white race threatened by the domination of people of a yellow-skinned race.

yel'low-tail' (yě'l'ō-tāl'), *n.* A yellow-tailed food fish of the California coast, related to the pompano, with widely forked tail.

yel'low-throat' (yě'l'ō-thrōt'), *n.* An American wood warbler with yellow breast and throat.

yel'low-wood' (-wōd'), *n.* The wood of any of various trees, esp. of a smooth-barked tree of the pea family with showy white fragrant flowers and hard yellow wood.

yelp (yělp), *v. i. & t.* To utter, or express by, a sharp, quick cry. — **yelp**, *n.*

yen (yēn), *n. sing. & pl.* The monetary unit of Japan.

yeo'man (yō'mān), *n.* 1 *Hist.* An attendant or retainer in a royal or noble household. 2 A freeborn common man of the most respectable class; a freeholder. 3 *Eng.* A member of the military yeomanry. 4 *Naval.* A subordinate officer enlisted to perform clerical duties.

yeo'man-ry (yō'mān-rī), *n.* 1 The body of yeomen, esp. of small landowners. 2 [*cap.*] A British volunteer cavalry force originally formed in 1761 and now a part of the territorial force.

yes (yēs), *adv.* 1 Aye; yea; — used to express assent, agreement, etc. 2 More than this; — used to mark the addition of something more emphatic. — *n.* An affirmative reply.

yes'ter (yēs'tēr), *adj.* Of, relating to, or designating, yesterday.

yes'ter- (yēs'tēr-), *The adjective yester in combination, meaning immediately before this and used with nouns denoting periods of time, as in yes'ter-eve', yes'ter-morn', yes'ter-morn'ing, yes'ter-noon', yes'ter-year'.*

yes'ter-day (yēs'tēr-dī; -dā), *n.* 1 The day next before the present one. 2 A recent time or period. — *adv.* 1 On the day next before the present one. 2 At a recent time.

yes'ter-night' (-nīt'), *n.* Last night.

yet (yēt), *adv.* 1 At any time up to the present; as, never yet revealed. 2 Continuously up to or as late as the present; as, a yet unanswered question. 3 In addition; further. 4 Eventually; as, he'll be caught yet. 5 But for all that; nevertheless. — *Syn.* However, still.

yew (yō), *n.* An evergreen tree with narrow dark-green lustrous leaves; also, its fine-grained wood valued for bows, hoops, and cabinetwork.

Yid'dish (yīd'īsh), *n.* A High German dialect developed under Hebrew and Slavic influence, spoken by Jews in Russia, in central European countries, and elsewhere. It is written in Hebrew characters.

yield (yēld), *v. t.* 1 To produce, as fruit, profit, or other return. 2 To produce as payment or interest on what is spent or invested; as, a bond yielding three per cent.

3 To give up; as, to yield the fort. — *v. i.* 1 To produce; bear. 2 To surrender; succumb. 3 To give way, as to force or pressure; also, to give place; as, to yield to one's successor. — *Syn.* Relinquish, cede, abandon, leave, resign, waive; submit, capitulate, relent, defer, bow. — *n.* Amount or quantity yielded; product.

yield'ing, *adj.* That yields.

yo'del, yo'dle (yō'dl), *v. t. & i.*; -DELED or -DELLED, -DLED (-d'ld); -DEL-ING or -DEL-LING (-d'l'ing; -dl'ing), -DLING (-dl'ing). To sing with sudden changes back and forth from a natural voice to a falsetto. — **yo'del, yo'dle**, *n.*

yo'ga (yō'gā), *n.* Among the Hindus, mental discipline consisting in the direction of attention exclusively upon any object, abstract or concrete, with a view to the identification of consciousness with the object.

yo'gi (yō'gē), *n.* Also **yo'gin** (-g'ln). One who practices yoga.

yoke (yōk), *n.* 1 A frame of wood by which two draft animals, esp. oxen, are joined at the heads or necks for working together. 2 Servitude; bondage. 3 A frame resembling or suggesting a yoke (sense 1) in shape or use; in a garment, a shaped piece to fit the shoulders or hips and designed to support the weight of the hanging parts of the cloth. 4 *sing. & pl.* Two animals yoked together; as, a yoke of oxen. 5 A tie; bond; as, the yoke of matrimony. — *Syn.* Couple, pair, brace. — *v. t.* 1 To put a yoke on; to join with a yoke. 2 To couple; hence, to marry. 3 To attach a draft animal to; as, to yoke a plow. — **yoke'fel'low** (yōk'fēl'ō), *n.*

yo'kel (yō'kēl; -k'ēl), *n.* Contemptuous. A bumpkin.

yolk (yōk; yōlk), *n.* 1 The yellow rounded mass of food material in the egg of a bird or reptile. 2 The oily fat in sheep's wool.

Yom Kīp'pur (yōm kīp'ēr; kī-pōōr'; *colloq. Eng. yōm*). *Jewish Relig.* The Day of Atonement, observed as a solemn fast day according to rites described in Leviticus xvi.

yon (yōn), **yond** (yōnd), *adj. & adv.* Archaic & Dial. Yonder.

yon'der (yōn'dēr), *adv.* At or in that (indicated and more or less distant) place. — *adj.* 1 Farther away; more distant; as, the yonder side. 2 Being at a distance within view; as, yonder hills.

yore (yōr), *adv.* Obs. In time long past. — *n.* Time long past; as, in days of yore.

you (yō), *personal pron., nominative & objective sing. & pl., but as subject always taking a plural verb.* 1 The person or persons spoken to; as, I thank you. 2 *Colloq.* Anyone; as, to increase speed, you press down.

young (yūng), *adj.* 1 Being in the first or early period of life or growth. 2 Youthfully fresh or vigorous. 3 Immature; inexperienced; ignorant; weak. 4 Not having existed long. 5 Representing a new or

āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēye, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēr; īce, īll, charīty; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; fōod,

recent tendency, movement, etc. — *n.* 1 Young persons, collectively. 2 The offspring of animals.

young'ish (yŭng'ish), *adj.* Somewhat young; more nearly characteristic of a young person than one of maturity or middle age.

young'ling (yŭng'ling), *n.* A young person. — *adj.* Young.

young'ster (yŭng'stēr), *n.* Colloq. A youth; lad.

youn'ker (yŭng'kēr), *n.* Colloq. A youngster; youth; lad.

your (yŏr), *pron.*, possessive case of *you*. Of you; of yourself. — *adj.* 1 Of or belonging to you. 2 By or from you; as, *your* gifts. 3 Relating to or affecting you; as, *your* tormentors. 4 Preceding a title of honor in address; as, *your* Lordship.

yours (yŏrz), *pron.* The form of *your* used predicatively; as, what is mine is *yours*.

your-self (yŏr-sēlf), *pron.*; *pl.* YOURSELVES (-sēlvz). 1 Emphasized or reflexive form of *you*. 2 Your true, normal self.

youth (yŏth), *n.* 1 Young quality or condition. 2 The part of life that follows childhood and precedes maturity; adolescence. 3 The early period of existence or growth of anything; as, the *youth* of civilization. 4 Young persons collectively.

5 A young person, esp. a young man. — *Ant.* Age.

youth'ful (yŏth'fŭl; -f'l), *adj.* 1 Young. 2 Suitable for young people. 3 Fresh; vigorous. 4 Early; as, the *youthful* season of the year. — *Syn.* Juvenile, puerile.

— *Ant.* Aged. — **youth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **youth'fulness**, *n.*

yowl (yŏl), *n.* A loud, long, mournful cry or howl, as of a dog or wildcat. — **yowl**, *v. i. & t.*

yt-ter'bi-um (i-tŭr'bī-ŭm), *n.* Chem. A rare metallic element.

yt'tri-um (i'trī-ŭm), *n.* Chem. A rare metallic element.

yuc'ca (yŭk'ā), *n.* Any of several plants of the lily family, growing in dry regions and having white cup-shaped flowers in erect clusters; also, the flower.

Yu'go-slav' (yŏŏ'gŏ-slāv'; -slāv'), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Yugoslavia; one of the south, or southern, Slavs (Serbians, Croats, and Slovenes). — **Yu'go-slav'**, *adj.* — **Yu'go-slav'i-an** (-slāv'i-ān; -slāv'-), *adj.* & *n.*

yule (yŏl), **yule'tide'** (yŏl'tīd'), *n.* Christmas or the Christmas season.

yule log. A great log formerly put on the hearth on Christmas Eve, as the foundation for the fire.

Z

za'ny (zā'nī), *n.* A clown; buffoon. — *Syn.* Fool, jester.

zeal (zēl), *n.* Eagerness in pursuing any course or object; ardent interest; fervor. — *Syn.* Enthusiasm, ardor, passion. — *Ant.* Apathy.

zeal'ot (zēl'ŭt), *n.* A person who shows zeal, esp. excessive zeal; a fanatic. — *Syn.* Enthusiast, bigot.

zeal'ous (zēl'ŭs), *adj.* Filled with, characterized by, or due to, zeal. — **zeal'ously**, *adv.*

ze'bec (zē'bēk). Variant of **XEPEC**.

ze'bra (zē'brā), *n.* An African mammal related to the horse and ass but conspicuously striped black on a white or buff ground.

ze'bu (zē'bū), *n.* A light-colored Indian ox having short horns, large ears, and a large hump over the shoulders, domesticated in India, China, the East Indies, and East Africa.

Zelt'geist' (tsīt'gīst'), *n.* The spirit of the time; the trend of culture and taste characteristic of an era; — a German word.

zem'stvo (zēmst'vŏ), *n.* In Russia, formerly, an elective local assembly, replaced since 1917 by the soviet system.

ze-na'na (zē-nā'nā), *n.* In India and Iran, the part of a dwelling in which the women are secluded; harem.

ze'nith (zē'nīth; also, esp. in Brit. usage,

zēn'īth), *n.* 1 The point directly overhead in the heavens; — opposed to *nadir*. 2 Summit; peak. — *Syn.* Culmination, pinnacle, climax, acme.

zeph'yr (zēf'ēr), *n.* 1 a The west wind. b Any soft, gentle breeze. 2 Also **zephyr**

yarn or worsted. A fine soft yarn or worsted, used for knitting and embroidery.

Zep'pe-lin or, often, **zep'pe-lin** (zēp'ē-līn), *n.* A huge dirigible airship of a type built by Count von Zeppelin (1838-1917).

ze'ro (zē'rŏ), *n.*; *pl.* ZEROS or ZEROES (-ŏz). 1 A cipher; naught. 2 The point at which the graduated degrees or measurements on a scale, as of a thermometer, begin. 3 The lowest point.

Ze'ro (zē'rŏ), *n.* A type of light, one-seated, highly maneuverable Japanese fighter plane.

zero hour. 1 Mil. The hour at which a previously planned movement is started. 2 The moment at which any critical ordeal is to begin.

zest (zēst), *n.* Something that gives or enhances a pleasant taste or relish; also, the relish or taste enhanced or imparted; piquancy; hence, keen enjoyment; relish; gusto. — *v. t.* To give a relish or flavor to. — **zest'ful**, *adj.*

Zeus (zŭs; zŏs), *n.* Gr. Relig. The chief of the Olympian gods, identified by the Romans with Jupiter. The most primitive

character of Zeus is probably as god of the elements; the thunderbolt is his sign, the rainbow, Iris, his messenger. Zeus is also god of moral law and order, protector of suppliants, and punisher of wrongdoers.

zig'zag' (zīg'zāg'), *n.* One of a series of short sharp turns or angles in a course; also, something characterized by such a series; a zigzag path, pattern, etc. — *adj.* Having short sharp turns or angles. — *adv.* In or by a zigzag path or course. — *v. t. & i.*; **ZIG'ZAGGED'** (-zāgd'); **ZIG'ZAG'GING** (-zāg'ing). To form or move with zigzags.

zinc (zīngk), *n.* *Chem.* A bluish-white crystalline metallic element that tarnishes only slightly in moist air at ordinary temperatures. It is used to make alloys, to coat (galvanize) iron, etc. — *v. t.*; **ZINCKED** or **ZINCED** (zīngkt); **ZINCK'ING** or **ZINC'ING** (zīngk'ing). To treat or coat with zinc.

zin-cog'ra-phy (zīng-kōg'ra-fī), *n.* Art or process of engraving or etching on zinc.

zinc ointment. *Pharm.* An ointment consisting of 20 per cent of zinc oxide mixed with a petrolatum or lard base.

zinc oxide. *Chem.* An infusible solid, used as a pigment, in compounding rubber, in ointments, etc.

zin'ni-a (zīn'i-ā), *n.* An American herb of the aster family, with flower heads with yellow or brown disk flowers and ray flowers of various colors.

Zi'on (zī'ūn), *n.* 1 A hill in Jerusalem, site of the royal palace of David and his successors, the place of the temple, the center of Hebrew government, worship, and national life. 2 a The Israelites. b The church directly administered by God. c The heavenly city of God.

Zi'on-ism (-iz'm), *n.* Among modern Jews, a movement for colonizing Jews in Palestine. Impetus was given towards its practical realization by a declaration of Lord Balfour (Nov. 2, 1917) that the British government favored a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine without prejudice to the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities.

zip (zīp), *n.* 1 A quick hissing sound such as is made by a passing bullet. 2 *Collog.* Energy; vim. — *v. i.*; **ZIPPED** (zīpt); **ZIP'PING**. To move quickly or speedily, with or as with a zip.

Zip'per (zīp'ēr), *n.* A trade-mark for a slide-fastening device designed to replace buttons or laces by the drawing together or loosening of folds with a single pull on an attached tab.

zip'py (zīp'i), *adj.* Brisk; snappy. *Collog.*

zir'con (zīr'kōn), *n.* A mineral, certain transparent varieties of which are used as gems.

zir-co'ni-um (zīr-kō'nī-ūm), *n.* A metallic element.

zith'er (zīth'ēr), *n.* A musical instrument having from thirty to forty strings, played with a plectrum.

zlo'ty (zlō'tī), *n.*; *pl.* **ZLO'TYS** (-tīz), *collectively* **ZLOTY**. The monetary unit, and a nickel coin, of Poland. As established in 1924 it was equal to the gold franc; as reorganized in 1927, it was valued at approximately 11¼ cents U. S. (5¼d British).

zo'di-ac (zō'dī-āk), *n.* *Astron.* 1 An imaginary belt in the heavens, including the paths of the moon and all the principal planets and, as its middle line, the apparent path of the sun. The zodiac has twelve divisions, or signs, as follows: **Aries**, Ram; **Taurus**, Bull; **Gemini**, Twins; **Cancer**, Crab; **Leo**, Lion; **Virgo**, Virgin; **Libra**, Balance; **Scorpio**, Scorpion; **Sagittarius**, Archer; **Capricorn**, Goat; **Aquarius**, Water-Bearer; **Pisces**, Fishes. 2 A figure representing the signs, symbols, etc., of the zodiac. — **zo-dī'a-cal** (zō-dī-ā-kāl), *adj.*

zo'ic (zō'īk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to animals or animal life or action.

zo'ism (zō'iz'm), *n.* Reverence for animal life or belief in animal powers and influences, as among some primitive peoples.

Zoll'ver-ein' (tsōl'fēr-īn'), *n.* [*also not cap.*] A union among states or nations for the regulation of customs duties; — a German word.

zom'bi (zōm'bī), *n.*; *pl.* **-BIS** (-bīz). Also **zom'bie**; *pl.* **-BIES** (-bīz). 1 Originally, in West African voodoo cults, the deity of the python; hence, in Haiti and the southern U. S., the snake god of the voodoo rite. 2 The supernatural power or essence which it is believed may enter into and reanimate a dead body; also, a corpse so reanimated.

zon'al (zōn'āl; -'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a zone; having the form of a zone or zones; arranged or living in zones. — **zon'-al-ly**, *adv.*

zo'nar (zō'nār), *n.* Also **zon'nar**. A belt or girdle which the Jews and Christians of the Levant were obliged to wear to distinguish them from Mohammedans.

zone (zōn), *n.* 1 *Obs. exc. Poetic.* A girdle. 2 Any encircling band or girdle; as, a zone of trees. 3 Any of five great divisions of the earth's surface made according to latitude and temperature, the **Torrid Zone**, extending 23° 27' on each side of the equator; the two **Temperate Zones**, lying between the Torrid Zone and the polar circles, which are 23° 27' from the poles; and the two **Frigid Zones**, lying between the polar circles and the poles. 4 An area or region set off or distinguished in some way from adjoining parts; as, the Canal Zone; the war zone. — *Syn.* Belt, tract. — *v. t.* 1 To encircle; to mark off into zones. 2 In city planning, to divide (a city) into zones for different purposes, as residence, business, etc. — **zoned** (zōnd), *adj.*

zoo (zōō), *n.* A zoological garden or collection.

zo'o- (zō'ō-). A prefix meaning *animal* or *animal kingdom*.

zo'o-cul'ture (zō'ō-kūl'tūr), *n.* The control and domestication of animals, particu-

larly among primitive peoples. — **zo'o-cul'tur-al** (zō'ō-kŭl'tŭr-āl), *adj.*

zo'o-ge-og'ra-phy (zō'ō-jē-ōg'rā-fŭ), *n.* The study or description of the geographical distribution of animals, especially the determination of the land and marine areas characterized by special groups of animals and the study of the causes and significance of such groups. — **zo'o-ge-og'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **zo'o-ge-og'ra-phy-cal** (-jē-ō-grā-fŭ-kāl), *adj.* — **zo'o-ge-og'ra-phy-cal-ly**, *adv.*

zo-og'ra-phy (zō-ōg'rā-fŭ), *n.* A description of animals, their forms, and their habits. — **zo-og'ra-pher** (-rā-fēr), *n.* — **zo-og'ra-phy-cal** (zō-ō-grā-fŭ-kāl), *adj.* — **zo-og'ra-phy-cal-ly**, *adv.*

zo'oid (zō'oid), *n.* *Zool.* 1 A more or less independent animal produced by fission or other nonsexual method, such as an individual member of a compound organism, as of a coral colony. 2 Any of the individuals which, in alternation of generations, come between the products of sexual reproduction.

zo'o-log'i-cal gar'den (zō'ō-lōj'ī-kāl), *A garden or park where wild animals are kept for exhibition.*

zo-ol'o-gist (zō-ōl'ō-jŭst), *n.* One versed in zoology.

zo-ol'o-gy (zō-ōl'ō-jŭ), *n.* The science that treats of animals and the animal kingdom. — **zo-ol'o-gi-cal** (zō-ō-lōj'ī-kāl), *adj.*

zoom (zōom), *v. i.* To swoop upward at a very sharp angle, with a loud roaring noise from its motor; — of an airplane. — *n.* The swoop of an airplane with the accompanying roar of its motor.

zo'o-mor'phism (zō'ō-mōr'fŭz'm), *n.* 1 The representation of God, or of gods, in the form, or with the attributes, of the lower animals. 2 Use of animal forms in art.

zo'o-phyte (zō'ō-fŭt), *n.* *Zool.* Any of numerous invertebrate animals resembling plants in growth, as the corals and sponges.

zo'o-plas'ty (zō'ō-plās'tŭ), *n.* In surgery, the act or practice of grafting animal tissue into the human body. — **zo'o-plas'tic** (-plās'tŭk), *adj.*

zoot' suit (zōōt), *Slang, U. S.* A flashy suit made up of knee-length coat with broad, square, padded shoulders, form-fitted waist, leg-of-mutton sleeves, and diagonal slash pockets, and trousers reaching to the armpits, ballooning at the knee,

and tapering to narrow cuffs. Its wearers are known as **zoot'-suit'ers** (zōōt'-sŭt'ērz) or **zoot'ers** (zōōt'ērz).

Zo'ro-as'tri-an (zō'rō-ās'trī-ān), *adj.* Of or relating to Zoroaster or his religious system, called **Zo'ro-as'tri-an-ism** (-īz'm), which was the religion of Persia before the Persians were converted to Mohammedanism. — *n.* A follower of Zoroaster or one who accepts his religious system.

Zou-ave' (zōō-āv'; zōō-), *n.* *Mil.* 1 A member of an infantry unit in the French service, originally Algerians, wearing a brilliant uniform and noted for dash and valor. 2 Hence, one of a body of soldiers adopting the dress and drill of the Zouaves.

zounds (zoundz), *interj.* An abbreviation of *God's wounds*; — used as a mild oath. *Archaic.*

zuc-chet'to (tsōōk-kēt'tō), *n.* A small round skullcap worn by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics. The pope's is white; a cardinal's, red; a bishop's, violet; that of others, black.

Zu'lu (zōō'lōō), *n.* One of a great Bantu nation of Natal, in type and culture identical with the Kaffirs; also, their language.

Zu'ñi (zōō'nyē; sōō'-), *n.; pl. Zu'ñis* (-nyēz), *Zu'ñi.* An Indian of a tribe numerous in Western New Mexico. The Zuñi constitute a distinctive linguistic family and are extremely tenacious of their ancient religion.

zwie'back' (tsvē'bāk'; tswē'-; also swī'bāk', zwī'-), *n.* A kind of toasted biscuit or rusk.

Zwing'li-an (zwŭng'glī-ān; tsvŭng'li-), *n.* One who accepts the doctrines of the Swiss Protestant reformer Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531). Zwingli taught that in the Lord's Supper there is an influence of Christ upon the soul, but that the true body of Christ is present by the contemplation of faith, and not in essence or reality.

zy'gote (zī'gōt; zīg'ōt), *n.* *Biology.* Any cell formed by the union of two sexual cells; a fertilized egg.

zy'mase (zī'mās), *n.* A chemical substance (an enzyme) found in yeast, etc., that brings about the conversion of sugar into carbon dioxide and water, carbon dioxide and alcohol, etc.

zyme (zīm), *n.* A ferment; specif., *Med.*, the principle or substance causing any infectious or contagious disease.

foot; out; oil; cūbe, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menii; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdŭre; K=ch in Ger. ich, ach; Fr. bon; yet; z=zh in azure.

ABBREVIATIONS

- A**, argon.
A., America; American.
A., a., acre(s).
a., about; accepted; active; adjective; alto; answer; ante (L., before); at.
AAA, Agricultural Adjustment Agency, formerly Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
A.A.A., Amateur Athletic Association; American Automobile Association; Automobile Association of America.
A.A.A.S., American Association for the Advancement of Science.
A.A.U., Amateur Athletic Union.
ab., about.
A.B., Artium Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Arts).
A.B., a.b., able-bodied (seaman).
Abbr., abbr., abbrev., abbreviated; abbreviation.
A.B.C., Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.
ABC, American Broadcasting Corporation.
ABJC, Advisory Board on Just Compensation.
abl., ablative.
Abp., abp., archbishop.
A.B.S., American Bible Society.
AC, Air Corps.
A.C., ante Christum (L., before Christ).
A.C., a.c., alternating current.
A/C, a/c, account current.
A/C, a/c, ac., account.
ACAA, Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration.
acad., academy.
acc., acceptance; according; account.
acc., accus., accusative.
acct., account.
acous., acoustics.
act., active.
A.D., A.D., anno Domini (L., in the year of our Lord).
ad., advertisement.
a.d., after date.
adap., adapted.
A.D.C., Aide-de-camp.
ad. int., ad interim (L., in the meantime).
adj., adjective.
Adj., Adjt., Adjutant.
ad lib., ad libitum (L., at one's pleasure).
Adm., Admiral.
adv., adverb; adverbial; advertisement.
ad val., ad valorem (L., according to value).
adv., advertisement.
ae., aet., aetat., aetatis (L., of age).
A.E.F., American Expeditionary Force, or Forces.
A.F., a.f., audio frequency.
A.F.A.M., Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.
AFL, A. F. of L., American Federation of Labor.
Afr., Africa; African.
Ag, argentum (L., silver).
A.G., Adjutant General; Attorney General.
agr., agric., agriculture; agricultural.
agt., agent.
Al, aluminum.
Ala., Alabama.
ALA, Agriculture Labor Administration.
A.L.A., American Library Association; Automobile Legal Association.
Alas., Alaska.
Alban., Albanian.
alchem., alchemy.
Ald., Aldm., Alderman.
Alex., Alexander.
alg., algebra.
alt., alternate; altitude.
Alta., Alberta (Canada).
Am., America; American.
A.M., Artium Magister (L., Master of Arts).
A.M., anno mundi (L., in the year of the world) — used in reckoning dates from the supposed time of creation (4004 B.C.).
A.M., A.M., a.m., ante meridiem (L., before noon).
AMA, Agricultural Marketing Administration.
Amb., Ambassador.
amend., amendment(s).
Amer., America; American.
amp., ampere.
amt., amount.
anal., analytic; analysis.
Anat., Anatomy.
anc., ancient.
and., andante.
Angl., Anglican; Anglicized.
anon., anonymous.
ans., answer.
Ant., Antonym(s).
Anthol., Anthology.
Antiq., Antiquity.
A.N.Z.A.C., Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.
A.O.F., Ancient Order of Foresters.
A.O.H., Ancient Order of Hibernians.
A.O.U., American Ornithologists' Union.
A.O.U.W., Ancient Order of United Workmen.
Ap., Apl., April.
A.P., AP, P, Associated Press.
A.P.A., American Protective Association.
Apoc., Apocrypha.
app., appendix.
app., appar., apparent; apparently.
approx., approximately.
Apr., April.
Apt., apartment; pl. Apts.
Aq., aq., aqua (L., water).
A.Q.M.G., Assistant Quartermaster General.
ar., arrive; arrives.
Ar., Arab., Arabic.
ARA, Agricultural Research Administration.
ARC, A.R.C., American (National) Red Cross.
Arch., Archbishop.

arch., archipelago; architect; architecture.
Arg., Argentina.
arith., arithmetic.
Ariz., Arizona.
Ark., Arkansas.
Arm., **Armen.**, Armenian.
arr., arranged; arrive.
art., article; artillery; artist.
A.R.V., American (Standard) Revised Version (of the Bible).
As, arsenic.
AS., **A.S.**, **A.S.**, Anglo-Saxon.
ASC, Army Specialist Corps.
A.S.C.E., American Society of Civil Engineers.
A.S.M.E., American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
assn., association.
assoc., associate; association.
Asst., assistant.
A.S.S.U., American Sunday School Union.
Assyr., Assyrian.
astrol., astrology.
astron., astronomy.
at., atomic.
Athen., Athenian.
Atl., Atlantic.
att., attorney.
attrib., attributive.
atty., attorney.
at. wt., atomic weight.
Au, aurum (L., gold).
A.U.C., ab urbe condita (L., from the founding of the city [Rome, 753 B.C.]); anno urbis conditae (L., in the year of the founded city [Rome]) — used by the Romans in reckoning dates.
Aug., August.
Aus., Australia.
Aust., Austria; Austrian.
Austral., Australia.
auth., author; authorized.
Auth. Ver., Authorized Version (of the Bible).
aux., **auxil.**, auxiliary.
A.V., Authorized Version (of the Bible).
av., avenue; average.
av., **avdp.**, avoirdupois.
ave., avenue.
A.W.O.L., absent without leave.

B

B., **b.**, bay.
b., base; bass; book; born.
B.A., Baccalaureus Artium (L., Bachelor of Arts).
Bab., Babylonian.
Bact(eriol)., Bacteriology.
BAE, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
B.Ag., **B.Agr.**, Baccalaureus Agriculturae (L., Bachelor of Agriculture).
bal., balance.
Bank., Banking.
Bap., **Bapt.**, Baptist.

bapt., baptized.
Bar., Baruch.
bar., barometer; barrel.
Barb., Barbados.
Bart., Baronet.
bat., **batt.**, battalion; battery.
B.B.C., British Broadcasting Corporation.
bbl., barrel(s).
bbls., barrels.
B.C., British Columbia.
B.C., **B.C.**, before Christ.
bd., board; bond; bound.
bd. ft., board foot; board feet.
bd., bundle.
b.e., bill of exchange.
B.E.F., British Expeditionary Force, or Forces.
Belg., Belgian; Belgium.
Benj., Benjamin.
Ber., Bermuda.
bet., between.
BEW, Board of Economic Warfare.
b.f., bold-faced (type).
BFDC, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
bg., bag; *pl.* **bgs.**
Bib., Bible; Biblical.
Bibliog., Bibliography.
Biochem., Biochemistry.
biog., biographical; biography.
Biol., Biology.
bitum., bituminous.
bk., bank; book.
bkg., banking.
bkt., basket.
B.L., Baccalaureus Legum (L., Bachelor of Laws).
b.l., **B/L**, bill of lading.
bl., bale; barrel.
bldg., building.
B.Litt., Baccalaureus Litterarum (L., Bachelor of Literature).
blk., black.
BLS, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
bls., bales; barrels.
blvd., boulevard.
B.Mus., Baccalaureus Musicae (L., Bachelor of Music).
Bohem., Bohemian.
Bol., Bolivia.
bor., borough.
Bot., Botany.
bp., birthplace; bishop.
BPI, Bureau of Public Inquiries.
B.P.O.E., Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.
Br, bromine.
Br., British.
br., branch; brig; bronze; brother; brown.
Braz., Brazil; Brazilian.
Brig., Brigade; Brigadier.
Brit., Britain; British; Britannica (Ency.).
bro., brother; *pl.* **bros.**
B.S., Bachelor of Science.
b.s., balance sheet.
b.s., **B/S**, bill of sale.

B.S.A., Boy Scouts of America; British South Africa.
B.Sc., Baccalaureus Scientiae (L., Bachelor of Science).
Bt., Baronet.
B.T.U., British thermal unit.
bu., bushel(s).
bul., bull., bulletin.
Bulg., Bulgaria; Bulgarian.
BWO, Board of War Communications.
B.W.I., British West Indies.
bx., box; *pl.* **bxs.**

C

C, carbon.
C., Catholic; centigrade (thermometer); Congress; Consul; Court.
C., c., cape; carton; case; cent; center; centime; centimeter; century; chapter; circa (L., about); companion (in titles); copper; corps; cost; court; cubic; current.
Ca, calcium.
C.A., Central America.
C.A., c.a., consular agent.
ca., circa (L., about).
C.A.A., Civil Aeronautics Administration.
CAB, Civil Aeronautics Board.
Cal., California; large calorie.
cal., calendar; caliber; small calorie.
Calif., California.
Cam., Camb., Cambridge.
Can., Canada; Canadian.
canc., canceled; cancellation.
Can. F., Canadian French.
Cant., Canterbury; Canticles.
Cantab., Cantabrigiensis (L., of Cambridge).
CAP, Civil Air Patrol.
cap., capitulum (L., chapter).
cap(s)., capital(s).
Capt., Captain.
car., carat(s).
Card., Cardinal.
cat., catalogue; catechism.
Cath., Catholic.
cath., cathedral.
cav., cavalry.
C.B., Companion of the Bath.
C.B.C., Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.
CBS, Columbia Broadcasting System.
C.C., c.c., chief clerk; city council; city councilor; county clerk.
cc., chapters.
cc., c.c., cubic centimeters.
CCC, Civilian Conservation Corps; Commodity Credit Corporation.
CCS, Combined Chiefs of Staff.
cd., cord; **cd. ft.**, cord foot.
C.E., Chemical Engineer; Chief Engineer; Church of England; Civil Engineer.
Celt., Celtic.
cen., central; century.
cent., centigrade; central; century.

Cent. Am., Central America.
cert., certain.
cert., certif., certificate.
cf., confer (L., compare).
C.F.I., c.f.i., cost, freight, and insurance.
C.G., Coast Guard; Consul General.
cg., centigram; centigrams.
C.G.S., c.g.s., centimeter-gram-second (system).
Ch., Church.
ch., chain; chapter; chief; child.
c.h., courthouse; customhouse.
C.H., Courthouse, *i. e.* chief county town (in geog. names).
Chanc., Chancellor; Chancery.
chap., chaplain; chapter.
Chas., Charles.
Ch.E., Chemical Engineer.
Chem., Chemistry.
chem., chemical; chemist.
chg., charge; **chgd.**, charged.
Chin., Chinese.
chim., chairman.
Chr., Christian; Christopher.
Chron., Chronicles.
chron., chronol., chronological; chronology.
chs., chapters.
C.I.F., c.i.f., cost, insurance, and freight.
CIO, Committee of Industrial Organization.
circum., circumference.
cit., citation; citizen.
civ., civil; civilian.
Civ. Engin., Civil Engineering.
C.J., Chief Justice.
Cl, chlorine.
cl., class; clause; clerk.
class., classical.
clk., clerk; clock.
C.L.S.O., Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.
cm., centimeter(s).
C.M., common meter (*Music*).
cm., commercial.
C.M.T.O., Citizens' Military Training Camp.
Co, cobalt.
C.O., Colonial Office; Commanding Officer.
Co., co., company; county.
c.o., c/o, care of.
c/o, carried over.
C.O.D., c.o.d., cash on delivery; collect on delivery.
Col., Colonel; Colorado; Colossians; Colombia; Columbia.
col., collector; college; collegiate; colonial; colony; colored; column.
coll., collect; collection; collector; college.
collat., collateral.
Colloq., colloq., colloquial.
Colo., Colorado.
Col. Sergt., Col. Sgt., Color Sergeant.
Com., com., comedy; commander; commerce; commercial; commission; commissioner; committee; commodore; common; community.

comb., combination.
comdg., commanding.
comdr., commander.
comdt., commandant.
comm., commander; commerce; commission; committee.
comp., comparative; comparison; composition; compound; comprising.
compar., comparative.
Comr., Commissioner.
Com. Ver., Common Version.
con., connection; consolidated; consul; contra (L., against).
conc., concentrate; concerning.
conf., conference.
Confed., Confederate.
Cong., Congregational; Congress; Congressional.
conj., conjunction.
Conn., Connecticut.
cons., consolidated; consonant; consul.
Const., const., constable; constitution.
constr., constructed; construction.
Cont., Continental.
cont., containing; contents; continent; continued.
contemp., contemporary.
contr., contracted; contraction; contrary.
co-op., co-operative.
cop., copper.
Cor., Corinthians.
cor., corner; cornet; coroner; corrected; correction; correspondent; corresponding.
corol., coroll., corollary.
corp., corporal; corporation.
corr., correspondence; corresponding.
corrupt., corruption.
Cor. Sec., Corresponding Secretary.
cos., companies; counties.
cp., compare.
C.P., Common Prayer.
C.P., c.p., chemically pure.
c.p., candle power, as of a lamp.
C.P.A., Certified Public Accountant.
CPA, Civilian Production Administration.
cpd., compound.
CPRB, Combined Production and Resources Board.
Cr., chromium.
Cr., cr., credit; creditor; crown.
cresc., crescendo.
crim., criminal.
CRMB, Combined Raw Materials Board.
C.S., Christian Science; Christian Scientist.
C.S., c.s., capital stock; civil service.
C/s, cs., cases.
C.S.A., Confederate States Army; Confederate States of America.
CSC, Civil Service Commission.
C.S.C., Conspicuous Service Cross.
C.S.O., Chief Signal Officer; Chief Staff Officer.
C.S.T., Central standard time.
Ct., Connecticut; Count; Court.
ct., cent; county.
cts., centimes; cents.

Cu, cuprum (L., copper).
cu., cubic; also in compound terms, as **cu. cm.**, **cu. ft.**, **cu. in.**
Cumb., Cumberland.
cur., currency; current.
C.V., Common Version.
CWA, Civil Works Administration.
c.w.o., cash with order.
cwt., hundredweight.
cyc., cyclopedia.
cyl., cylinder; cylindrical.
C.Z., Canal Zone (Panama).

D

D., December; Dutch.
D., d., da (L., give) — used in prescriptions; date; daughter; day, or days; democrat; democratic; deputy; diameter; died; dollar; dose.
d., denarius or denarii (L., used for penny or pence in British money).
D.A., District Attorney.
da., daughter; day; days.
Dan., Daniel; Danish.
Danl., Daniel.
D.A.R., Daughters of the American Revolution.
dat., dative.
dau., daughter.
D. Bib., Douay Bible.
D.C., da capo (It., from the beginning) — used in music; District of Columbia.
D.C., d.c., direct current (*Elec.*).
D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law.
D.D., Divinitatis Doctor (L., Doctor of Divinity).
D.D.S., Doctor of Dental Surgery.
DDT, dichloro-diphenyl-trichloro-ethane (a chemical used as an insecticide).
Dea., Deacon.
Dec., December.
decl., declension.
def., defendant; definite; definition(s).
defs., definitions.
deg., degree; degrees.
D.E.I., Dutch East Indies.
Del., Delaware.
del., delegate.
Dem., Democrat; Democratic.
Den., Denmark.
Dent., Dentistry.
dep., departure; deponent; deputy.
dept., department; deputy.
der., deriv., derivation; derivative; derived.
desc., descendant.
Deut., Deuteronomy.
Dev., Devon., Devonshire.
D.F., Distrito Federal (Sp., Federal District). (*Mexico.*)
dft., defendant; draft.
Dial., dial., dialect; dialectal.
diam., diameter.
dict., dictator; dictionary.
diff., difference; different.

dim., **dimin.**, diminutive.
disc., discount; discovered.
dist., distant; distinguished; district.
div., divide; dividend; division.
D.Lit., **D.Litt.**, Doctor Lit(t)erarum (L., Doctor of Literature, or of Letters).
D.L.O., Dead Letter Office.
D.Mus., Doctor of Music.
D.O., Doctor of Osteopathy.
do., ditto (It., the same).
doc., document.
dol., dollar; dollars.
dom., domestic; dominion.
Dom. Rep., Dominican Republic.
Dor., Doric.
doz., dozen; dozens.
DP, displaced person(s).
DPC, Defense Plant Corporation.
dpt., department.
Dr., **dr.**, debtor.
Dr., **Dr.**, Doctor.
dr., debit; drachma; dram(s); drawer.
dram. pers., *dramatis personae* (L., the characters or actors in a play).
dr. ap., dram (apothecaries' weight).
D.S., *dal segno* (It., from the sign) — used in music.
D.S., **D.Sc.**, Doctor of Science.
D.S.C., Distinguished Service Cross; Defense Supplies Corporation.
D.S.M., Distinguished Service Medal.
D.S.O., Distinguished Service Order.
D.S.T., Daylight Saving Time.
Du., Dutch.
dup., duplicate.
Dur., Durham.
D.V., *Deo volente* (L., God willing; by God's will); Douay Version.
dwt., pennyweight (a unit of troy weight containing $\frac{1}{20}$ of an ounce).
DX, **D.X.**, distance (*Radio*).
dz., dozen.

E

E, **E.**, **e.**, east; eastern.
E., English.
ea., each.
E. & O. E., errors and omissions excepted.
E.C., Eastern Central (Postal District, London).
eccl., **eccles.**, ecclesiastical.
Eccl., **Eccles.**, Ecclesiastes.
Ecclus., Ecclesiasticus.
Econ., Economics.
econ., economics; economy.
Ecua., Ecuador.
Ed., Edward.
ed., edited; edition; editor.
Edin., Edinburgh.
edit., edited; edition.
educ., education; educational.
Edw., Edward.
E.E., Electrical Engineer.
Eg., Egypt; Egyptian.

e.g., *exempli gratia* (L., for example).
Egypt., Egyptian.
EHFA, Electric Home and Farm Authority.
E.I., East Indian; East Indies.
Elec., **elec.**, electric; electrical; electricity.
elem., elementary.
Eliz., Elizabeth.
E. Long., east longitude.
E.M.F., **e.m.f.**, electromotive force.
Emp., Emperor; Empress.
emph., emphasis; emphatic.
enc., **encl.**, enclosure.
ency., **encyc.**, encyclopedia.
ENE, east-northeast.
Eng., England; English.
eng., engineer; engraver; engraving.
engin., engineer; engineering.
engr., engineer; engraved; engraving.
entom., entomology.
env., envelope.
Eph., Ephesians.
Epis., **Episc.**, Episcopal.
eq., equal; equivalent.
equiv., equivalent.
ERA, **E.R.A.**, Emergency Relief Administration.
erron., erroneous; erroneously.
ESB, Economic Stabilization Board.
Esd., Esdras.
ESE, east-southeast.
esp., **espec.**, especially.
Esq., Esquire.
E.S.T., Eastern standard time.
est., established; estimated.
estab., established.
Esth., Esther.
et al., *et alibi* (L., and elsewhere); *et alii* (L., and others).
etc., *et cetera* (L., and so forth).
Eth., Ethiopia; Ethiopic.
et seq., *et sequens* (L., and the following); *et sequentes* or *sequentia* (L., and those that follow).
etym., **etymol.**, etymology.
Eur., Europe; European.
Ex., Exodus.
ex., examined; example; exchange; extract.
exam., examination.
exc., excellent; except; excepted.
exch., exchange; exchequer.
excl., **exclam.**, exclamation.
excl., excluding; exclusive.
exclam., exclamation.
ex. div., without dividend.
exec., executive; executor.
ex lib., *ex libris* (L., from the books [of]).
Exod., Exodus.
exp., expenses; export; express.
ext., extension; extinct; extra; extract.
Ezek., Ezekiel.

F

F, fluorine.
F., Fahrenheit; February; Fellow; France; French.

F., f., farthing; fathom; feminine; fine; fluid (ounce); folio; following; forte; franc.
fac., facsimile.
Fahr., Fahrenheit.
F.A.I.A., Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.
F.A.M., Free and Accepted Masons.
fam., family.
f.a.s., free alongside ship.
FBI, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
FCA, Farm Credit Administration.
FCC, Federal Communications Commission.
F.C.C., First Class Certificate.
FCIC, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.
fcp., foolscap.
FDA, Food and Drug Administration.
FDIC, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
Fe, ferrum (L., iron).
Feb., February.
fec., fecit (L., he, or she, made it).
Fed., Federal.
fem., feminine.
FEPC, Fair Employment Practice Committee.
FERA, Federal Emergency Relief Administration.
ff., folios; following (pages); fortissimo.
FFC, Foreign Funds Control in Treasury Department.
FHA, Federal Housing Administration.
FHLBA, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration.
fict., fiction.
fig., figurative; figuratively; figure.
Fin., Finland; Finnish.
fin., financial.
fir., firkin.
fl., florin; floruit (L., he flourished); fluid.
Fla., Florida.
FLA, Federal Loan Agency.
Flem., Flemish.
fm., fathom.
FNMA, Federal National Mortgage Association.
F.O., Field Officer; Foreign Office.
F.O.B., f.o.b., free on board.
fol., folio; following.
fol., following.
for., foreign; forestry.
fort., fortification; fortified.
FPC, Federal Power Commission.
FPIA, Federal Public Housing Authority.
Fr., Father (church use); France; Frater (L., Brother); French; Friar; Friday.
fr., fragment; franc; from.
FRC, Federal Radio Commission.
Fred., **Fredk.**, Frederick.
freq., frequent; frequently.
F.R.G.S., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
Fri., Friday.
F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society (scientific).
frs., francs.

frt., freight.
FSA, Farm Security Administration; Federal Security Agency.
ft., feet; foot; fort; fortification.
FTC, Federal Trade Commission.
fur., furlong.
furn., furniture.
fut., future.
FWA, Federal Works Agency.

G

G., German.
G., g., gauge; genitive; gram; guinea; gulf.
Ga., Georgia.
G.A., General Agent; General Assembly.
Gael., Gaelic.
Gal., Galatians.
gal., gallon; gallons; *pl. gals.*
GAO, General Accounting Office.
G.A.R., Grand Army of the Republic.
gaz., gazette; gazetteer.
G.B., Great Britain.
G.C.B., (Knight) Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.D., greatest common divisor.
G.C.F., greatest common factor.
g.c.m., greatest common measure.
Gd., gadolinium.
G.D., Grand Duchess; Grand Duchy; Grand Duke.
gds., goods.
Gen., General; Genesis.
gen., gender; general; genitive; genus.
genl., general.
Gent., **gent.**, Gentleman.
Geo., George.
geog., geographer; geographic; geography.
Geol., Geology.
Geom., Geometry.
Ger., German; Germany.
ger., gerund.
g gr., great gross.
G.H.Q., General Headquarters.
gi., gill; gills.
Gib., Gibraltar.
Gk., Greek.
Gls., Gloucestershire.
gloss., glossary.
G.M., Grand Master (Freemasonry).
gni., gram; grams.
G.O., general order.
G.O.P., Grand Old Party (a rhetorical name for the Republican party).
Goth., Gothic.
Gov., **gov.**, governor.
Govt., **govt.**, government.
G.P.O., Government Printing Office.
Gr., Grecian; Greece; Greek.
gr., grain(s); gram(s); grand; great; gross.
grad., graduate; graduated.
Gram., Grammar.
Gr. Br., **Gr. Brit.**, Great Britain.
gro., gross.
gt., great.
G.T.C., g.t.c., good till canceled or countermanded.

Guat., Guatemala.
gun., gunnery.

H

H, hydrogen.
H., **h.**, harbor; hardness; height; high; hour.
Hab., Habakkuk.
Hag., Haggai.
H.B.C., Hudson's Bay Company.
H.C., House of Commons.
h.c.f., highest common factor.
h.c.l., high cost of living. *Colloq.*
hd., head.
hdkf., handkerchief.
hdqrs., headquarters.
He, helium.
H.E., His Eminence; His Excellency.
Heb., **Hebr.**, Hebrew(s).
Hen., Henry.
her., heraldry.
hf., half.
Hg, hydrargyrum (L., mercury).
H.G., His, or Her, Grace.
HG., High German.
H.H., His, or Her, Highness; His Holiness (the Pope).
hhd., hogshead(s).
H.I., Hawaiian Islands.
H.I.H., His, or Her, Imperial Highness.
H.I.M., His, or Her, Imperial Majesty.
Hind., Hindu; Hindustan; Hindustani.
Hist., History.
H.J., hic jacet (L., here lies); — used in epitaphs.
H.M., His, or Her, Majesty.
H.M.S., His, or Her, Majesty's Service, Ship, or Steamer.
Ho, holmium.
ho., house.
H. of L., House of Lords.
HOLC, Home Owners' Loan Corporation.
Homeop., Homeopathy.
Homer., Homeric.
Hon., Honorable.
hon., honorary.
Hond., Honduras.
Horol., Horology.
Hort., Horticulture.
Hos., Hosea.
hosp., hospital.
H.P., **HP**, **h.p.**, **hp**, high pressure; horsepower.
H.Q., headquarters.
H.R., Home Rule; House of Representatives.
hr., hour; hours; *pl.* hrs.
H.R.H., His, or Her, Royal Highness.
H.S., high school.
H.S.H., His, or Her, Serene Highness.
H.T., Hawaii Territory.
ht., height.
Hts., Heights.
Hun., **Hung.**, Hungarian; Hungary.
Hy., Henry.

Hymnol., Hymnology.
hyp., **hypoth.**, hypothesis.

I

I, iodine.
I., Island(s), Isle(s).
i., intransitive.
Ia., Iowa.
IADB, Inter-American Defense Board.
ib., **ibid.**, **ibidem** (L., in the same place).
I.C., Iesus Christus (L., Jesus Christ).
I.C.C., Interstate Commerce Commission.
Ice., **Icel.**, Iceland; Icelandic.
I.C.S., Indian Civil Service.
Id., Idaho.
id., **idem** (L., the same).
I.D., Intelligence Department.
Ida., Idaho.
i.e., **id est** (L., that is).
I.F.S., Irish Free State.
i.h.p., indicated horsepower.
IHS, **I.H.S.**, Iesus Hominum Salvator (L., Jesus, Saviour of Men).
Ill., Illinois.
ill., **illus.**, **illust.**, illustrated; illustration.
illit., illiterate.
I.L.O., International Labor Organization.
Imp., Imperator.
imp., imperative; imperfect; imperial; import.
imper., imperative.
imperf., imperfect.
impers., impersonal.
imp. gal., imperial gallon.
improp., improper.
in., inch; inches.
inc., incorporated.
inc., **incl.**, inclosure; including; inclusive.
incog., incognito.
incor., **incorp.**, incorporated.
incr., increased; increasing.
Ind., India; Indian; Indiana; Indies.
ind., independent; index; indicative; industrial.
indef., indefinite.
indic., indicative.
Inf., **inf.**, infantry.
inf., **infin.**, infinitive.
I.N.R.I., Iesus (Jesus) Nazarenus, Rex Iudaeorum (Judaeorum) (L., Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews).
Ins., **ins.**, Insurance.
ins., inches; insulated.
insp., inspector.
Inst., Institute; Institution.
inst., instant (the present month).
instr., instructor; instrument.
int., interest; interior; internal; international.
interj., interjection.
internat., international.
interrog., interrogative.
intr., **intrans.**, intransitive.

Int. Rev., Internal Revenue.
Introd., introduction; introductory.
Inv., inventor; invoice.
I.O.F., Independent Order of Foresters.
I.O.O.F., Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I.O.R.M., Improved Order of Red Men.
IOU, I owe you — a signed paper showing amount as evidence of debt.
I.Q. or IQ, intelligence quotient.
Id., idem quod (L., the same as).
I.R., Internal Revenue.
Ir., Ireland; Irish.
Ire., Ireland.
Irreg., irregular; irregularly.
Is., island; isle.
Isa., Isaiah.
Isl., island; islands; *pl.* **isls.**
It., Ital., Italian; Italy.
Ital., italic (type).
I.W., Isle of Wight.
I.W.W., Industrial Workers of the World.

J

J., Judge; Justice.
Ja., January.
Jam., Jamaica.
Jan., January.
Jap., Japan; Japanese.
Jas., James.
Jc., **Jct.**, junction.
J.C., Jesus Christ.
J.C.D., Juris Civilis Doctor (L., Doctor of Civil Law).
J.D., Jurum Doctor (L., Doctor of Laws).
Je., June.
Jer., Jeremiah.
Jew., Jewish.
Jno., John.
Jon., **Jona.**, Jonathan.
Jos., Joseph.
Josh., Joshua.
Jour., journal.
J.P., justice of the peace.
Jr., **jr.**, junior.
Jud., Judith.
Judg., Judges.
Jul., July.
Jun., **jun.**, junior.
Junc., junction.
Jup., Jupiter.
Jus., just., justice.
Juv., juvenile.
Jy., July.

K

K., **k.**, kilogram; king; knight.
Kan., **Kans.**, Kansas.
K.O., Knights of Columbus.
K.C.B., Knight Commander (of the Order) of the Bath.
K.C.M.G., Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George (British order).

Ken., Kentucky.
K.G., Knight (of the Order) of the Garter.
kg., kilogram; kilograms.
kil., **kilom.**, kilometer.
K.K.K., Ku Klux Klan.
kl., kiloliter.
km., kilometer; kingdom.
knt., knight.
k.o., knockout (in boxing, a blow that knocks the opponent down so that he cannot rise before the referee counts ten).
K. of C., Knight, or Knights, of Columbus.
K.P., Knight, or Knights, of Pythias.
Kt., knight.
K.T., Knight Templar.
kw., kilowatt.
K.W.H., **kw-hr**, kilowatt-hour.
Ky., Kentucky.

L

£, L, l., libra (L., pound).
L., Latin; Late.
L., **l.**, lake; latitude; leaf; league; left; length; liber (L., book); line; link; lira or *pl.* lire; liter; low.
La., Louisiana.
Lab., Labrador.
lab., laboratory.
LAC, Liquidation Advisory Committee.
Lam., Lamentations.
lang., language.
Lat., Latin.
lat., latitude.
lb., libra (L., pound); *librae* (L., pounds); *pl.* **lbs.**
lb. ap., pound (apothecaries' weight).
lb. av., pound (avoirdupois weight).
lb. t., pound (troy weight).
L.C., Letter of Credit; Library of Congress.
l.c., loco citato (L., in the place cited); lower case (that is, small letter or letters — used in *Printing*).
L.C.M., **l.c.m.**, lowest, or least, common multiple.
Ld., Lord.
lea., league.
leg., legal; legate; legislative; legislature.
Legis., Legislature.
Lett., Lettish.
Lev., Leviticus.
LG., Low German.
l.h., left hand (*Music*).
L.H.D., Litterarum Humaniorum, or In Litteris Humanioribus, Doctor (L., Doctor of Humanities).
L.I., Long Island.
li., link.
Lib., Liberal; Liberia.
lib., liber (L., book); librarian; library.
Lieut., Lieutenant.
lin., lineal; linear.
liq., liquid; liquor.
lit., liter; literal; literally; literary; literature.



Litt.D., Litterarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Letters).
LL., Late Latin.
ll., lines.
LL.D., Legum Doctor (L., Doctor of Laws).
loc. cit., loco citato (L., in the place cited).
log., logarithm.
lon., long., longitude.
loq., loquitur (L., he, or she, speaks).
L.S., locus sigilli (L., the place of the seal).
L.S.D., l.s.d., librae, solidi, denarii (L., pounds, shillings, pence).
L.S.S., Lifesaving Service. **U.S.**
Lt., Lieutenant.
l.t., long ton.
Ltd., ltd., limited.
Luth., Lutheran.
Lux., Luxembourg.
lv., leave; leaves.

M

M, thousand.
M., Monday; Monsieur.
M., m., majesty; male; mark (currency); married; masculine; mass; meridian; meridian (L., noon); meter(s); mile(s); mill(s); minute(s); month; moon.
M.A., Magister Artium (L., Master of Arts).
Macc., Maccabees.
mach., machinery.
Mad., Madam.
mag., magazine; magnitude (of a star).
Maj., Major.
Mal., Malachi; Malayan.
Man., Manitoba.
manuf., manufacture; manufacturing.
Mar., March.
mar., maritime.
March., Marchioness.
Marq., Marquis.
mas., masc., masculine.
Mass., Massachusetts.
Math., Mathematics.
Matt., Matthew.
max., maximum.
M.C., Master of Ceremonies; Member of Congress.
M.D., Medicinae Doctor (L., Doctor of Medicine).
Md., Maryland.
M.D.S., Master of Dental Surgery.
mdse., merchandise.
ME., M.E., Middle English.
Me., Maine.
M.E., Methodist Episcopal; Mining, or Mechanical, Engineer.
meas., measure.
mech., mechanical; mechanics.
Med., Medicine.
med., medical; medieval.
Medit., Mediterranean.
mem., member; memento; memorandum; memorial.
Mer., Mercury.

mer., meridian.
Messrs., Messieurs.
met., metropolitan.
Metal., Metallurgy.
Meteor., Meteorology.
Meth., Methodist.
Mex., Mexican; Mexico.
mfg., manufacturing.
mfr., manufacture; manufacturer.
Mg., magnesium.
Mgr., manager; Monseigneur; Monsignor.
M.H.R., Member of the House of Representatives.
mi., mile(s); mill.
Mic., Micah.
Mich., Michigan.
mid., middle; midshipman.
Mil., mil., military; militia.
min., mineralogy; minimum; mining; minor; minute(s).
Minn., Minnesota.
misc., miscellaneous.
Miss., Mississippi.
Mile., Mademoiselle; *pl.* **Miles.**
MM., Their Majesties; Messieurs (F., Sirs).
mm., millimeter(s).
Mme., Madame; *pl.* **Mmes.**
Mn., manganese.
Mo., Missouri.
M.O., Medical Officer.
M.O., m.o., money order.
mo., month.
mod., moderate; modern.
Moham., Mohammedan.
Mon., Monday.
mon., monastery; monetary.
Mons., Monsieur.
Monsig., Monsignor.
Mont., Montana.
mor., morocco.
mos., months.
MP, M.P., Military Police.
M.P., Member of Parliament.
M.P.C., Member of Parliament, Canada.
mph, m.p.h., miles per hour.
Mr., Mr, Mister.
MRC, Metals Reserve Company.
Mrs., Mrs., Mistress.
MS., ms., manuscript.
M.S., M.Sc., Master of Science.
Msgr., Monsignor.
m.s.l., mean sea level.
MSS., mss., manuscripts.
M.S.T., Mountain standard time.
M.T., metric ton.
Mt., mt., mount; mountain.
mtg., meeting; mortgage.
mtge., mortgage.
mtn., mountain.
Mt. Rev., Most Reverend.
Mts., mts., mountains.
mun., municipal.
mus., museum; music.
Mus.D., Mus.Doc., Musicae Doctor (L., Doctor of Music).
mut., mutual.

M.W., Most Worshipful; Most Worthy.
Myth., Mythology.

N

N, nitrogen.
N, N., n., north; northern.
N., Nationalist; Norse; November.
N., n., navy; noon.
n., natus (L., born); neuter; new; nominative; note; noun; number.
Na, natrium (L., sodium).
N.A., National Academy; National Army; North America.
N.A.A., National Automobile Association.
NACA, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.
N.A.D., National Academy of Design.
Nah., Nahum.
N.Am(er)., North America(n).
N.A.S., National Academy of Sciences.
nat., national; native; natural.
Nath., Nathanael; Nathaniel.
natl., national.
Naut., naut., nautical.
Nav., nav., naval; navigation.
navig., navigation.
N.B., New Brunswick.
N.B., n.b., nota bene (L., note well).
NBC, National Broadcasting Company.
N.C., North Carolina.
N.C.O., noncommissioned officer.
N.D., n.d., no date.
NDAO, National Defense Advisory Commission.
N.Dak., North Dakota.
NE, N.E., n.e., northeast.
Ne, neon.
N.E., New England.
N.E.A., National Education Association.
Neb., Nebr., Nebraska.
NEC, National Emergency Council.
N.E.D., New English Dictionary (the Oxford English Dictionary).
neg., negative; negatively.
Neh., Nehemiah.
Nep., Neptune.
Neth., Netherlands.
neut., neuter.
Nev., Nevada.
Newf., Newfoundland.
N.F., Newfoundland; Norman-French.
N.F., n/f., no funds (*Banking*).
N.G., National Guard.
N.G., n.g., no good.
N.H., New Hampshire.
NHA, National Housing Agency.
Ni, nickel.
N.I., Northern Ireland.
NIA, National Intelligence Authority.
Nicar., Nicaragua.
N.J., New Jersey.
NL., N.L., New Latin.
n.l., non liquet (L., it is not clear).
N.Lat., north latitude.

NLRB, National Labor Relations Board.
N.M., N.Mex., New Mexico.
NNE, north-northeast.
NNW, north-northwest.
No., north; northern.
No., no., numero (L., by number); number.
nol. pros., nolle prosequi (L., to be unwilling to prosecute).
nom., nominative.
noncom., noncommissioned officer.
non seq., non sequitur (L., it does not follow).
Nor., Norman; North; Norway; Norwegian.
Norm., Norman.
Northumb., Northumberland.
Norw., Norway; Norwegian.
Nos., nos., numbers.
Nov., November.
N.P., no protest (*Banking*); Notary Public.
nr., near.
NRA, N.R.A., National Recovery Administration.
NRPB, National Resources Planning Board.
N.S., New Style (of dating); Nova Scotia.
N.S., n.s., not specified.
N.S.W., New South Wales.
NT., N.T., New Testament.
nt. wt., net weight.
num., numeral; numerals.
Num., Numb., Numbers.
NW, N.W., n.w., northwest.
NWLB, National War Labor Board.
NWSB, National Wage Stabilization Board.
N.W.T., Northwest Territories (Canada).
N.Y., New York.
NYA, National Youth Administration.
N.Y.C., New York City.
N.Z., New Zealand.

O

O, oxygen.
O., Ocean; October; Ohio; Ontario.
O., o., octarius (L., pint); octavo; old; order.
O/a, o/a, on account of.
OAPC, Office of Alien Property Custodian.
OAWR, Office for Agricultural War Relations.
ob., obiit (L., he, or she, died).
Obad., Obadiah.
obdt., obedient.
obj., object; objection; objective.
obl., oblique; oblong.
Obs., obs., observatory; obsolete.
Oc., oc., ocean.
O.C., Officer Commanding.
occas., occasionally.
OCS, Office of Contract Settlement.
Oct., October.
O.D., Officer of the Day.
O.D., o.d., olive drab (uniform).
ODT, Office of Defense Transportation.
OE., O.E., Old English.
O.E.D., Oxford English Dictionary.
OES, Office of Economic Stabilization.

O.E.S., Order of the Eastern Star.
O.F., Odd Fellows.
OF., O.F., Old French.
off., offered; officer; official.
O.G., original gum (*Philately*).
O.H.M.S., On His, or Her, Majesty's Service.
O.K. See in *Vocabulary*.
Okla., Oklahoma.
OLLA, Office of Lend-Lease Administration.
Ont., Ontario.
OOO, Office of Censorship.
op., operation; opposite; opus (L., a work or musical composition).
OPA, Office of Price Administration.
op. cit., opere citato (L., in the work cited).
OPCW, Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator for War.
opp., opposed; opposite.
opt., optative; optics.
O.R., owner's risk.
orch., orchestra.
ord., order; ordinal; ordinance; ordinary; ordnance.
Ore., Oreg., Oregon.
org., organic; organized.
orig., original; originally.
Ornithol., Ornithology.
O.S., Old Style (of dating).
OSA, Office of Stabilization Administrator.
OSFCW, Office of Solid Fuels Co-ordinator for War.
OSRD, Office of Scientific Research and Development.
OSS, Office of Strategic Services.
O.T., Old Testament.
O.T.O., Officers' Training Camp, or Corps.
OWI, Office of War Information.
OWMR, Office of War Mobilization and Re-conversion.
Ox., Oxf., Oxford.
Oxon., Oxonia (L., Oxford).
oz., ounce; ounces; *pl. ozs.*
oz. ap., ounce (apothecaries' weight).
oz. av., ounce (avoirdupois weight).
oz. t., ounce (troy weight).

P

P, phosphorus.
P., p., pater (L., father); post; president; priest; prince.
p., page; participle; past; penny; per (L., by); peso; piano; pint; pole; population.
P., Protestant.
Pa., Pennsylvania.
P.A., Passenger Agent; Purchasing Agent.
P.A., P/A, power of attorney.
p.a., participial adjective; per annum.
Pac., Pacific.
Pal., Palestine.
pam., pamph., pamphlet.
Pan., Panama.
P. & O., Peninsular and Oriental (Steam

Navigation Company); Peninsular and Occidental (Steamship Company).
par., paragraph; parallel; parish.
Para., Paraguay.
paren., parenthesis; *pl. parens.*
parl., parliament; parliamentary.
part., participle.
pass., passenger; passive.
pat., patent; patented.
patd., patented.
Pat. Off., Patent Office.
P.A.U., Pan American Union.
payt., payment.
Pb., plumbum (L., lead).
P.B., Prayer Book.
PBA, Public Buildings Administration.
pc., piece.
P.C., Past Commander; Post Commander; Privy Councillor.
p.c., per cent; post card.
P.D., Police Department.
P.D., p.d., per diem (L., by the day).
pd., paid.
P.E., Presiding Elder; Protestant Episcopal.
ped., pedal.
P.E.I., Prince Edward Island.
Pen., pen., peninsula.
Penn., Pennsylvania.
Per., Persian.
per., period; person.
per an., per ann., per annum.
perf., perfect; perforated.
perh., perhaps.
Pers., Persia; Persian.
pers., person; personal.
pert., pertaining.
Pet., Peter.
pf., pfd., preferred.
pf., pfg., pfennig.
Pg., Portugal; Portuguese.
Phar., Pharm., pharmaceutical; pharmacopoeia; pharmacy.
Ph.B., Philosophiae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Philosophy).
Ph.D., Philosophiae Doctor (L., Doctor of Philosophy).
Ph.G., Graduate in Pharmacy.
Phil., Philip; Philipians; Philippine; Philemon.
Phila., Philadelphia.
Philem., Philemon.
Philol., Philology.
Philos., Philosophy.
Phonet., Phonetics.
Phonog., Phonography.
Photog., Photography.
phr., phrase.
PHS, Public Health Service.
phys., physical; physician; physics.
Pl., plas., plaster.
P.I., Philippine Islands.
pinx., pinxit (L., he, or she, painted it).
P.J., police justice; presiding judge; probate judge.
pk., park; peak; peck(s).
pkg., package; packages.

pkt., packet.
pl., place; plural.
plupf., pluperfect.
plur., plural.
P.M., Past Master; Paymaster; Police Magistrate; Postmaster.
P.M., **P.M.**, **p.m.**, post meridiem (L., after noon).
p.m., post-mortem.
pmk, postmark.
pmkd, postmarked.
P/N, **p.n.**, promissory note.
pnxt., pinxit (L., he, or she, painted it).
P.O., Province of Ontario.
P.O., **p.o.**, post office.
P.O.D., Post Office Department.
Poet., Poetic; Poetical.
Pol., Poland; Polish.
Pol. Econ., political economy.
polit., political; politics.
P.O.O., post-office order.
pop., popularly; population.
Port., Portugal; Portuguese.
pos., positive.
poss., possession; possessive.
pp, pianissimo.
P.P., **p.p.**, parcel post; parish priest; past participle; postpaid.
pp., pages.
pph., pamphlet.
p. pr., present participle.
P.Q., Province of Quebec.
p.q., previous question.
Pr., Provençal.
P.R., Puerto Rico.
pr., pair; pairs; price; priest; prince.
PRA, Public Roads Administration.
PRO, Petroleum Reserve Corporation.
pred., predicate.
pref., preface; preferred; prefix.
prelim., preliminary.
prep., preparatory; preposition.
Pres., President.
pres., present; presidency.
Presb., Presbyterian.
pret., preterit.
prim., primary.
prin., principal.
Print., Printing.
priv., private.
prob., probably; problem.
proc., proceedings.
Prof., **prof.**, professor.
prom., promontory.
pron., pronoun; pronounced; pronunciation.
prop., properly; proposition.
propr., proprietor.
pros., prosody.
Prot., Protestant.
pro tem., pro tempore (L., temporarily).
Prot. Episc., Protestant Episcopal.
Prov., Provençal; Proverbs; Provost.
prov., province; provincial; provisional; provost.
prox., proximo (mense) (L., next [month]).
prs., pairs.

Prus., Prussia; Prussian.
P.S., Privy Seal.
P.S., **p.s.**, post scriptum (L., postscript).
Ps., **Psa.**, Psalm; Psalms.
ps., pieces.
pseud., pseudonym.
P.S.T., Pacific standard time.
Psychol., Psychology.
Pt, platinum.
pt., part; payment; pint(s); point; port.
P.T.A., Parent-Teacher Association.
P.T.O., **p.t.o.**, please turn over (a leaf).
pts., parts; pints.
pub., public; published; publisher.
punc., punctuation.
Pvt., Private.
PWA, Public Works Administration.
PWC, Pacific War Council.
P.W.D., Public Works Department.
PWRCB, President's War Relief Control Board.

Q

Q., **q.**, quarto.
q., quasi; queen; query; question; quire.
Q.C., Queen's Counsel.
Q.E.D., quod erat demonstrandum (L., which was to be demonstrated).
Q.E.F., quod erat faciendum (L., which was to be done).
Q.F., **q.f.**, quick-fire.
Q.M., Quartermaster.
Q.M.G., Quartermaster General.
Q.M.S., Quartermaster Sergeant.
Q.P., **q.pl.**, quantum placet (L., as much as you please).
qr., quarter; quire; **pl. qrs.**
q.s., quantum sufficit (L., as much as suffices); quarter section (of land).
qt., quantity; quart(s).
qto., quarto.
qts., quarts.
qu., quart; queen; query; question.
qu., **quar.**, **quart.**, quarter; quarterly.
Que., Quebec.
ques., question.
quot., quotation.
q.v., quod vide (L., which see).
qy., query.

R

R., **R.**, rupee.
R., Republican; respond, or response (church service).
R., **r.**, rabbi; railroad; railway; regina (L., queen); rex (L., king); river; road; royal; ruble.
r., rare; resides; right; rod.
Ra, radium.
R.A., Rear Admiral; Royal Academy, or Academician; Royal Artillery.
rad., radical.
R.A.F., Royal Air Force.

R.O., Red Cross; Reserve Corps; Roman Catholic.
R.O.Ch., Roman Catholic Church.
R.D., Rural Delivery.
Rd., rd., road.
RDC, Rubber Development Corporation.
R.E., Reformed Episcopal; Right Excellent; Royal Engineers.
Re., rupee.
REA, Rural Electrification Administration.
rec., receipt; recipe; record; recorded; recorder.
recd., received.
Rec. Sec., rec. sec., recording secretary.
rect., receipt; rector; rectory.
ref., referee; reference; referred; reformation; reformed.
Ref. Ch., Reformed Church.
refl., reflex; reflexive.
Ref. Sp., Reformed Spelling.
Reg., Regina (L., Queen).
reg., region; register; registered; registrar; registry; regular; regularly; regulation.
reg., regt., regent; regiment.
rel., relating; relative; relatively; religion.
Relig., Religion.
Rep., Republican.
rep., report; representative; republic.
Repub., Republic; Republican.
res., reserve; residence; resides.
resp., respective; respectively.
ret., retired; returned.
retd., returned.
Rev., Revelation; Reverend.
rev., revenue; reverse; review; revise; revised; revision; revolution.
Rev. Ver., Revised Version.
R.F., r.f., radio frequency; rapid-fire.
R.F.A., Royal Field Artillery.
RFC, Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
R.F.C., Royal Flying Corps.
RFCMO, RFC Mortgage Company.
R.F.D., Rural Free Delivery.
R.H., Royal Highness.
r.h., right hand (*Music*).
R.H.A., Royal Horse Artillery.
rheo., rheostat; rheostats.
Rhet., rhet., rhetoric; rhetorical.
R.I., Rhode Island.
Rich., Richard.
R.I.P., requiescat, or requiescant, in pace (L., may he [she], or they, rest in peace).
riv., river.
R.M., Royal Marines.
RM., r.m., reichsmark.
rm., ream.
rms., rooms.
R.M.S., Royal Mail Service or Steamship.
R.N., registered nurse; Royal Navy.
ro., rood.
Rob., Robt., Robert.
Rom., Roman; Romance; Romania; Romanian; Romans.
Rom. Cath., Roman Catholic.
R.O.T.C., Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or Camp.

R.P., Reformed Presbyterian.
R.P.E., Reformed Protestant Episcopal.
r.p.m., revolutions per minute.
R.P.O., Railway Post Office.
rpt., report.
R.R., railroad; Right Reverend.
RAA, Retraining and Re-employment Administration.
RRB, Railroad Retirement Board.
RRC, Rubber Reserve Company.
Rs, Rs., rs., rupees.
Rs., reis (former money of account in Portugal and Brazil).
R.S., Revised Statutes; Reformed Spelling.
R.S.F.S.R., Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.
R.S.V.P., r.s.v.p., Répondez, s'il vous plait (F., please reply).
rt., right.
Rt. Hon., Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev., Right Reverend.
Rts., rights (stocks and bonds).
Rum., Rumania; Rumanian.
Rus., Russ., Russia; Russian.
R.V., Revised Version (of the Bible).
R.W., Right Worshipful, or Worthy.
Rx, rx, tens of rupees (R, for rupee + x, for ten).
Ry., railway.

S

S, sulphur.
S, S., s., south; southern.
S., Saturday; Saxon; September; Signor; Sunday.
S., s., saint; school; senate; socialist; society; soprano.
s., second; section; series; shilling; silver; singular; son; sou; steamer; substantive; sun; surplus.
S.A., Salvation Army; South Africa; South America; South Australia.
S. Afr., South Africa.
Salv., Salvador.
Sam., Saml., Samuel.
S. Am(er)., South America(n).
Sans., Sanskrit.
S.A.R., Sons of the American Revolution; South African Republic.
Sard., Sardinia.
Sask., Saskatchewan.
Sat., Saturday; Saturn.
Sax., Saxon; Saxony.
Sb., stibium (L., antimony).
S.B., Scientiae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Science).
Sc., Scotch; Scots; Scottish.
S.O., Sanitary Corps; Signal Corps; South Carolina; Supreme Court.
sc., scene; science; scilicet (L., that is to say); scruple (unit of apothecaries' weight, equivalent to 1/4 dram).
s.c., small capitals (*Printing*).
Scand., Scandinavia; Scandinavian.

- s. caps.**, small capitals (*Printing*).
sci., science; scientific.
scil., scilicet (L., that is to say).
Scot., Scotch; Scotland; Scottish.
scr., scruple (see explanation at *sc.*, above).
Script., Scripture(s).
SOS, Soil Conservation Service.
Sculp., Sculpture.
sculp., **sculpt.**, sculpsit (L., he, or she, carved it); sculptor; sculpture.
S.D., Scientiae Doctor (L., Doctor of Science).
s.d., sine die (L., without day).
S.D., **S. Dak.**, South Dakota.
SE, **S.E.**, **s.e.**, southeast.
SEC, Securities and Exchange Commission.
sec., secant; second; seconds; secretary; section; sections.
secs., seconds; sections.
sect., section.
secy., secretary.
sel., selected; selections.
Sem., Seminary; Semitic.
Sen., **sen.**, senate; senator; senior.
sep., separate.
Sep., **Sept.**, September; Septuagint.
seq., **seqq.**, sequentia (L., the following).
ser., series.
Serb., Serbian.
sergt., **sgt.**, sergeant.
Serv., Servian.
serv., servant.
SFAW, Solid Fuels Administrator for War.
s.g., specific gravity.
sh., shilling; shillings.
Shak., Shakespeare.
Shet. Is., Shetland Islands.
shil., shilling.
shpt., shipment.
shr., share; shares.
Si, silicon.
S.I., Staten Island (N.Y.).
Sib., Siberia; Siberian.
Sic., Sicilian; Sicily.
Sig., **sig.**, signature; Signor (It., Sir or Mr.).
sil., silver.
sing., singular.
S.J., Society of Jesus.
Skr., **Skt.**, Sanskrit.
S. Lat., south latitude.
Slav., Slavic; Slavonic.
sld., sailed.
S.M., Scientiae Magister (L., Master of Science); Sergeant Major; State Militia.
SMA, Surplus Marketing Administration.
sm. c., **sm. caps.**, small capitals (*Printing*).
Sn, stannum (L., tin).
So., south; southern.
Soc., **soc.**, society.
sociol., sociology.
Sol., Solicitor; Solomon.
sol., soluble; solution.
Son., Sonora.
sop., soprano.
S O S, wireless signal of ships in distress.
south., southern.
sov., sovereign.
Sp., Spain; Spaniard; Spanish.
sp., species; specimen; spelling; spirit.
SPA, Surplus Property Administration.
Span., Spanish.
SPARS, Women's Coast Guard Reserves.
S.P.C.A., Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S.P.C.C., Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
spec., special.
specif., specifically.
sp. gr., specific gravity.
Sport., Sporting.
spt., seaport.
sq., sequens (L., the following [one]); square (also in compound terms, as **sq. ft.**, **sq. in.**, **sq. yd.**, etc.).
sqq., sequentes, sequentia (L., the following [ones]).
Sr., Senior; Señor (Sp., Sir or Mr.); Sir.
Sra., Señora (Sp., Madam or Mrs.).
S.R.O., standing room only.
Srta., Señorita (Sp., Miss).
ss., sections.
SS., Sancti (L., Saints).
S.S., Sunday School.
S.S., **S/S**, steamship.
SSB, Social Security Board.
SSE, south-southeast.
S.S.R., **SSR**, Soviet Socialist Republic.
SSS, Selective Service System.
SSW, south-southwest.
St., Saint; Strait; Street.
st., stanza; stone (weight).
s.t., short ton.
Sta., Santa (Sp., Saint); States; Station.
stacc., staccato.
stat., statue; statute(s).
S.T.D., Sacrae Theologiae Doctor (L., Doctor of Sacred Theology).
Ste., Sainte (F., fem. of Saint).
ster., **stg.**, sterling.
str., steamer.
sub., substitute; suburb.
subj., subject; subjective; subjunctive.
subst., substantive; substitute.
suff., suffix.
Sun., Sunday.
sup., superior; superlative; supplement; supplementary; supply; supra (L., above).
superl., superlative.
supp., **suppl.**, supplement.
Supt., **supt.**, superintendent.
surg., surgeon; surgery.
surv., surveying; surveyor.
s.v., sub verbo, or sub voce (L., under the word — used in dictionaries, etc.).
SW, **S.W.**, **s.w.**, southwest.
Sw., **Swed.**, Sweden; Swedish.
Switz., Switzerland.
SWPC, Smaller War Plants Corporation.
symbol., symbolic.
Syn., **syn.**, synonym(s); synonymy.
synop., synopsis.
Syr., Syria; Syriac; Syrian.

T

T., Temple; Testament; Tuesday; Turkish.
t., temperature; tempore (L., in the time [of]); tenor; tense (*Grammar*); territory; time; ton, or tons; town; transitive; troy (weight).
Tan., Tanganyika.
tan, tan., tangent.
Tas., Tasm., Tasmania.
t.b., tuberculosis.
tbs., tablespoon; tablespoons.
tel., telephone.
tel., teleg., telegram; telegraph.
temp., temperature; temporary.
ten., tenor.
Tenn., Tennessee.
ter., terr., terrace; territory.
term., terminal; termination; terminus.
Test., Testament.
Teut., Teuton; Teutonic.
Tex., Texan; Texas.
Th., Thursday.
T.H., Territory of Hawaii.
theat., theatrical.
Theo., Theodore; Theodosia.
theol., theological; theology.
therm., thermometer.
Thess., Thessalonians.
Thos., Thomas.
Thur., Thurs., Thursday.
Tib., Tibet.
Tim., Timothy.
tn., ton.
TNT, T.N.T., trinitrotoluene.
t.o., turn over; turnover.
Tob., Tobit.
tp., township.
tr., transitive; translation; translator; trans-
 pose; treasurer; trustee.
trans., transactions; transferred; transitive;
 translated; translation; translator; trans-
 portation.
transl., translation.
treas., treasurer; treasury.
trig., trigonometric; trigonometrical; trig-
 onometry.
Trin., Trinidad.
T.T., Tanganyika Territory.
Tu., Tues., Tuesday.
Tun., Tunisia.
Turk., Turkey; Turkish.
TVA, Tennessee Valley Authority.

U

U, uranium.
U., University.
U., u., uncle; union; unionist; upper.
u.c., upper case (that is, capital letter or let-
 ters — used in *Printing*).
U.K., United Kingdom.
Ukr., Ukraine.
ult., ultimate; ultimately; ultimo (mense)
 (L., in the last [month]).

UN, United Nations.
uncert., uncertain.
Unit., Unitarian.
Univ., Universalist; University.
univ., universal; universally; university.
U. of S. Afr., Union of South Africa.
U.P., United Press.
U.P.O., United Presbyterian Church.
Uran., Uranus.
Uru., Uruguay.
U.S., United States.
U.S.A., Union of South Africa; United
 States Army; United States of America.
U.S.C., United States of Colombia.
USCO, United States Commercial Com-
 pany.
USCG, United States Coast Guard.
USDA, United States Department of Agri-
 culture.
USEOC, United States Employees' Com-
 pensation Commission.
USES, United States Employment Service.
USHA, United States Housing Authority.
U.S.M., United States Mail; United States
 Marines.
U.S.M.A., United States Military Acad-
 emy.
USMO, U.S.M.O., United States Marine
 Corps.
U.S.N., United States Navy.
U.S.N.A., United States National Army;
 United States Naval Academy.
U.S.N.G., United States National Guard.
U.S.P., U.S.Pharm., United States Phar-
 macopoeia.
U.S.S., United States Senate; United
 States Ship, or Steamer.
USSR, U.S.S.R., Union of Soviet Socialist
 Republics.
usu., usual; usually.
U.S.V., United States Volunteers.
Ut., Utah.

V

V, vanadium.
V, v, volt.
V., Venerable; Viscount; Victoria; Volun-
 teers.
v., verb; verse; version; versus; vice-; vide
 (L., see); village; voice; voltage; volume;
 von (G., of — in names).
Va., Virginia.
V.A., Vicar Apostolic; Vice-Admiral.
Var., var., variant(s); variety; various.
Vat., Vatican.
vb., verb; **vb. n.**, verbal noun.
V.O., Vice-Chancellor; Victoria Cross (Brit-
 ish medal).
vel., vellum.
Ven., Venerable; Venice; Venus.
Venez., Venezuela.
Ver., Version.
ver., verse; verses.
vet., veteran; veterinary.

V.F.W., Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S.
V.I., Virgin Islands.
v.i., verb intransitive.
Vic., **Vict.**, Victoria.
vid., vide (L., see).
vil., village.
Vis., **Visc.**, Viscount, or Viscountess.
viz., videlicet (L., namely).
V.M.D., Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
voc., vocative.
vocab., vocabulary.
vol., volcano; volume; volunteer.
vols., volumes.
vox pop., vox populi (L., voice of the people).
V.P., Vice-President.
VPSB, Veterans Placement Service Board.
V.R., Victoria Regina (L., Queen Victoria).
V. Rev., Very Reverend.
vs., versus.
v.s., vide supra (L., see above).
VSS., versions.
Vt., Vermont.
v.t., verb transitive.
Vul., **Vulg.**, Vulgate.
vv., verses.
v.v., vice versa.

W

W, wolfram (G., tungsten).
W, w, watt(s).
W, W., w., west.
W., Wales; Wednesday; Welsh.
W., w., weight; western; width.
W., wanting; week, or weeks; wide; wife; with.
W.A., West Africa; Western Australia.
WAA, War Assets Administration, formerly War Assets Corporation.
WAAC, Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.
WAO, Women's Army Corps; War Assets Corporation.
WAFS, Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron.
Wash., Washington.
watt-hr., watt hour.
WAVES, Women Accepted for Voluntary Emergency Service (Women's Reserve, U. S. Naval Reserve).
W.B., **W/B**, waybill.
w.c., water closet; without charge.
W.C., Western Central (Postal District, London).
W.C.T.U., Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
W.D., War Department; War Division in Department of Justice.
WDC, War Damage Corporation.
Wed., Wednesday.
Westm., Westminster.
w.f., wrong font (*Printing*).
WFD, War Finance Division (Treasury).
w.g., wire gauge.
W.G.M., Worthy Grand Master.

wh., which.
whf., wharf.
W.I., West Indian; West Indies.
WIRES, Women in Radio and Electrical Service.
Wis., **Wisc.**, Wisconsin.
Wisd., or **Wisd. of Sol.**, Wisdom (Book of), or Wisdom of Solomon.
wk., week; work; *pl.* **wks.**
w.l., wave length.
W. Long., west longitude.
Wm., William.
W.M., Worshipful Master.
WMO, War Manpower Commission.
wmk., watermark.
WNW, west-northwest.
W.O., War Office.
WPA, Work Projects Administration, formerly Works Progress Administration.
WPB, War Production Board.
WRA, War Relocation Authority.
wrnt., warrant.
WSA, War Shipping Administration.
W.S.S., War Savings Stamp or Stamps.
WSW, west-southwest.
wt., weight.
W. Va., West Virginia.
Wyo., Wyoming.

X Y Z

X, Christ; Christian.
x, an unknown quantity.
X.D., **x-d.**, **x-div.**, ex dividend. See **EX**, *prep.*, in *Vocab.*
Xmas., Christmas.
Y., Young Men's Christian Association.
y, an unknown quantity.
y., yard; yards; year; years.
yd., yard; yards; *pl.* **yds.**
Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association.
Y.M.Cath.A., Young Men's Catholic Association.
Y.M.C.U., Young Men's Christian Union.
Y.M.H.A., Young Men's Hebrew Association.
Y.P.S.O.E., Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.
yr., year; years; younger; your.
yrs., years; yours.
Y.T., Yukon Territory.
Yuc., Yucatán.
Yugo., Yugoslavia.
Y.W., **Y.W.O.A.**, Young Women's Christian Association.
Y.W.H.A., Young Women's Hebrew Association.
Z., **z.**, zone.
z, an unknown quantity.
Zan., Zanzibar.
Zech., Zechariah.
Zeph., Zephaniah.
Zn, zinc.
Zool., Zoology.

POPULATION OF URBAN PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES

HAVING 5700 OR MORE INHABITANTS IN 1950

(Preliminary census figures)

Places over 1,000,000

Chicago, Ill.	3,606,400
Detroit, Mich.	1,838,500
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,957,700
New York City, N. Y.	7,835,100
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,064,800

Places 500,000-1,000,000

Baltimore, Md.	940,200
Boston, Mass.	790,900
Buffalo, N. Y.	577,400
Cincinnati, Ohio	500,500
Cleveland, Ohio	905,600
Houston, Tex.	594,300
Milwaukee, Wis.	632,700
Minneapolis, Minn.	517,300
New Orleans, La.	567,300
Pittsburgh, Pa.	673,800
St. Louis, Mo.	852,600
San Francisco, Calif.	760,800
Washington, D. C.	797,700

Places 250,000-500,000

Akron, Ohio	273,200
Atlanta, Ga.	327,100
Birmingham, Ala.	298,700
Columbus, Ohio	374,800
Dallas, Tex.	432,900
Denver, Colo.	412,900
Fort Worth, Tex.	277,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	424,700
Jersey City, N. J.	300,400
Kansas City, Mo.	453,300
Louisville, Ky.	367,400
Memphis, Tenn.	394,000
Newark, N. J.	437,900
Oakland, Calif.	380,600
Portland, Oreg.	371,000
Rochester, N. Y.	331,300
St. Paul, Minn.	309,500
San Antonio, Tex.	406,800
San Diego, Calif.	321,500
Seattle, Wash.	462,400
Toledo, Ohio	301,400

Places 100,000-250,000

Albany, N. Y.	134,400
Allentown, Pa.	106,200
Austin, Tex.	132,000
Baton Rouge, La.	124,000
Berkeley, Calif.	113,200

Bridgeport, Conn.	159,400
Cambridge, Mass.	120,700
Camden, N. J.	124,500
Canton, Ohio	116,300
Charlotte, N. C.	133,200
Chattanooga, Tenn.	130,300
Corpus Christi, Tex.	108,100
Dayton, Ohio	243,100
Des Moines, Iowa	177,000
Duluth, Minn.	104,100
Elizabeth, N. J.	112,700
El Paso, Tex.	130,000
Erie, Pa.	130,100
Evansville, Ind.	109,900
Fall River, Mass.	111,800
Flint, Mich.	162,800
Fort Wayne, Ind.	132,800
Gary, Ind.	132,500
Grand Rapids, Mich.	175,600
Hartford, Conn.	177,100
Jacksonville, Fla.	203,400
Kansas City, Kans.	129,600
Knoxville, Tenn.	124,200
Little Rock, Ark.	101,400
Long Beach, Calif.	244,100
Miami, Fla.	247,000
Mobile, Ala.	127,200
Montgomery, Ala.	105,100
Nashville, Tenn.	173,400
New Bedford, Mass.	109,000
New Haven, Conn.	163,300
Norfolk, Va.	188,600
Oklahoma City, Okla.	242,500
Omaha, Nebr.	247,400
Pasadena, Calif.	104,100
Paterson, N. J.	139,400
Peoria, Ill.	111,500
Phoenix, Ariz.	105,400
Providence, R. I.	247,700
Reading, Pa.	109,100
Richmond, Va.	229,900
Sacramento, Calif.	135,800
Salt Lake City, Utah	181,700
Savannah, Ga.	119,700
Scranton, Pa.	124,700
Shreveport, La.	125,400
Somerville, Mass.	102,300
South Bend, Ind.	115,700
Spokane, Wash.	160,500
Springfield, Mass.	162,600
Syracuse, N. Y.	220,100
Tacoma, Wash.	143,000
Tampa, Fla.	124,100
Trenton, N. J.	127,900
Tulsa, Okla.	180,600
Utica, N. Y.	101,500

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Waterbury, Conn.	104,200
Wichita, Kans.	166,300
Wilmington, Del.	109,900
Worcester, Mass.	201,900
Yonkers, N. Y.	152,500
Youngstown, Ohio	167,600

Places 50,000-100,000

Alameda, Calif.	63,400
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	97,000
Alexandria, Va.	61,600
Alhambra, Calif.	51,300
Altoona, Pa.	76,800
Amarillo, Tex.	73,700
Asheville, N. C.	52,200
Atlantic City, N. J.	61,600
Augusta, Ga.	71,500
Aurora, Ill.	50,500
Bay City, Mich.	52,400
Bayonne, N. J.	76,700
Beaumont, Tex.	93,700
Berwyn, Ill.	51,200
Bethlehem, Pa.	66,000
Binghamton, N. Y.	81,100
Brockton, Mass.	62,900
Burbank, Calif.	78,300
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	72,100
Charleston, S. C.	68,200
Charleston, W. Va.	72,800
Chester, Pa.	65,800
Cicero, Ill.	67,200
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	58,800
Clifton, N. J.	64,600
Columbia, S. C.	85,900
Columbus, Ga.	79,500
Covington, Ky.	64,300
Cranston, R. I.	55,100
Davenport, Iowa	73,600
Dearborn, Mich.	94,500
Decatur, Ill.	67,800
Durham, N. C.	70,300
East Chicago, Ind.	54,100
East Orange, N. J.	78,100
East St. Louis, Ill.	82,000
Evanston, Ill.	73,000
Fresno, Calif.	90,600
Gadsden, Ala.	55,500
Galveston, Tex.	65,900
Glendale, Calif.	95,400
Green Bay, Wis.	52,400
Greensboro, N. C.	73,700
Greenville, S. C.	57,900
Hamilton, Ohio	57,700
Hammond, Ind.	87,400
Harrisburg, Pa.	89,100
Hoboken, N. J.	50,500
Holyoke, Mass.	54,400
Huntington, W. Va.	86,200
Irvington, N. J.	59,100
Jackson, Mich.	50,900
Jackson, Miss.	97,700
Johnstown, Pa.	62,700
Joliet, Ill.	52,500
Kalamazoo, Mich.	57,300
Kenosha, Wis.	54,400
Lakewood, Ohio	67,900
Lancaster, Pa.	63,600
Lansing, Mich.	91,700
Laredo, Tex.	51,700
Lawrence, Mass.	80,400
Lexington, Ky.	54,400

Lincoln, Nebr.	97,400
Lorain, Ohio	50,800
Lowell, Mass.	96,500
Lubbock, Tex.	71,400
Lynn, Mass.	99,500
McKeesport, Pa.	51,200
Macon, Ga.	70,100
Madison, Wis.	95,600
Malden, Mass.	59,800
Manchester, N. H.	82,600
Medford, Mass.	66,100
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	71,800
Muncie, Ind.	58,400
New Britain, Conn.	73,700
New Rochelle, N. Y.	59,600
Newton, Mass.	81,000
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	90,900
Oak Park, Ill.	63,200
Ogden, Utah	56,900
Orlando, Fla.	51,800
Passaic, N. J.	57,900
Pawtucket, R. I.	81,200
Pittsfield, Mass.	53,100
Pontiac, Mich.	73,100
Port Arthur, Tex.	57,400
Portland, Me.	76,900
Portsmouth, Va.	71,300
Pueblo, Colo.	63,600
Quincy, Mass.	83,200
Racine, Wis.	70,700
Raleigh, N. C.	65,100
Richmond, Calif.	99,200
Roanoke, Va.	91,100
Rockford, Ill.	92,500
Saginaw, Mich.	92,400
St. Joseph, Mo.	75,600
St. Petersburg, Fla.	95,700
San Angelo, Tex.	51,900
San Bernardino, Calif.	62,800
San Jose, Calif.	95,000
Santa Monica, Calif.	71,300
Schenectady, N. Y.	92,100
Sioux City, Iowa	84,000
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	52,200
South Gate, Calif.	50,700
Springfield, Ill.	80,800
Springfield, Mo.	66,300
Springfield, Ohio	78,000
Stamford, Conn.	73,600
Stockton, Calif.	71,700
Terre Haute, Ind.	64,000
Topeka, Kans.	77,800
Troy, N. Y.	71,700
Union City, N. J.	55,300
Waco, Tex.	84,300
Waterloo, Iowa	64,400
Wheeling, W. Va.	58,400
Wichita Falls, Tex.	67,700
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	76,600
Winston-Salem, N. C.	86,800
Woonsocket, R. I.	50,200
York, Pa.	59,700

Places 25,000-50,000

Abilene, Tex.	47,100
Albany, Ga.	31,000
Alexandria, La.	34,700
Aliquippa, Pa.	26,100
Alliance, Ohio	26,100
Alton, Ill.	32,200
Amsterdam, N. Y.	32,300

474 Population of the United States

Anderson, Ind.	46,800	Garfield, N. J.	27,600
Ann Arbor, Mich.	47,300	Gloucester, Mass.	25,000
Anniston, Ala.	31,200	Grand Forks, N. Dak.	26,600
Appleton, Wis.	33,900	Granite City, Ill.	29,100
Ashland, Ky.	31,200	Great Falls, Mont.	39,000
Athens, Ga.	28,100	Greenville, Miss.	29,900
Auburn, N. Y.	36,700	Hackensack, N. J.	29,200
Bakersfield, Calif.	34,500	Hagerstown, Md.	36,200
Bangor, Me.	31,500	Hamtramck, Mich.	43,200
Barberton, Ohio	27,900	Hattiesburg, Miss.	29,400
Battle Creek, Mich.	48,500	Haverhill, Mass.	47,200
Belleville, Ill.	32,700	Hazleton, Pa.	35,500
Belleville, N. J.	32,100	Hempstead, N. Y.	29,000
Bellingham, Wash.	33,900	Highland Park, Mich.	46,200
Beloit, Wis.	29,500	High Point, N. C.	39,900
Bessemer, Ala.	28,500	Hot Springs, Ark.	29,300
Beverly, Mass.	28,900	Huntington Park, Calif.	29,400
Beverly Hills, Calif.	28,900	Hutchinson, Kans.	33,500
Billings, Mont.	31,700	Independence, Mo.	36,800
Biloxi, Miss.	37,000	Inglewood, Calif.	46,000
Bloomfield, N. J.	49,300	Iowa City, Iowa	27,000
Bloomington, Ill.	34,000	Ithaca, N. Y.	29,400
Bloomington, Ind.	28,200	Jackson, Tenn.	30,100
Boise, Idaho	34,200	Jamestown, N. Y.	43,300
Bremerton, Wash.	27,700	Johnson City, Tenn.	27,800
Bristol, Conn.	35,900	Joplin, Mo.	38,500
Brownsville, Tex.	36,200	Kankakee, Ill.	25,900
Burlington, Iowa	30,600	Kannapolis, N. C.	28,500
Burlington, Vt.	33,000	Kearny, N. J.	39,800
Butte, Mont.	32,900	Kingston, N. Y.	28,900
Champaign, Ill.	39,400	Kokomo, Ind.	38,600
Charlottesville, Va.	25,900	Lackawanna, N. Y.	27,600
Chelsea, Mass.	39,000	La Crosse, Wis.	47,400
Cheyenne, Wyo.	31,800	Lafayette, Ind.	35,500
Chicopee, Mass.	48,900	Lafayette, La.	33,500
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31,800	Lake Charles, La.	41,200
Clinton, Iowa	30,200	Lakeland, Fla.	30,800
Colorado Springs, Colo.	45,300	Lawton, Okla.	34,500
Columbia, Mo.	31,700	Lebanon, Pa.	28,100
Compton, Calif.	47,900	Lewiston, Me.	41,100
Concord, N. H.	28,000	Lima, Ohio	49,900
Council Bluffs, Iowa	45,200	Lincoln Park, Mich.	29,300
Cumberland, Md.	37,600	Linden, N. J.	30,400
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	29,100	Lockport, N. Y.	25,100
Danville, Ill.	37,900	Lynchburg, Va.	47,600
Danville, Va.	34,500	Lynwood, Calif.	25,500
Daytona Beach, Fla.	29,300	Manitowoc, Wis.	27,400
Dubuque, Iowa	49,500	Mansfield, Ohio	43,400
East Bakersfield, Calif.	38,000	Marion, Ind.	30,100
East Cleveland, Ohio	39,900	Marion, Ohio	33,800
Easton, Pa.	34,400	Mason City, Iowa	27,600
Eau Claire, Wis.	35,900	Massillon, Ohio	29,500
Elgin, Ill.	43,500	Maywood, Ill.	27,400
Elkhart, Ind.	35,600	Melrose, Mass.	26,900
Elmira, N. Y.	49,700	Meriden, Conn.	43,700
Elyria, Ohio	30,200	Meridian, Miss.	41,700
Enid, Okla.	36,000	Miami Beach, Fla.	45,500
Euclid, Ohio	41,400	Michigan City, Ind.	28,400
Eugene, Oreg.	35,700	Middletown, Conn.	29,700
Everett, Mass.	45,800	Middletown, Ohio	33,600
Everett, Wash.	33,800	Mishawaka, Ind.	32,900
Fairmont, W. Va.	29,300	Moline, Ill.	37,300
Fargo, N. Dak.	38,000	Monroe, La.	38,400
Fayetteville, N. C.	34,600	Montclair, N. J.	43,800
Ferndale, Mich.	29,700	Morgantown, W. Va.	25,400
Fitchburg, Mass.	42,700	Muskegon, Mich.	48,000
Fond du Lac, Wis.	29,800	Muskogee, Okla.	37,300
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25,000	Nashua, N. H.	34,700
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	36,000	New Albany, Ind.	29,300
Fort Smith, Ark.	47,900	Newark, Ohio	34,200
Gainesville, Fla.	26,600	New Brunswick, N. J.	38,800
Galesburg, Ill.	31,400	Newburgh, N. Y.	31,900

Population of the United States

New Castle, Pa.	48,600
New Kensington, Pa.	25,200
New London, Conn.	30,400
Newport, Ky.	31,000
Newport, R. I.	32,100
Newport News, Va.	41,600
Norman, Okla.	27,000
Norristown, Pa.	38,200
Northampton, Mass.	29,000
North Little Rock, Ark.	42,100
Norwalk, Conn.	49,500
Norwood, Ohio	34,600
Nutley, N. J.	26,700
Oak Ridge, Tenn.	30,200
Odessa, Tex.	29,400
Orange, N. J.	38,400
Oshkosh, Wis.	40,900
Ottumwa, Iowa	33,600
Owensboro, Ky.	34,000
Paducah, Ky.	32,400
Palo Alto, Calif.	25,300
Panama City, Fla.	26,200
Parkersburg, W. Va.	29,500
Parma, Ohio	28,900
Pensacola, Fla.	43,300
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41,300
Petersburg, Va.	34,900
Pine Bluff, Ark.	37,100
Plainfield, N. J.	42,200
Pocatello, Idaho	25,900
Pomona, Calif.	35,200
Port Huron, Mich.	35,600
Portsmouth, Ohio	36,700
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	41,000
Provo, Utah	28,900
Quincy, Ill.	41,400
Rapid City, S. Dak.	25,200
Redondo Beach, Calif.	25,200
Redwood City, Calif.	25,300
Reno, Nev.	32,200
Revere, Mass.	36,700
Richmond, Ind.	39,500
Riverside, Calif.	46,400
Rochester, Minn.	29,600
Rock Island, Ill.	48,600
Rocky Mount, N. C.	27,600
Rome, Ga.	29,600
Rome, N. Y.	41,400
Roswell, N. Mex.	25,600
Royal Oak, Mich.	46,800
St. Cloud, Minn.	28,400
Salem, Mass.	41,800
Salem, Oreg.	43,100
Salina, Kans.	26,100
Sandusky, Ohio	29,100
San Leandro, Calif.	27,500
San Mateo, Calif.	41,500
Santa Ana, Calif.	45,500
Santa Barbara, Calif.	44,800
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	27,500
Shaker Heights, Ohio	28,000
Sharon, Pa.	26,300
Sheboygan, Wis.	42,500
Spartanburg, S. C.	36,700
Steubenville, Ohio	35,700
Superior, Wis.	35,100
Tallahassee, Fla.	27,200
Taunton, Mass.	40,100
Torrington, Conn.	27,800
Tucson, Ariz.	45,100
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	46,400
Tyler, Tex.	38,900
University City, Mo.	39,600
Valley Stream, N. Y.	26,800
Vancouver, Wash.	41,400
Vicksburg, Miss.	27,300
Waltham, Mass.	47,200
Warren, Ohio	49,700
Warwick, R. I.	43,000
Washington, Pa.	25,900
Watertown, N. Y.	34,300
Waukegan, Ill.	39,100
Wausau, Wis.	30,400
Wauwatosa, Wis.	33,300
West Allis, Wis.	42,900
West New York, N. J.	37,800
West Orange, N. J.	28,600
West Palm Beach, Fla.	43,100
White Plains, N. Y.	43,500
Wilkesburg, Pa.	31,300
Williamsport, Pa.	45,000
Wilmington, N. C.	45,000
Wyandotte, Mich.	36,700
Yakima, Wash.	38,400
Zanesville, Ohio	40,400

Places 10,000-25,000	
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	21,000
Aberdeen, Wash.	19,500
Ada, Okla.	15,900
Adams—Renfrew, Mass.	11,600
Adrian, Mich.	18,400
Albany, Calif.	17,500
Albany, Oreg.	10,100
Albemarle, N. C.	11,800
Albert Lea, Minn.	13,500
Albion, Mich.	10,400
Alice, Tex.	16,400
Alisal, Calif.	16,800
Allen Park, Mich.	12,300
Alpena, Mich.	13,100
Ambridge, Pa.	16,400
Americus, Ga.	11,400
Ames, Iowa	23,100
Amphitheater, Ariz.	12,600
Anaconda, Mont.	11,200
Anaheim, Calif.	14,500
Anderson, S. C.	19,700
Annapolis, Md.	15,000
Ansonia, Conn.	18,700
Antioch, Calif.	11,000
Arcadia, Calif.	23,000
Ardmore, Okla.	17,800
Arkansas City, Kans.	12,900
Arnold, Pa.	10,300
Asbury Park, N. J.	17,000
Ashland, Ohio	14,300
Ashland, Wis.	10,600
Ashtabula, Ohio	23,100
Astoria, Oreg.	12,200
Atchison, Kans.	12,800
Athens, Ohio	11,600
Attleboro, Mass.	23,700
Auburn, Ala.	12,900
Auburn, Me.	23,100
Augusta, Me.	20,900
Aurora, Colo.	11,400
Austin, Minn.	23,000
Azusa, Calif.	11,100
Barre, Vt.	10,900
Bartlesville, Okla.	19,300
Bastrop, La.	12,800

Batavia, N. Y.	17,800	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	21,500
Bath, Me.	10,600	Carbondale, Ill.	10,900
Baytown, Tex.	22,900	Carbondale, Pa.	16,200
Beacon, N. Y.	14,100	Carlisle, Pa.	16,200
Beatrice, Nebr.	11,800	Carlsbad, N. Mex.	17,900
Beaver Dam, Wis.	11,800	Carnegie, Pa.	12,200
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17,300	Carteret, N. J.	13,000
Beckley, W. Va.	19,300	Carthage, Mo.	11,200
Bedford, Ind.	12,600	Casper, Wyo.	23,600
Bell, Calif.	15,200	Cedar Falls, Iowa	14,300
Bellaire, Ohio	12,600	Central Falls, R. I.	23,600
Bellaire, Tex.	10,100	Centralia, Ill.	13,800
Bellefontaine, Ohio	10,300	Chambersburg, Pa.	17,200
Bellevue, Pa.	11,600	Chanute, Kans.	10,200
Bend, Oreg.	11,300	Charles City, Iowa	10,300
Benton Harbor, Mich.	18,600	Chicago Heights, Ill.	24,400
Berea, Ohio	12,000	Chickasha, Okla.	15,800
Bergenfield, N. J.	17,600	Chico, Calif.	12,200
Berkley, Mich.	17,900	Chillicothe, Ohio	20,100
Berlin, N. H.	16,500	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	11,100
Berwick, Pa.	14,000	Chula Vista, Calif.	15,800
Bethel, Pa.	11,100	Clairton, Pa.	19,400
Bexley, Ohio	12,200	Claremont, N. H.	12,100
Biddeford, Me.	20,800	Clarksdale, Miss.	16,500
Big Spring, Tex.	17,300	Clarksville, Tenn.	16,200
Birmingham, Mich.	15,400	Clayton, Mo.	15,900
Bismarck, N. Dak.	18,500	Clearwater, Fla.	15,500
Bloomsburg, Pa.	10,600	Cleburne, Tex.	12,800
Bluefield, W. Va.	21,300	Cleveland, Tenn.	12,400
Blue Island, Ill.	17,600	Cliffside Park, N. J.	17,100
Blytheville, Ark.	16,200	Clinton, Mass.	12,300
Bogalusa, Pa.	17,700	Clovis, N. Mex.	17,200
Boone, Iowa	12,100	Coatesville, Pa.	13,800
Borger, Tex.	17,900	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	12,200
Bossier City, La.	15,400	Coffeyville, Kans.	17,100
Boulder, Colo.	19,900	Cohoes, N. Y.	21,200
Bowling Green, Ky.	18,400	College Park, Ga.	14,500
Bowling Green, Ohio	12,000	College Park, Md.	11,100
Bozeman, Mont.	11,300	Collingswood, N. J.	15,300
Braddock, Pa.	16,500	Collinsville, Ill.	11,900
Bradenton, Fla.	13,600	Colton, Calif.	14,400
Bradford, Pa.	17,300	Columbia, Pa.	12,000
Brainerd, Minn.	12,600	Columbia, Tenn.	10,900
Brandon — Judson, S. C.	11,000	Columbus, Ind.	18,400
Brawley, Calif.	11,900	Columbus, Miss.	17,200
Brentwood, Pa.	12,300	Concord, N. C.	16,700
Bridgeton, N. J.	18,400	Conneaut, Ohio	10,100
Bristol, Pa.	12,700	Connellsville, Pa.	13,300
Bristol, R. I.	10,300	Connersville, Ind.	15,500
Bristol, Tenn.	16,700	Conshohocken, Pa.	10,900
Bristol, Va.	15,900	Coral Gables, Fla.	19,700
Brookfield, Ill.	15,500	Coraopolis, Pa.	10,500
Brownsville — Brent — Gaulding, Fla.	20,400	Corning, N. Y.	17,700
Brownwood, Tex.	20,100	Corona, Calif.	10,200
Brunswick, Ga.	18,100	Coronado, Calif.	12,400
Bryan, Tex.	18,100	Corsicana, Tex.	19,100
Bucyrus, Ohio	10,300	Cortland, N. Y.	18,100
Burlingame, Calif.	19,800	Corvallis, Oreg.	16,200
Burlington, N. J.	12,100	Coshocton, Ohio	11,600
Burlington, N. C.	24,500	Costa Mesa, Calif.	11,800
Butler, Pa.	23,500	Crawfordsville, Ind.	12,800
Cadillac, Mich.	10,300	Crowley, La.	12,700
Cairo, Ill.	12,200	Cudahy, Wis.	12,100
Caldwell, Idaho	10,500	Culver City, Calif.	19,600
Calumet City, Ill.	15,800	Dalton, Ga.	16,000
Cambridge, Md.	10,400	Daly City, Calif.	15,100
Cambridge, Ohio	14,700	Danbury, Conn.	22,400
Camden, Ark.	11,300	Darby, Pa.	13,200
Campbell, Ohio	12,800	Decatur, Ala.	19,900
Carbondale, Pa.	12,000	Decatur, Ga.	21,600
Canter, Ill.	11,900	Defiance, Ohio	11,300
		De Kalb, Ill.	11,600

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Delaware, Ohio	11,800	Frederick, Md.	18,100
Del Rio, Tex.	14,200	Fredericksburg, Va.	12,100
Denison, Tex.	17,400	Freeport, Ill.	22,400
Denton, Tex.	21,300	Freeport, N. Y.	24,600
Derby, Conn.	10,300	Fremont, Nebr.	14,600
Des Plaines, Ill.	15,000	Fremont, Ohio	16,500
Dixon, Ill.	11,500	Fullerton, Calif.	13,900
Dodge City, Kans.	11,200	Fulton, Mo.	10,000
Donora, Pa.	11,800	Fulton, N. Y.	13,900
Dormont, Pa.	12,700	Gainesville, Ga.	11,900
Dothan, Ala.	21,600	Gainesville, Tex.	11,200
Dover, N. H.	15,900	Gardena, Calif.	14,400
Dover, N. J.	11,200	Garden City, Kans.	10,900
Downers Grove, Ill.	11,900	Garden City, N. Y.	14,400
Dublin, Ga.	10,200	Gardner, Mass.	19,600
Du Bois, Pa.	11,500	Garfield Heights, Ohio	21,600
Dumont, N. J.	13,000	Garland, Tex.	10,300
Duncan, Okla.	15,300	Gastonia, N. C.	23,000
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18,000	Geneva, N. Y.	17,100
Dunmore, Pa.	20,300	Girard, Ohio	10,100
Duquesne, Pa.	17,600	Glen Cove, N. Y.	15,100
Durant, Okla.	10,500	Glens Falls, N. Y.	19,400
Dyersburg, Tenn.	10,900	Gloucester, N. J.	14,300
East Detroit, Mich.	21,400	Gloversville, N. Y.	23,600
East Lansing, Mich.	20,300	Goldsboro, N. C.	21,400
East Liverpool, Ohio	24,100	Goshen, Ind.	13,000
East Moline, Ill.	13,900	Grand Island, Nebr.	22,800
East Paterson, N. J.	15,400	Grand Junction, Colo.	14,500
East Point, Ga.	21,600	Grand Prairie, Tex.	14,700
Ecorse, Mich.	17,500	Great Bend, Kans.	12,600
Edinburg, Tex.	12,300	Greeley, Colo.	20,300
El Centro, Calif.	12,500	Greenfield, Mass.	15,000
El Cerrito, Calif.	18,000	Greensburg, Pa.	17,200
El Dorado, Ark.	23,000	Greenville, N. C.	16,700
El Dorado, Kans.	10,900	Greenville, Tex.	14,700
Elizabeth City, N. C.	12,700	Greenwood, Miss.	18,000
Elizabethton, Tenn.	10,700	Greenwood, S. C.	13,700
Ellwood City, Pa.	12,900	Gretna, La.	13,800
Elmhurst, Ill.	21,200	Griffin, Ga.	14,000
Elmwood Park, Ill.	18,800	Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.	13,000
El Reno, Okla.	11,000	Grosse Pointe Woods, Mich.	10,400
Elwood, Ind.	11,400	Gulfport, Miss.	22,400
Emporia, Kans.	15,600	Guthrie, Okla.	10,000
Endicott, N. Y.	20,200	Haddonfield, N. J.	10,300
Englewood, Colo.	16,600	Hannibal, Mo.	20,500
Englewood, N. J.	23,100	Hanover, Pa.	14,100
Escanaba, Mich.	15,100	Harlingen, Tex.	23,200
Eureka, Calif.	22,900	Harrisburg, Ill.	11,000
Evergreen Park, Ill.	10,500	Harrison, N. J.	13,500
Fairfield, Ala.	12,200	Harrisonburg, Va.	10,800
Fair Lawn, N. J.	23,900	Harvey, Ill.	20,600
Faribault, Minn.	16,000	Hastings, Nebr.	20,100
Farrell, Pa.	13,700	Hawthorne, Calif.	16,300
Fayetteville, Ark.	17,000	Hawthorne, N. J.	14,800
Fergus Falls, Minn.	12,900	Hayward, Calif.	14,300
Ferguson, Mo.	11,500	Hazel Park, Mich.	17,800
Findlay, Ohio	23,800	Helena, Ark.	11,200
Floral Park, N. Y.	14,500	Helena, Mont.	17,500
Florence, Ala.	23,800	Henderson, Ky.	16,800
Florence, S. C.	22,400	Henderson, N. C.	10,900
Forest Park, Ill.	14,900	Hermosa Beach, Calif.	11,800
Fort Collins, Colo.	14,900	Hialeah, Fla.	19,700
Fort Lee, N. J.	11,600	Hibbing, Minn.	16,200
Fort Madison, Iowa	14,900	Hickory, N. C.	14,700
Fort Myers, Fla.	13,100	Highland Park, Ill.	16,800
Fort Pierce, Fla.	13,400	Highland Park, Tex.	11,300
Fort Scott, Kans.	10,300	Hobart, Ind.	10,500
Fort Thomas, Ky.	10,800	Hobbs, N. Mex.	13,800
Fostoria, Ohio	14,300	Holland, Mich.	15,700
Frankfort, Ind.	14,900	Hollywood, Fla.	14,100
Frankfort, Ky.	11,900	Homestead, Pa.	10,000
Franklin, Pa.	10,000	Homewood, Ala.	12,800

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Hopewell, Va.	10,200	Long Branch, N. J.	23,000
Hopkinsville, Ky.	12,500	Longview, Tex.	24,400
Hoquiam, Wash.	11,100	Longview, Wash.	20,300
Hornell, N. Y.	15,100	Lufkin, Tex.	15,100
Houma, La.	11,500	Lynbrook, N. Y.	17,300
Hudson, N. Y.	11,700	McAlester, Okla.	17,800
Huntington, Ind.	15,000	McAllen, Tex.	20,000
Huntsville, Ala.	16,400	McComb, Miss.	10,400
Huron, S. Dak.	12,700	McKees Rocks, Pa.	16,300
Hyattsville, Md.	12,300	McKinney, Tex.	10,500
Idaho Falls, Idaho	18,900	Macomb, Ill.	10,600
Independence, Kans.	11,400	Madera, Calif.	10,400
Indiana, Pa.	11,700	Madison, N. J.	10,400
Inkster, Mich.	16,700	Madisonville, Ky.	11,100
Ironton, Ohio	16,300	Mahanoy City, Penn.	10,900
Ironwood, Mich.	11,500	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	15,000
Jacksonville, Ill.	20,400	Manhattan, Kans.	19,000
Jamestown, N. Dak.	10,600	Manhattan Beach, Calif.	17,300
Janesville, Wis.	24,800	Mankato, Minn.	18,800
Jeannette, Pa.	16,200	Maple Heights, Ohio	15,600
Jefferson City, Mo.	25,000	Maplewood, Mo.	13,200
Jeffersonville, Ind.	14,700	Marietta, Ga.	20,700
Jennings, Mo.	15,200	Marietta, Ohio	16,000
Johnson City, N. Y.	19,600	Marinette, Wis.	14,200
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,900	Marion, Ill.	10,100
Jonesboro, Ark.	16,300	Marlborough, Mass.	15,700
Junction City, Kans.	13,400	Marquette, Mich.	17,300
Kearney, Nebr.	12,100	Marshall, Tex.	22,300
Keene, N. H.	15,600	Marshalltown, Iowa	19,800
Kenmore, N. Y.	20,200	Marshfield, Wis.	12,400
Kennewick, Wash.	10,100	Martinsburg, W. Va.	15,600
Kent, Ohio	12,400	Martins Ferry, Ohio	13,200
Keokuk, Iowa	16,100	Martinsville, Va.	17,200
Kewanee, Ill.	16,800	Massena, N. Y.	13,100
Key West, Fla.	21,700	Mattoon, Ill.	18,000
Kings Park, N. Y.	11,000	Maywood, Calif.	13,200
Kingsport, Tenn.	19,600	Meadville, Pa.	18,900
Kingston, Pa.	21,100	Medford, Oreg.	17,200
Kingsville, Tex.	16,900	Medway — Hardwick, Ga.	14,800
Kinston, N. C.	18,300	Melrose Park, Ill.	13,100
Kirkville, Mo.	10,900	Menasha, Wis.	12,400
Kirkwood, Mo.	18,600	Menlo Park, Calif.	13,500
Klamath Falls, Oreg.	15,800	Menominee, Mich.	11,100
Laconia, N. H.	14,700	Merced, Calif.	15,100
La Grange, Ga.	25,000	Mercedes, Tex.	10,100
La Grange, Ill.	12,000	Mesa, Ariz.	16,800
Lake Worth, Fla.	11,700	Mexico, Mo.	11,600
Lamesa, Tex.	10,700	Miami, Okla.	11,700
La Mesa, Calif.	10,900	Middlesborough, Ky.	14,400
Lancaster, Ohio	24,100	Middletown, N. Y.	22,600
Lansdowne, Pa.	12,100	Midland, Mich.	14,200
La Porte, Ind.	17,300	Midland, Tex.	21,800
Laramie, Wyo.	15,500	Midwest City, Okla.	10,200
La Salle, Ill.	12,000	Milford, Mass.	14,400
Las Cruces, N. Mex.	12,300	Millville, N. J.	16,100
Las Vegas, Nev.	24,400	Mineola, N. Y.	15,600
Latrobe, Pa.	12,000	Minot, N. Dak.	21,900
Laurel, Miss.	25,000	Mission, Tex.	10,800
Lawrence, Kans.	23,300	Missoula, Mont.	22,300
Leavenworth, Kans.	20,500	Mitchell, S. Dak.	12,100
Leominster, Mass.	24,100	Moberly, Mo.	12,800
Lewiston, Idaho	12,900	Modesto, Calif.	17,300
Lewistown, Pa.	13,900	Monessen, Pa.	17,900
Lexington, N. C.	13,600	Monmouth, Ill.	10,200
Lincoln, Ill.	14,300	Monroe, Mich.	21,300
Livonia, Mich.	17,400	Monroe, N. C.	10,100
Lock Haven, Pa.	11,300	Monrovia, Calif.	20,300
Lodi, Calif.	13,700	Montebello, Calif.	21,800
Lodi, N. J.	15,400	Monterey, Calif.	16,100
Logan, Utah	16,800	Monterey Park, Calif.	20,100
Logansport, Ind.	20,900	Moorhead, Minn.	14,800
Long Beach, N. Y.	15,500	Morristown, N. J.	17,100

Morristown, Tenn.	13,000	Paris, Tex.	21,600
Moscow, Idaho.	10,600	Park Ridge, Ill.	16,500
Moultrie, Ga.	11,600	Parsons, Kans.	14,700
Moundsville, W. Va.	14,800	Pasadena, Tex.	22,400
Mount Carmel, Pa.	14,300	Pascagoula, Miss.	10,800
Mount Clemens, Mich.	16,800	Pasco, Wash.	10,200
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	11,400	Peabody, Mass.	22,600
Mount Rainier, Md.	11,000	Peekskill, N. Y.	17,700
Mount Vernon, Ill.	15,600	Pekin, Ill.	21,900
Mount Vernon, Ohio	12,000	Pendleton, Oreg.	11,700
Munhall, Pa.	16,400	Peru, Ind.	13,300
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	13,000	Petaluma, Calif.	10,400
Muscatine, Iowa	19,500	Phenix City, Ala.	23,300
Muskegon Heights, Mich.	18,800	Phillipsburg, N. J.	18,900
Nacogdoches, Tex.	12,300	Phoenixville, Pa.	12,900
Nampa, Idaho	16,100	Piedmont, Calif.	10,100
Nanticoke, Pa.	20,100	Piqua, Ohio	17,400
Napa, Calif.	13,500	Pittsburg, Calif.	12,700
Natchez, Miss.	22,700	Pittsburg, Kans.	19,400
National City, Calif.	21,100	Pittston, Pa.	15,000
Naugatuck, Conn.	17,500	Plainview, Tex.	14,000
Neenah, Wis.	12,400	Plattsburgh, N. Y.	17,700
Newark, N. Y.	10,300	Pleasantville, N. J.	12,000
New Bern, N. C.	15,800	Plymouth, Mass.	10,600
New Braunfels, Tex.	12,200	Plymouth, Pa.	13,000
Newburyport, Mass.	14,100	Ponca City, Okla.	20,200
New Castle, Ind.	18,200	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	15,100
New Iberia, La.	16,500	Port Angeles, Wash.	11,200
New Philadelphia, Ohio	13,000	Port Chester, N. Y.	24,000
Newport Beach, Calif.	12,200	Portsmouth, N. H.	18,800
Newsome Park — Hilton Park, Va.	14,900	Pottstown, Pa.	22,600
Newton, Iowa	11,700	Pottsville, Pa.	23,600
Newton, Kans.	11,500	Prichard, Ala.	18,900
Niles, Mich.	13,100	Princeton, N. J.	12,200
Niles, Ohio	16,700	Pullman, Wash.	12,000
Norfolk, Nebr.	11,200	Puyallup, Wash.	10,000
North Adams, Mass.	21,500	Rahway, N. J.	21,300
North Arlington, N. J.	16,000	Red Bank, N. J.	12,700
North Braddock, Pa.	14,700	Redding, Calif.	10,100
North Miami, Fla.	10,700	Redlands, Calif.	18,400
North Plainfield, N. J.	12,800	Red Wing, Minn.	10,600
North Platte, Nebr.	15,400	Reidsville, N. C.	11,800
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	24,700	Rensselaer, N. Y.	10,700
Norwich, Conn.	23,400	Renton, Wash.	16,000
Ocala, Fla.	11,600	Richfield, Minn.	17,400
Oceanside, Calif.	12,900	Richland, Wash.	21,800
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16,100	Richmond, Ky.	10,200
Oil City, Pa.	19,600	Richmond Heights, Mo.	14,800
Oildale, Calif.	16,600	Ridgefield Park, N. J.	12,000
Okmulgee, Okla.	18,300	Ridgewood, N. J.	17,500
Olean, N. Y.	22,800	River Forest, Ill.	11,100
Olympia, Wash.	15,700	River Rouge, Mich.	20,400
Oneida, N. Y.	11,400	Riverview, Va.	14,200
Oneonta, N. Y.	13,500	Robbinsdale, Minn.	11,200
Ontario, Calif.	22,800	Rochester, N. H.	13,800
Opelika, Ala.	12,300	Rock Hill, S. C.	24,500
Opelousas, La.	11,600	Rock Springs, Wyo.	10,800
Orange, Calif.	10,100	Rockville Centre, N. Y.	22,300
Orange, Tex.	21,100	Rocky River, Ohio	11,100
Orangeburg, S. C.	15,300	Roselle, N. J.	17,600
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11,100	Roselle Park, N. J.	11,500
Ossining, N. Y.	16,100	Roseville, Mich.	15,800
Oswego, N. Y.	22,600	Ruston, La.	10,300
Ottawa, Ill.	17,000	Rutherford, N. J.	17,400
Ottawa, Kans.	10,100	Rutland, Vt.	17,600
Overland, Mo.	11,500	Rye, N. Y.	11,700
Owatonna, Minn.	10,100	Saco, Me.	10,300
Owosso, Mich.	15,800	St. Augustine, Fla.	13,400
Oxnard, Calif.	21,500	St. Charles, Mo.	14,300
Painesville, Ohio	14,400	St. Clair Shores, Mich.	19,800
Palestine, Tex.	12,500	St. Joseph, Mich.	10,100
Pampa, Tex.	16,500	St. Louis Park, Minn.	22,500

Salem, Ohio	12,700	Streator, Ill.	16,400
Salinas, Calif.	13,900	Struthers, Ohio	11,900
Salisbury, Md.	15,100	Suffolk, Va.	12,300
Salisbury, N. C.	20,000	Summit, N. J.	17,900
San Benito, Tex.	13,300	Sumter, S. C.	19,800
San Bruno, Calif.	12,400	Sunbury, Pa.	15,600
San Buenaventura, Calif.	16,500	Sweetwater, Tex.	13,600
San Carlos, Calif.	14,300	Swissvale, Pa.	16,500
San Fernando, Calif.	12,900	Takoma Park, Md.	13,300
Sanford, Fla.	11,700	Talladega, Ala.	13,200
Sanford, Me.	11,100	Tamaqua, Pa.	11,500
Sanford, N. C.	10,000	Temple, Tex.	25,000
San Gabriel, Calif.	20,200	Terrell, Tex.	11,600
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	14,200	Texarkana, Ark.	15,800
San Marcos, Tex.	10,000	Texarkana, Tex.	24,700
San Marino, Calif.	11,200	Texas City, Tex.	16,600
San Pablo, Calif.	14,500	Thomasville, Ga.	14,400
San Rafael, Calif.	13,800	Thomasville, N. C.	11,100
Santa Clara, Calif.	11,700	Tiffin, Ohio	18,900
Santa Cruz, Calif.	21,800	Tonawanda, N. Y.	14,600
Santa Maria, Calif.	10,400	Torrance, Calif.	22,200
Santa Paula, Calif.	11,000	Traverse, Mich.	16,700
Santa Rosa, Calif.	17,900	Trinidad, Colo.	12,200
Sapulpa, Okla.	13,000	Troy, Ohio	10,600
Sarasota, Fla.	18,700	Tulare, Calif.	12,400
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	15,400	Tupelo, Miss.	11,500
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	17,800	Turtle Creek, Pa.	12,300
Sayreville, N. J.	10,300	Twin Falls, Idaho	17,500
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13,100	Uniontown, Pa.	20,400
Scottsbluff, Nebr.	12,800	University Heights, Ohio	11,500
Seaside, Calif.	10,300	University Park, Tex.	23,800
Sedalia, Mo.	20,300	Urbana, Ill.	23,000
Selma, Ala.	22,600	Valdosta, Ga.	20,000
Seminole, Okla.	11,900	Vallejo, Calif.	23,200
Shamokin, Pa.	16,900	Valparaiso, Ind.	12,000
Shawnee, Okla.	24,500	Van Wert, Ohio	10,300
Sheffield, Ala.	10,700	Vernon, Tex.	12,700
Shelby, N. C.	15,500	Verona, N. J.	10,900
Shelbyville, Ind.	11,700	Victoria, Tex.	16,100
Shelton, Conn.	12,400	Vincennes, Ind.	18,800
Shenandoah, Pa.	15,800	Virginia, Minn.	12,300
Sheridan, Wyo.	11,400	Visalia, Calif.	11,700
Sherman, Tex.	20,100	Wabash, Ind.	10,600
Shorewood, Wis.	16,100	Walla Walla, Wash.	24,100
Sidney, Ohio	11,400	Wallingford, Conn.	11,900
Sikeston, Mo.	11,700	Warren, Pa.	14,700
Skokie, Ill.	14,800	Warrington, Fla.	13,000
Snyder, Tex.	12,000	Washington, Ind.	10,900
Somerville, N. J.	11,600	Washington Court House, Ohio	10,500
South Bakersfield, Calif.	12,100	Watertown, S. Dak.	12,700
Southbridge, Mass.	16,700	Watertown, Wis.	12,400
South Charleston, W. Va.	16,600	Waterville, Me.	18,200
South Euclid, Ohio	15,400	Watervliet, N. Y.	15,000
South Milwaukee, Wis.	12,800	Watsonville, Calif.	11,500
South Norfolk, Va.	10,400	Waukesha, Wis.	21,200
South Orange, N. J.	15,200	Waxahachie, Tex.	11,200
South Parkersburg, W. Va.	11,400	Waycross, Ga.	18,800
South Pasadena, Calif.	17,000	Waynesboro, Pa.	10,300
South Portland, Me.	21,700	Waynesboro, Va.	12,300
South River, N. J.	11,300	Webster, Mass.	12,200
South St. Paul, Minn.	16,000	Webster Groves, Mo.	23,300
South San Francisco, Calif.	19,300	Weirton, W. Va.	24,100
Springfield, Oreg.	10,800	Wenatchee, Wash.	13,000
Springfield Place — Lakeview, Mich.	13,200	Westbrook, Me.	12,300
State College, Pa.	17,100	West Chester, Pa.	15,100
Statesville, N. C.	16,800	Westfield, Mass.	21,000
Staunton, Va.	19,900	Westfield, N. J.	21,300
Steelton, Pa.	12,600	West Frankfort, Ill.	11,300
Sterling, Ill.	12,800	West Lafayette, Ind.	11,800
Stevens Point, Wis.	16,600	West Mitlin, Pa.	17,900
Stillwater, Okla.	20,200	West Monroe, La.	10,300
		West University Place, Tex.	17,100

Wheaton, Ill.	11,600	Batesville, Ark.	6,400
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	14,600	Bay, Ohio	6,600
White Settlement, Tex.	10,800	Bay City, Tex.	9,400
Whittier, Calif.	23,900	Bay Shore, N. Y.	9,600
Willimantic, Conn.	13,600	Beardstown, Ill.	6,100
Willow Run, Mich.	11,300	Beaver, Pa.	6,300
Wilmette, Ill.	18,200	Bedford, Ohio	9,100
Wilson, N. C.	23,000	Beeville, Tex.	9,300
Winchester, Va.	13,800	Belfast, Me.	5,900
Winfield, Kans.	10,200	Belle Glade, Fla.	6,900
Winnetka, Ill.	12,500	Bellevue, Ky.	9,000
Winona, Minn.	25,000	Bellevue, Ohio	6,900
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	13,500	Bellwood, Ill.	8,700
Woburn, Mass.	20,300	Belton, Tex.	6,200
Woodbury, N. J.	10,900	Belvidere, Ill.	9,400
Wood River, Ill.	10,200	Bemidji, Minn.	9,900
Wooster, Ohio	13,900	Benicia, Calif.	7,300
Xenia, Ohio	12,900	Bennington, Vt.	8,000
Yeadon, Pa.	11,300	Benton, Ark.	6,300
Ypsilanti, Mich.	18,300	Benton, Ill.	7,800
		Benton Heights, Mich.	6,200
		Beverly Park — Laurel Heights —	
		Lowell — Pinehurst, Wash.	8,400
		Big Rapids, Mich.	5,700
		Blackwell, Okla.	9,200
		Blakely, Pa.	6,800
		Bluffton, Ind.	6,100
		Bogota, N. J.	7,700
		Bonham, Tex.	7,000
		Boonton, N. J.	7,600
		Boonville, Mo.	6,700
		Bound Brook, N. J.	8,400
		Bountiful, Utah	6,000
		Brackenridge, Pa.	6,200
		Bradley, Ill.	5,700
		Brady, Tex.	5,900
		Brattleboro, Vt.	9,600
		Brazil, Ind.	8,400
		Breckenridge, Tex.	6,600
		Brenham, Tex.	6,900
		Brentwood, Mo.	7,500
		Brewer, Me.	6,800
		Bridgeport, Pa.	5,800
		Brigham City, Utah	6,800
		Bronxville, N. Y.	6,700
		Brookfield, Mo.	5,800
		Brookhaven, Miss.	7,800
		Brookings, S. Dak.	7,700
		Brooklyn, Ohio	6,300
		Brownfield, Tex.	6,200
		Brownsville, Pa.	7,600
		Brunswick, Me.	7,300
		Bryan, Ohio	6,400
		Buckhannon, W. Va.	6,000
		Burley, Idaho	5,900
		Caldwell, N. J.	6,200
		Calexico, Calif.	6,400
		Camden, S. C.	7,000
		Camp Hill, Pa.	5,800
		Canandaigua, N. Y.	8,300
		Canon City, Colo.	6,300
		Canton, Miss.	7,100
		Carroll, Iowa	6,200
		Carrollton, Ga.	7,800
		Cartersville, Ga.	7,300
		Caruthersville, Mo.	8,600
		Cedar City, Utah	6,200
		Cedarhurst, N. Y.	6,000
		Cedartown, Ga.	9,500
		Center Line, Mich.	7,600
		Centerville, Iowa	7,600
		Centerville, Pa.	5,900

Places 5700-10,000

Abbeville, La.	9,300		
Aiken, S. C.	7,100		
Ajo, Ariz.	5,800		
Alamogordo, N. Mex.	6,800		
Alamo Heights, Tex.	8,000		
Alcoa, Tenn.	6,500		
Alexander City, Ala.	6,400		
Alexandria, Minn.	6,300		
Alliance, Nebr.	7,900		
Alma, Mich.	8,300		
Altamont, Oreg.	9,400		
Altus, Okla.	9,500		
Alva, Okla.	6,500		
Amesbury, Mass.	9,700		
Amherst, Mass.	7,900		
Amityville, N. Y.	6,100		
Anacortes, Wash.	6,900		
Anadarko, Okla.	6,200		
Andalusia, Ala.	9,200		
Anoka, Minn.	7,400		
Antigo, Wis.	9,900		
Archbald, Pa.	6,300		
Arkadelphia, Ark.	6,800		
Arlington, Tex.	7,700		
Arlington Heights, Ill.	8,800		
Artesia, N. Mex.	8,100		
Asheboro, N. C.	7,700		
Ashland, Oreg.	7,700		
Ashland, Pa.	6,200		
Athens, Ala.	6,300		
Athens, Tenn.	8,600		
Athol, Mass.	9,700		
Atlantic, Iowa	6,500		
Atmore, Ala.	5,800		
Atrisco — Five Points, N. Mex.	7,400		
Attalla, Ala.	7,600		
Auburn, Ind.	5,900		
Auburn, Wash.	6,500		
Audubon, N. J.	9,600		
Avalon, Pa.	6,400		
Babylon, N. Y.	6,000		
Bainbridge, Ga.	7,600		
Baker, Oreg.	9,400		
Bangor, Pa.	6,000		
Banning, Calif.	7,000		
Baraboo, Wis.	7,200		
Barstow, Calif.	6,100		
Bartow, Fla.	8,700		
Batavia, Ill.	5,900		

Centralia, Wash.	8,600	De Pere, Wis.	8,100
Chapel Hill, N. C.	9,200	Depew, N. Y.	7,200
Charleroi, Pa.	9,900	De Ridder, La.	5,800
Charleston, Ill.	9,100	Detroit Lakes, Minn.	5,700
Charlotte, Mich.	6,600	Devils Lake, N. Dak.	6,400
Chatham, N. J.	7,300	Dickinson, N. Dak.	7,500
Chattahoochee, Fla.	8,500	Dickson City, Pa.	8,900
Cherokee, Iowa	7,700	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	6,200
Chester, S. C.	6,900	Donna, Tex.	7,200
Cheviot, Ohio	9,900	Douglas, Ariz.	9,400
Childress, Tex.	7,600	Douglas, Ga.	7,400
Chillicothe, Mo.	8,600	Dover, Del.	6,300
Chino, Calif.	5,800	Dover, Ohio	9,800
Chisholm, Minn.	6,900	Dowagiac, Mich.	6,500
Circleville, Ohio	8,700	Dumas, Tex.	6,100
Claremont, Calif.	6,200	Dunbar, W. Va.	8,000
Clarksville, Ind.	5,900	Dunellen, N. J.	6,300
Clearfield, Pa.	9,300	Dunn, N. C.	6,300
Cleveland, Miss.	6,700	Du Quoin, Ill.	7,100
Clifton Forge, Va.	5,800	Durango, Colo.	7,400
Clifton Heights, Pa.	7,500	Duryea, Pa.	6,700
Clinton, Ill.	5,900	Eagle Pass, Tex.	7,200
Clinton, Ind.	6,600	Easley, S. C.	6,300
Clinton, Mo.	6,100	East Alton, Ill.	7,300
Clinton, Okla.	7,500	East Aurora, N. Y.	6,000
Clinton, S. C.	7,200	East Grand Rapids, Mich.	6,400
Cloquet, Minn.	7,700	Eastlake, Ohio	7,500
Coldwater, Mich.	8,500	East Peoria, Ill.	8,700
Coleman, Tex.	6,500	East Ridge, Tenn.	9,600
College Station, Tex.	7,900	East Rochester, N. Y.	7,000
Collingdale, Pa.	8,500	East Rockaway, N. Y.	8,000
Colonial Heights, Va.	6,100	East Rutherford, N. J.	7,400
Colorado City, Tex.	6,700	East Stroudsburg, Pa.	7,300
Columbia, Miss.	6,000	Eau Claire, S. C.	9,300
Columbia Heights, Minn.	8,200	Edgewood — Ferndale — Fairview, Pa.	8,800
Columbus, Nebr.	8,800	Edina, Minn.	9,700
Commerce, Tex.	5,900	Edmond, Okla.	6,100
Concord, Calif.	7,000	Edwardsville, Ill.	8,800
Concordia, Kans.	7,100	Edwardsville, Pa.	6,700
Conroe, Tex.	7,300	Effingham, Ill.	6,900
Conway, Ark.	8,500	Elberton, Ga.	6,800
Conway, S. C.	6,100	El Campo, Tex.	6,200
Cookeville, Tenn.	6,900	Elizabethtown, Ky.	5,800
Coos Bay, Oreg.	6,000	Elk City, Okla.	8,000
Copeland Park, Va.	7,100	Elkins, W. Va.	9,100
Corbin, Ky.	7,700	Ellensburg, Wash.	8,400
Cordele, Ga.	9,400	El Monte, Calif.	8,100
Corinth, Miss.	9,700	El Segundo, Calif.	8,000
Corry, Pa.	7,900	Emmaus, Pa.	7,800
Covington, Va.	6,200	Ennis, Tex.	7,800
Crafton, Pa.	8,000	Enterprise, Ala.	7,300
Creston, Iowa	8,300	Ephrata, Pa.	7,100
Crockett, Tex.	5,900	Escondido, Calif.	6,600
Crookston, Minn.	7,400	Estherville, Iowa	6,700
Crown Point, Ind.	5,900	Etna, Pa.	6,700
Crystal, Minn.	5,700	Eufaula, Ala.	6,900
Crystal City, Tex.	7,200	Eunice, La.	8,200
Cuero, Tex.	7,500	Eveleth, Minn.	5,800
Cullman, Ala.	7,500	Fairborn, Ohio	7,900
Cushing, Okla.	8,400	Fairbury, Nebr.	6,400
Dalhart, Tex.	5,900	Fairfield, Iowa	7,000
Danville, Ky.	8,600	Fairmont, Minn.	8,200
Danville, Pa.	7,100	Fairview, N. J.	8,700
Darlington, S. C.	6,600	Fairview, Ohio	9,200
Dayton, Ky.	8,900	Falfurrias, Tex.	6,700
Decatur, Ind.	7,300	Falls Church, Va.	7,500
Decorah, Iowa	6,100	Falls City, Nebr.	6,200
Deer Park, Ohio	7,200	Fitzgerald, Ga.	8,200
De Land, Fla.	8,500	Flagstaff, Ariz.	6,700
Delano, Calif.	8,700	Florence — Roebling, N. J.	6,800
Delphos, Ohio	6,300	Forest Hills, Pa.	6,300
Delray Beach, Fla.	6,300		

Forrest City, Ark.	7,600	Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.	9,200
Fort Atkinson, Wis.	6,300	Hastings, Mich.	6,100
Fort Payne, Ala.	6,200	Hastings, Minn.	6,600
Fort Valley, Ga.	6,800	Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.	7,500
Forty Fort, Pa.	6,200	Haverstraw, N. Y.	5,800
Frackville, Pa.	6,500	Havre, Mont.	8,100
Franklin, Ind.	7,400	Havre de Grace, Md.	7,800
Franklin, La.	6,100	Hays, Kans.	8,600
Franklin, N. H.	6,600	Hazard, Ky.	6,900
Franklin Park, Ill.	8,900	Henderson, Tex.	6,800
Franklin—Whitney Airport, Idaho	7,800	Hendersonville, N. C.	6,100
Fredonia, N. Y.	7,100	Henry Clay, Ky.	6,100
Freehold, N. J.	7,600	Henryetta, Okla.	8,000
Freeland, Pa.	5,900	Herkimer, N. Y.	9,400
Freeport, Tex.	6,000	Herrin, Ill.	9,400
Front Royal, Va.	8,100	Hershey—Swatara, Pa.	6,100
Frostburg, Md.	6,900	Highland Park, N. J.	9,700
Gaffney, S. C.	8,100	Hillsboro, Tex.	8,400
Galena Park, Tex.	7,200	Hillsdale, Mich.	7,300
Galion, Ohio	9,900	Hinsdale, Ill.	8,700
Gallipolis, Ohio	7,800	Hinton, W. Va.	5,700
Gallup, N. Mex.	9,100	Holdenville, Okla.	6,200
Garden City, Mich.	9,000	Hollidaysburg, Pa.	6,500
Gardiner, Me.	6,300	Homewood, Ill.	5,900
Georgetown, S. C.	6,000	Hoopeston, Ill.	6,000
Gettysburg, Pa.	7,000	Hope, Ark.	8,600
Glasgow, Ky.	7,000	Hopkins, Minn.	6,600
Glassboro, N. J.	5,900	Houlton, Me.	6,000
Glassport, Pa.	8,700	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	7,200
Glencoe, Ill.	7,000	Hugo, Okla.	6,000
Glendale, Ariz.	8,200	Humboldt, Tenn.	7,400
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	9,500	Huntingdon, Pa.	7,300
Glenolden, Pa.	6,500	Huntington, N. Y.	9,300
Glen Ridge, N. J.	7,600	Huntington Station, N. Y.	9,900
Glen Rock, N. J.	7,100	Huntsville, Tex.	9,800
Glenview, Ill.	6,100	Ilion, N. Y.	9,300
Globe, Ariz.	6,500	Ingalls Park, Ill.	6,800
Goosport, La.	8,300	International Falls, Minn.	6,300
Grafton, N. Dak.	6,700	Iola, Kans.	7,100
Grafton, W. Va.	7,300	Ionia, Mich.	6,400
Graham, Tex.	6,800	Iron Mountain, Mich.	9,600
Grand Haven, Mich.	9,500	Ishpeming, Mich.	8,900
Grand Rapids, Minn.	6,000	Jacinto City, Tex.	6,800
Grandview Heights, Ohio	7,600	Jackson, La.	6,800
Grants Pass, Oreg.	8,000	Jackson, Ohio	6,500
Great Neck, N. Y.	7,900	Jacksonville, Tex.	8,600
Greenbelt, Md.	7,100	Jacksonville Beach, Fla.	6,200
Greencastle, Ind.	6,900	Jasper, Ala.	8,600
Greenfield, Ind.	6,100	Jenkins, Ky.	6,900
Greensburg, Ind.	6,600	Jennings, La.	9,700
Greenville, Ala.	6,800	Jerseyville, Ill.	5,800
Greenville, Mich.	6,700	Kalispell, Mont.	9,700
Greenville, Ohio	8,800	Kaukauna, Wis.	8,400
Greenville, Pa.	9,200	Kelso, Wash.	7,300
Greeneville, Tenn.	8,700	Kendallville, Ind.	6,100
Grenada, Miss.	7,400	Kennett, Mo.	8,700
Grinnell, Iowa	6,800	Kenton, Ohio	8,500
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	6,300	Kermit, Tex.	6,900
Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.	9,400	Kerrville, Tex.	7,700
Groton, Conn.	7,000	Keyport, N. J.	5,900
Grove City, Pa.	7,400	Keyser, W. Va.	6,300
Haddon Heights, N. J.	7,300	Kilgore, Tex.	9,700
Haledon, N. J.	6,200	Killeen, Tex.	7,100
Haltom City, Tex.	5,700	Kings Mountain, N. C.	7,200
Hamburg, N. Y.	6,900	Kinloch, Mo.	6,000
Hammond, La.	8,000	Kittanning, Pa.	7,700
Hammonton, N. J.	8,400	Kittery, Me.	6,400
Hampton, Va.	6,000	Knoxville, Iowa	7,600
Hanford, Calif.	9,800	Kosciusko, Miss.	6,700
Hapeville, Ga.	8,500	La Follette, Tenn.	5,800
Harriman, Tenn.	6,400	La Grande, Oreg.	8,600
Hartford, Ind.	7,200	La Grange Park, Ill.	6,100

Laguna Beach, Calif.	6,200	Marianna, Fla.	5,800
La Junta, Colo.	7,700	Marion, Iowa	5,800
Lake City, Fla.	7,500	Marion, S. C.	6,800
Lake Forest, Ill.	7,700	Marion, Va.	6,900
Lake Wales, Fla.	6,800	Marlin, Tex.	7,000
Lakewood, N. J.	9,900	Marshall, Mich.	5,700
La Loma Airport, Calif.	7,900	Marshall, Minn.	5,900
Lamar, Colo.	7,700	Marshall, Mo.	8,800
Lamarque, Tex.	7,400	Martinez, Calif.	8,200
Lancaster, N. Y.	8,700	Martinsville, Ind.	6,000
Lancaster, S. C.	7,200	Marysville, Calif.	7,800
Lanett, Ala.	7,400	Maryville, Mo.	6,800
Lansdale, Pa.	9,800	Maryville, Tenn.	8,400
Lansford, Pa.	7,500	Mayfield, Ky.	9,000
Lansing, Ill.	8,700	Mayfield Heights, Ohio	5,800
Lapeer, Mich.	6,100	Maynard, Mass.	6,700
Larchmont, N. Y.	6,300	Maysville, Ky.	8,500
Larksville, Pa.	6,300	Maywood, N. J.	8,600
Las Vegas city, N. Mex.	7,400	Mechanicsburg, Pa.	6,800
Las Vegas town, N. Mex.	6,300	Mechanicville, N. Y.	7,500
Laurens, S. C.	8,700	Media, Pa.	5,700
Laurinburg, N. C.	7,100	Medina, N. Y.	6,200
Lawrenceville, Ill.	6,400	Melvindale, Mich.	9,500
Lead, S. Dak.	6,400	Menomonie, Wis.	8,200
Lebanon, Ind.	7,600	Merrill, Wis.	8,900
Lebanon, Mo.	6,800	Metropolis, Ill.	6,100
Lebanon, Oreg.	5,800	Metuchen, N. J.	9,900
Lebanon, Tenn.	7,900	Mexia, Tex.	6,600
Leesburg, Fla.	7,400	Miamisburg, Ohio	6,400
Lehigh, Pa.	6,600	Middleborough, Mass.	5,900
Le Mars, Iowa	5,800	Middlesex, N. J.	5,900
Lenoir, N. C.	7,900	Middletown, Pa.	9,200
Leonia, N. J.	7,400	Midland, Pa.	6,500
Levelland, Tex.	8,300	Miles City, Mont.	9,200
Lewistown, Mont.	6,500	Millbrae, Calif.	9,000
Lexington, Va.	6,000	Milledgeville, Ga.	8,900
Liberal, Kans.	7,100	Millinocket, Me.	5,700
Lindenhurst, N. Y.	8,600	Millvale, Pa.	7,300
Linton, Ind.	6,000	Mill Valley, Calif.	7,200
Litchfield, Ill.	7,200	Milton, Ill.	8,200
Little Falls, Minn.	6,700	Milton, Pa.	8,600
Little Falls, N. Y.	9,500	Minden, La.	9,800
Littlefield, Tex.	6,600	Mineral Wells, Tex.	7,800
Livingston, Mont.	7,700	Minersville, Pa.	7,800
Lockland, Ohio	5,700	Monaca, Pa.	7,400
Logan, Ohio	6,000	Monahans, Tex.	6,300
Lombard, Ill.	9,800	Monongahela, Pa.	8,900
Longmont, Colo.	8,100	Monroe, Wis.	7,000
Los Alamos, N. Mex.	9,900	Montpelier, Vt.	8,600
Loveland, Colo.	6,800	Mooreville, N. C.	7,100
Ludington, Mich.	9,100	Morenci, Ariz.	6,500
Ludlow, Ky.	6,400	Morgan City, La.	9,800
Lumberton, N. C.	9,200	Morganton, N. C.	8,300
Luzerne, Pa.	6,200	Morris, Ill.	6,900
Lynch — Benham, Ky.	7,900	Morrisville, Pa.	6,800
Lyndhurst, Ohio	7,300	Mountain Brook, Ala.	8,300
Lynn Garden — West View — Fort Robinson — Morrison City, Tenn.	8,600	Mountain View, Calif.	6,500
Lyons, Ill.	6,100	Mount Airy, N. C.	7,200
McCook, Nebr.	7,600	Mount Carmel, Ill.	8,700
McMinnville, Oreg.	6,600	Mount Holly, N. J.	8,200
McMinnville, Tenn.	7,600	Mount Kisco, N. Y.	5,900
McPherson, Kans.	8,700	Mount Oliver, Pa.	6,800
Madison, Ill.	8,000	Mount Pleasant, Iowa	5,800
Madison, Ind.	7,500	Mount Pleasant, Pa.	5,900
Magnolia, Ark.	6,900	Mount Pleasant, Tex.	6,300
Malone, N. Y.	9,500	Mount Vernon, Ind.	6,100
Malvern, Ark.	8,000	Murphysboro, Ill.	8,400
Malverne, N. Y.	8,000	Murray, Ky.	6,000
Mandan, N. Dak.	7,300	Murray, Utah	9,000
Manistee, Mich.	8,600	Naperville, Ill.	7,000
Manville, N. J.	8,300	Natchitoches, La.	9,500
		Nazareth, Pa.	5,800

Population of the United States

485

Nebraska City, Nebr.	6,900	Picayune, Miss.	6,700
Negaunee, Mich.	6,400	Pine Lawn, Mo.	6,400
Neosho, Mo.	5,800	Pineville, La.	6,400
Nevada, Mo.	8,000	Pitcairn, Pa.	5,900
Newark, Del.	6,700	Pitman, N. J.	7,000
Newberry, S. C.	7,600	Plant City, Fla.	9,200
New Brighton, Pa.	9,500	Plaquemine, La.	5,700
New Cumberland, Pa.	6,200	Platteville, Wis.	5,700
New Hyde Park, N. Y.	7,300	Plymouth, Ind.	6,700
New Milford, N. J.	6,000	Plymouth, Mich.	6,600
Newnan, Ga.	8,200	Pompano Beach, Fla.	5,700
Newport, Ark.	6,300	Pontiac, Ill.	9,000
New Smyrna Beach, Fla.	5,700	Portage, Wis.	7,300
Newton, N. J.	5,800	Portales, N. Mex.	8,100
Newton, N. C.	6,000	Porterville, Calif.	6,900
New Ulm, Minn.	9,300	Port Jervis, N. Y.	9,300
Noblesville, Ind.	6,600	Portland, Ind.	7,100
Nogales, Ariz.	6,100	Potsdam, N. Y.	7,500
Normal, Ill.	9,800	Pratt, Kans.	7,500
Northampton, Pa.	9,400	Prescott, Ariz.	6,700
North Atlanta, Ga.	5,900	Presque Isle, Me.	9,900
North Bend, Oreg.	6,000	Price, Utah	6,000
North Chicago, Ill.	8,700	Princeton, Ill.	5,700
North College Hill, Ohio	7,900	Princeton, Ind.	7,600
Northfield, Minn.	7,500	Princeton, W. Va.	8,300
North Hampton — South Hampton, Va.	5,900	Prospect Park, Pa.	5,900
North Olmsted, Ohio	6,600	Pulaski, Tenn.	5,800
North Sacramento, Calif.	6,000	Pulaski, Va.	9,100
North Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,800	Punxsutawney, Pa.	8,900
Norwalk, Ohio	9,800	Putnam, Conn.	8,200
Norwich, N. Y.	8,900	Quincy, Fla.	6,600
Nyack, N. Y.	5,900	Radford, Va.	9,000
Oak Lawn, Ill.	8,700	Rankin, Pa.	7,000
Oakmont, Pa.	7,000	Rantoul, Ill.	6,400
Oakwood, Ohio	9,600	Raton, N. Mex.	7,900
Oberlin, Ohio	6,500	Ravenna, Ohio	9,800
Ocean City, N. J.	5,900	Rawlins, Wyo.	7,400
Oceanport, N. J.	7,700	Raymondville, Tex.	9,100
Oelwein, Iowa	7,800	Rayne, La.	6,500
Old Forge, Pa.	9,700	Reading, Ohio	7,800
Old Town, Me.	8,300	Red Oak, Iowa	6,500
Olney, Ill.	8,500	Rhineland, Wis.	8,700
Olyphant, Pa.	7,000	Rice Lake, Wis.	6,900
Oregon City, Oreg.	7,600	Ridgefield, N. J.	8,300
Orem, Utah	8,300	Ridgway, Pa.	6,300
Oxford, N. C.	6,700	Riverdale, Ill.	5,800
Oxford, Ohio	6,900	River Edge, N. J.	9,100
Pacific Grove, Calif.	9,600	River Oaks, Tex.	7,100
Palatka, Fla.	9,200	Riverside, Ill.	9,100
Palisades Park, N. J.	9,600	Riverside, N. J.	7,200
Palmerton, Pa.	6,600	Riverside — City View — Woodside, S. C.	8,500
Palm Springs, Calif.	7,400	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	8,100
Palmyra, N. J.	5,800	Robinson, Ill.	6,400
Palmyra, Pa.	5,900	Robstown, Tex.	7,200
Pana, Ill.	6,100	Rochester, Pa.	7,200
Paragould, Ark.	9,700	Rock Falls, Ill.	8,000
Paramus, N. J.	6,300	Rockland, Me.	9,100
Paris, Ill.	9,800	Rockville, Conn.	8,000
Paris, Ky.	6,900	Rockville, Md.	6,900
Paris, Tenn.	8,800	Rolla, Mo.	9,300
Park Forest, Ill.	8,100	Roseburg, Oreg.	8,200
Patchogue, N. Y.	7,400	Rosenberg, Tex.	5,800
Paulsboro, N. J.	7,800	Roseville, Calif.	8,700
Pauls Valley, Okla.	6,900	Roseville, Minn.	6,400
Pecos, Tex.	8,100	Rumford, Me.	7,900
Penns Grove, N. J.	6,700	Rushville, Ind.	6,800
Perry, Iowa	6,200	Rusk, Tex.	6,600
Peru, Ill.	8,700	Russell, Kans.	6,500
Petoskey, Mich.	6,400	Russellville, Ala.	6,000
Pharr, Tex.	8,700	Russellville, Ark.	8,100
Picadome, Ky.	7,300	St. Albans, Vt.	8,600

St. Albans, W. Va.	9,900	Sunnyvale, Calif.	9,800
St. Bernard, Ohio	7,100	Swoyersville, Pa.	7,800
St. Charles, Ill.	6,700	Sycamore, Ill.	5,900
St. Clair, Pa.	5,900	Sylacauga, Ala.	9,600
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	7,400	Tallmadge, Ohio	5,800
St. Marys, Ohio	6,200	Tallulah, La.	7,800
St. Marys, Pa.	7,900	Tarboro, N. C.	8,100
St. Peter, Minn.	7,800	Tarentum, Pa.	9,500
Salamanca, N. Y.	8,900	Tarrant City, Ala.	7,600
Salem, Ill.	6,100	Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,800
Salem, N. J.	9,100	Taylor, Pa.	7,200
Salem, Va.	6,800	Taylor, Tex.	9,100
San Anselmo, Calif.	9,200	Taylorville, Ill.	9,100
Sand Springs, Okla.	7,000	Tell City, Ind.	5,800
Sanger, Calif.	6,400	Tempe, Ariz.	7,700
San Pedro, Tex.	8,000	Tenafly, N. J.	9,600
Sans Souci — Union Bleachery, S. C.	9,300	The Dalles, Oreg.	7,600
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	6,900	Thibodaux, La.	7,700
Sayre, Pa.	7,700	Thief River Falls, Minn.	6,900
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	6,600	Thomaston, Ga.	6,600
Scotia, N. Y.	7,900	Thompsonville, Conn.	9,600
Scottdale, Pa.	6,200	Three Rivers, Mich.	6,800
Searcy, Ark.	6,000	Throop, Pa.	5,900
Secaucus, N. J.	9,900	Tifton, Ga.	6,800
Seguin, Tex.	9,700	Titusville, Pa.	8,900
Selma, Calif.	5,900	Toccoa, Ga.	6,800
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6,600	Tooele, Utah	7,300
Sewickley, Pa.	5,700	Toronto, Ohio	7,300
Seymour, Ind.	9,600	Totowa, N. J.	6,100
Shannontown, S. C.	5,800	Tracy, Calif.	8,500
Sharpsburg, Pa.	7,300	Trenton, Mich.	6,200
Shawano, Wis.	5,900	Trenton, Mo.	6,100
Shelby, Ohio	7,900	Troy, Ala.	8,500
Shelbyville, Tenn.	9,500	Tuckahoe, N. Y.	6,000
Shenandoah, Iowa	6,900	Tucumcari, N. Mex.	8,400
Shippensburg, Pa.	5,700	Tullahoma, Tenn.	7,500
Sierra Madre, Calif.	7,300	Turlock, Calif.	6,200
Silver City, N. Mex.	7,000	Tuscumbia, Ala.	6,700
Skowhegan, Me.	6,200	Tuskegee, Ala.	6,800
Solvay, N. Y.	7,700	Twin Lakes — Delmar, Calif.	6,700
Somerset, Ky.	7,100	Two Rivers, Wis.	9,900
Somerset, Pa.	5,900	Tyrone, Pa.	8,200
Somersworth, N. H.	6,900	Uhrichsville, Ohio	6,600
South Amboy, N. J.	8,400	Ukiah, Calif.	6,100
South Boston, Va.	6,100	Union, S. C.	9,700
Southeast Vineland, N. J.	6,400	Union City, Tenn.	7,600
South Gastonia, N. C.	6,500	Upland, Calif.	9,200
Southington, Conn.	5,900	Upper Arlington, Ohio	8,200
South Plainfield, N. J.	8,000	Urbana, Ohio	8,400
South Salt Lake, Utah	7,700	Uvalde, Tex.	8,700
South Williamsport, Pa.	6,300	Valley City, N. Dak.	6,800
Sparks, Nev.	8,200	Van Buren, Ark.	6,400
Sparta, Wis.	5,900	Vandergrift, Pa.	9,600
Spencer, Iowa	7,400	Venice, Ill.	6,200
Springdale, Ark.	5,800	Ventnor City, N. J.	8,100
Springfield, Tenn.	6,500	Vidalia, Ga.	5,800
Springville, Utah	6,500	Vienna, W. Va.	6,000
Stamford, Tex.	5,800	Villa Park, Ill.	8,800
Starkville, Miss.	7,100	Ville Platte, La.	6,600
Statesboro, Ga.	6,100	Vineland, N. J.	8,100
Stephenville, Tex.	7,100	Wadsworth, Ohio	7,900
Sterling, Colo.	7,500	Wakefield, Ariz.	8,900
Stillwater, Minn.	7,600	Wallington, N. J.	8,900
Storm Lake, Iowa	6,900	Wapakoneta, Ohio	5,800
Stroudsburg, Pa.	6,300	Ware, Mass.	6,200
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	6,900	Warner Robins, Ga.	7,900
Sturgis, Mich.	7,800	Warrensburg, Mo.	6,800
Stuttgart, Ark.	7,100	Warsaw, Ind.	6,600
Sulphur, La.	6,000	Washington, Iowa	5,900
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	9,000	Washington, Mo.	6,900
Summit, Ill.	8,900	Washington, N. C.	9,600
		Washington Park, Ill.	5,800

Population of the United States

487

Washington Terrace, Utah	5,800	Whitehall, Pa.	7,300
Waupun, Wis.	6,700	White Oak, Pa.	6,200
Waverly, N. Y.	6,000	Whitesville — West Grove —	
Wayne, Mich.	9,400	Bradley Park, N. J.	7,500
Weatherford, Tex.	8,100	Whiting, Ind.	9,200
Webb City, Mo.	6,900	Williamsburg, Va.	6,700
Webster City, Iowa	7,600	Williamson, W. Va.	8,600
Welch, W. Va.	6,500	Williston, N. Dak.	7,400
Wellington, Kans.	7,800	Williston Park, N. Y.	7,500
Wellston, Mo.	9,400	Willmar, Minn.	9,300
Wellsville, N. Y.	6,400	Wilmington, Ohio	7,400
Wellsville, Ohio	7,900	Wilson, Pa.	8,100
Weslaco, Tex.	7,500	Winchester, Ky.	9,200
West Bend, Wis.	6,800	Windber, Pa.	8,000
Westbury, N. Y.	7,100	Winooski, Vt.	6,700
Westerly, R. I.	8,400	Winslow, Ariz.	6,500
Western Springs, Ill.	6,400	Winsted, Conn.	8,700
West Hazleton, Pa.	7,000	Winter Haven, Fla.	8,300
West Helena, Ark.	6,100	Winter Park, Fla.	8,200
West Huntsville, Ala.	8,200	Winton, Pa.	6,300
West Memphis, Ark.	9,100	Woodland, Calif.	9,300
Westminster, Md.	6,100	Wood-Ridge, N. J.	6,300
Weston, W. Va.	8,900	Woodstock, Ill.	7,200
West Pittston, Pa.	7,200	Woodward, Okla.	5,900
West Point, Miss.	6,400	Worthington, Minn.	7,900
West St. Paul, Minn.	7,900	Yankton, S. Dak.	7,700
West View, Pa.	7,600	Yazoo City, Miss.	8,000
Westwego, La.	8,300	York, Nebr.	6,200
Westwood, N. J.	6,800	Yuba City, Calif.	7,900
West York, Pa.	5,700	Yuma, Ariz.	9,100
Wewoka, Okla.	6,800	Zion, Ill.	9,000

POPULATION OF UNITED STATES IN 1950

SUMMARY BY STATES, TERRITORIES, AND POSSESSIONS

(Figure in parentheses gives rank of State in population.)

THE STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Alabama (17)	3,061,700	Nebraska (33)	1,325,500
Arizona (38)	749,600	Nevada (49)	160,100
Arkansas (30)	1,909,500	New Hampshire (45)	533,200
California (2)	10,586,200	New Jersey (8)	4,835,300
Colorado (34)	1,325,100	New Mexico (40)	681,200
Connecticut (28)	2,007,300	New York (1)	14,830,200
Delaware (47)	318,100	North Carolina (10)	4,061,900
Florida (20)	2,771,300	North Dakota (42)	619,600
Georgia (13)	3,444,600	Ohio (5)	7,946,600
Idaho (44)	588,600	Oklahoma (25)	2,233,400
Illinois (4)	8,712,200	Oregon (32)	1,521,300
Indiana (12)	3,934,200	Pennsylvania (3)	10,498,000
Iowa (22)	2,621,100	Rhode Island (37)	791,900
Kansas (31)	1,905,300	South Carolina (27)	2,117,000
Kentucky (19)	2,944,800	South Dakota (41)	652,700
Louisiana (21)	2,683,500	Tennessee (16)	3,291,700
Maine (35)	913,800	Texas (6)	7,711,200
Maryland (24)	2,343,000	Utah (39)	688,900
Massachusetts (9)	4,690,500	Vermont (46)	377,700
Michigan (7)	6,371,800	Virginia (15)	3,318,700
Minnesota (18)	2,982,500	Washington (23)	2,379,000
Mississippi (26)	2,178,900	West Virginia (29)	2,005,600
Missouri (11)	3,954,700	Wisconsin (14)	3,434,600
Montana (43)	591,000	Wyoming (48)	290,500

The District of Columbia (36) 802,200

THE TOTAL FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES 150,697,400

TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

Alaska	128,600	Guam	59,500
American Samoa	59,500	Hawaii	499,800
Canal Zone	52,800	Puerto Rico	2,210,700
Virgin Islands of the U. S. . . . 26,700			

POPULATION OF PLACES IN CANADA

HAVING MORE THAN THREE THOUSAND
INHABITANTS IN 1941

ALBERTA

Calgary.....	88,904
Edmonton.....	93,817
Lethbridge.....	14,612
Medicine Hat.....	10,571

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Chilliwack.....	3,675
Kamloops.....	5,959
Kelowna.....	5,118
Nanaimo.....	6,635
Nelson.....	5,912
New Westminster.....	21,967
North Vancouver.....	8,914
Port Alberni.....	4,584
Prince Rupert.....	6,714
Rossland.....	3,657
Trail.....	9,392
Vancouver.....	275,353
Vernon.....	5,209
Victoria.....	44,068

MANITOBA

Brandon.....	17,383
Dauphin.....	4,662
Portage la Prairie.....	7,187
Saint Boniface.....	18,157
Selkirk.....	4,915
The Pas.....	3,181
Transcona.....	5,495
Winnipeg.....	221,960

NEW BRUNSWICK

Bathurst.....	3,554
Campbellton.....	6,748
Chatham.....	4,082
Dalhousie.....	4,508
Edmundston.....	7,096
Fredericton.....	10,062
Moncton.....	22,763
Newcastle.....	3,781
Saint John.....	51,741
Saint Stephen.....	3,306
Sussex.....	3,027
Woodstock.....	3,593

NOVA SCOTIA

Amherst.....	8,620
Bridgewater.....	3,445
Dartmouth.....	10,847
Dominion.....	3,279
Glace Bay.....	25,147
Halifax.....	70,488
Kentville.....	3,928
Liverpool.....	3,170
New Glasgow.....	9,210
New Waterford.....	9,302
North Sydney.....	6,836
Pictou.....	3,069

Springhill.....	7,170
Stellarton.....	5,351
Sydney.....	28,305
Sydney Mines.....	8,198
Truro.....	10,272
Westville.....	4,115
Windsor.....	3,436
Yarmouth.....	7,790

ONTARIO

Arnprior.....	3,895
Barrie.....	9,725
Belleville.....	15,710
Bowmanville.....	4,113
Brampton.....	6,020
Brantford.....	31,948
Brockville.....	11,342
Burlington.....	3,815
Campbellford.....	3,018
Carleton Place.....	4,305
Chatham.....	17,369
Cobourg.....	5,973
Collingwood.....	6,270
Copper Cliff.....	3,732
Cornwall.....	14,117
Dundas.....	5,276
Dunnville.....	4,028
Eastview.....	7,966
Forest Hill.....	11,757
Fort Erie.....	6,595
Fort Frances.....	5,897
Fort William.....	30,585
Galt.....	15,346
Gananoque.....	4,044
Goderich.....	4,557
Guelph.....	23,273
Hamilton.....	166,337
Hanover.....	3,290
Hawkesbury.....	6,263
Hespeler.....	3,058
Ingersoll.....	5,782
Kapuskasing.....	3,431
Kenora.....	7,745
Kingston.....	30,126
Kitchener.....	35,657
Leamington.....	5,858
Leaside.....	6,183
Lindsay.....	8,403
Listowel.....	3,013
London.....	78,264
Long Branch.....	5,172
Midland.....	6,800
Mimico.....	8,070
Napanee.....	3,405
New Liskeard.....	3,019
Newmarket.....	4,026
New Toronto.....	9,504
Niagara Falls.....	20,589
North Bay.....	15,599
Oakville.....	4,115
Orillia.....	9,798

Population of Canada

Oshawa.....	26,813	Joliette.....	12,749
Ottawa.....	154,951	Jonquière.....	13,769
Owen Sound.....	14,002	Kenogami.....	6,579
Paris.....	4,637	Lachine.....	20,051
Parry Sound.....	5,765	Lachute.....	5,310
Pembroke.....	11,159	Lasalle.....	4,651
Penetanguishene.....	4,521	La Tuque.....	7,919
Perth.....	4,458	Lauzon.....	7,877
Peterborough.....	25,350	Laval des Rapides.....	3,242
Picton.....	3,901	Levis.....	11,991
Port Arthur.....	24,426	Longueuil.....	7,087
Port Colborne.....	6,993	Louiseville.....	3,542
Port Hope.....	5,055	Magog.....	9,034
Portsmouth.....	3,135	Matane.....	4,633
Prescott.....	3,223	Megantic.....	4,560
Preston.....	6,704	Mont Joli.....	3,533
Renfrew.....	5,511	Montmagny.....	4,585
Riverside.....	4,878	Montmorency.....	5,393
Saint Catharines.....	30,275	Montreal.....	903,007
Saint Marys.....	3,635	Montreal North.....	6,152
Saint Thomas.....	17,132	Montreal West.....	3,474
Sarnia.....	18,734	Mount Royal (Mont Royal).....	4,888
Sault Sainte Marie.....	25,794	Nicolet.....	3,751
Simcoe.....	6,037	Noranda.....	4,570
Smiths Falls.....	7,159	Outremont.....	30,751
Stratford.....	17,038	Plessisville.....	3,522
Strathroy.....	3,016	Pointe aux Trembles.....	4,314
Sturgeon Falls.....	4,576	Pointe Claire.....	4,536
Sudbury.....	32,203	Port Alfred.....	3,243
Swansea.....	6,988	Quebec (Québec).....	150,757
Thorold.....	5,305	Quebec West (Québec Ouest).....	3,619
Tillsonburg.....	4,002	Richmond.....	3,082
Timmins.....	28,790	Rimouski.....	7,009
Toronto.....	667,457	Rivière du Loup.....	8,718
Trenton.....	8,323	Roberval.....	3,220
Wallaceburg.....	4,986	Rouyn.....	8,808
Waterloo.....	9,025	Sainte Agathe des Monts.....	3,308
Welland.....	12,500	Sainte Anne de Bellevue.....	3,006
Weston.....	5,740	Sainte Thérèse.....	4,659
Whitby.....	5,904	Saint Hyacinthe.....	17,798
Windsor.....	105,311	Saint Johns (St-Jean).....	13,648
Woodstock.....	12,461	Saint Jérôme.....	11,329
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
Charlottetown.....	14,821	Saint Joseph d'Alma.....	6,449
Summerside.....	5,034	Saint Joseph de Grantham.....	5,556
QUEBEC			
Arvida.....	4,581	Saint Lambert.....	6,417
Asbestos.....	5,711	Saint Laurent.....	6,242
Aylmer.....	3,115	Saint Pierre.....	4,061
Bagotville.....	3,248	Shawinigan Falls.....	20,325
Baie St. Paul.....	3,500	Sherbrooke.....	35,965
Beauharnois.....	3,550	Sorel.....	12,257
Beauport.....	3,725	Thetford Mines.....	12,716
Brownsburg.....	3,105	Three Rivers (Trois Rivières).....	42,007
Buckingham.....	4,516	Val d'Or.....	4,385
Cap de la Madeleine.....	11,961	Valleyfield.....	17,052
Chicoutimi.....	16,040	Verdun.....	67,349
Coaticook.....	4,414	Victoriaville.....	8,516
Cowansville.....	3,486	Waterloo.....	3,173
Donnacoona.....	3,064	Westmount.....	26,047
Drummondville.....	10,555	Windsor.....	3,368
East Angus.....	3,501	SASKATCHEWAN	
Farnham.....	4,055	Melville.....	4,011
Giffard.....	4,909	Moose Jaw.....	20,753
Granby.....	14,197	North Battleford.....	4,745
Grand Mère.....	8,608	Prince Albert.....	12,508
Hull.....	32,947	Regina.....	58,245
Iberville.....	3,454	Saskatoon.....	43,027
		Swift Current.....	5,594
		Weyburn.....	6,179
		Yorkton.....	5,577

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

INCLUDING PROVERBS, COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS, AND THE MOTTOES OF THE STATES AND LEADING NATIONS

NOTE. — The abbreviations used here are: F. French; G. German; Gr. Greek; It. Italian; L. Latin; LL. Late Latin; ML. Middle Latin; OF. Old French; Sp. Spanish.

A

- à bas** (à bǎ'). [F.] Down with; — used in disapproval.
- A'ber-glan'be** (ä'bēr-glou'bē). [G.] Superstition.
- ab'e-unt stu'di-a in mo'res** (äb'ē-ünt stū'dī-ä in mō'rēz). [L.] Practices zealously pursued become habits.
- ab ex'tra** (äb ēks'trá). [L.] From without.
- ab in'con-ve-ni-en'ti** (äb in'kōn-vē'nī-ēn'tī). [ML.] Law. Lit., from inconvenience; — referring to a rule that an argument from inconvenience or hardship has great weight.
- ab in'cu-na'bu-lis** (äb in'kū-näb'ū-līs). [L.] From the cradle; from childhood.
- ab in'i'ti-o** (äb ī-nīsh'ī-ō). [L.] From the beginning; originally.
- ab in'tra** (äb in'trá). [L.] From within.
- à bon chat, bon rat** (à bōn' shā' bōn' rá'). [F.] Lit., to a good cat, a good rat; well-matched; tit for tat.
- à bon mar'ché'** (à bōn' mār'shā'). [F.] At a bargain; cheap.
- ab o-ri'gi-ne** (äb ō-rī'jī-nē). [L.] From the origin or beginning.
- à bouche ou'verte'** (à bōsh' ōv'vārt'). [F.] With open mouth; hence, eagerly, uncritically.
- ab o'vo us'que ad ma'la** (äb ō'vō ūs'kwē äd mā'lā). [L.] From the egg to the apples (said of a dinner); from beginning to end.
- à bras ou'verts'** (à brā'-zōō'vār'). [F.] With open arms; cordially.
- ab'sit in-vi'di-a** (äb'sīt īn-vīd'ī-ä). [L.] Let there be no envy or ill will.
- ab'sit o'men** (ō'mēn). [L.] May there be no (ill) omen (as in a word just used).
- ab u'no di'sce om'nes** (äb ū'nō dīs'ē ōm'nēz). [L.] From one learn all.
- ab ur'be con'di-ta** (äb ūr'bē kōn'dī-tā). [L.] From the founding of the city (Rome, founded ab. 753 B.C.); — used by the Romans in reckoning dates. Abbr. A.U.C.
- ab-u'sus non tol'lit u'sum** (äb-ū'sūs nōn tōl'īt ū'sūm). [L.] Abuse does not take away use, i.e., is not an argument against proper use.
- a ca'pi-te ad cal'cem** (ä kăp'ī-tē äd käl'sēm). [L.] From head to heel.
- ac-ces'sit** (äks'sēs'īt). [L.] He came near; hence, an honorable mention.
- à che-val'** (à shē-vāl'). [F.] On horse-back; astride.
- à compte** (à kōnt'). [F.] On account.
- à corps per'du'** (à kōr' pēr'dū'). [F.] Lit., with lost body; impetuously; desperately.
- à coup sûr** (à kōō' sūr'). [F.] With sure stroke; surely.
- à cou'vert'** (à kōō'vār'). [F.] In cover; under cover; sheltered.
- ad ar-bi'tri-um** (äd är-bīt'rī-ūm). [L.] At will; arbitrarily.
- ad a'stra per a'spe-ra** (äd äs'trá pūr äs'pēr-ä). [L.] To the stars by hard ways; — motto of Kansas.
- ad cap-tan'dum** (vul'gus) (äd kăp-tăn'dūm vūl'gūs). [L.] For the sake of pleasing (the crowd); — of an argument addressed primarily to sentiments, desires, or passions.
- ad e-un'dem** (gra'dum) (äd ē-ün'dēm grā'dūm). [L.] To the same (degree).
- à deux** (à dū'). [F.] Of, for, or between two; intimate(ly).
- ad ex-tre'mum** (äd ēks-trē'mūm). [L.] To the extreme; at last.
- ad ho'mi-nem** (äd hōm'ī-nēm). [L.] To the man; — said of an argument directed at a person's passion or prejudice rather than his intellect.
- ad in'fi-ni'tum** (äd īn'fī-nī'tūm). [L.] Without limit.
- ad in'te-rim** (äd īn'tēr-īm). [L.] In the meantime; meanwhile; temporary.
- ad ka-len'das Grae'cas** (äd kă-lēn'dās grē'kās). [L.] At the Greek calends; i.e., never — since the Greeks had no calends (that being a term used by the Romans for the first day of the month).
- ad li'bi-tum** (äd līb'ī-tūm). [L.] At pleasure; as, or as far as, one wishes.
- ad nau'se-am** (äd nō'sē-ām). [L.] To nausea; so as to disgust.
- ad pa'tres** (äd pā'trēz). [L.] (Gathered) to his fathers; dead.
- ad quem** (äd kwēm'). [L.] At or to which; — opposed to a *quo*.
- ad rem** (äd rēm'). [L.] To the thing or matter in hand.
- à droite** (à drwat'). [F.] To or on the right (hand).
- ad'sum** (äd'sūm). [L.] I am present; — used esp. in answer to a roll call.
- ad un'guem** (äd ūng'gwēm). [L.] To a finger nail; to a nicety; exactly.
- ad u-trum'que pa-ra'tus** (äd ū-trūm'kwē

- pà-rā'tūs**. [L.] Prepared for either (event).
- ad ver'būm** (ăd vŭr'bŭm). [L.] To a word; verbatim.
- ad vi'vūm** (ăd vī'vŭm). [L.] To the life; with lifelike resemblance or fidelity to the subject.
- ad'vo-ca'tus dī-a'bo-li** (ăd'vō-kā'tŭs dī-ăb'ō-lī). [L.] Devil's advocate, i.e., a critic who picks flaws to provoke argument or to bring out the whole truth.
- ae'ger** (ē'jēr). [L.] Sick; — used on a sick excuse at English universities; hence, a note certifying sickness.
- ae'gri som'ni-a** (ē'grī sŏm'nī-ă). [L.] A sick man's dreams.
- ae-gro'tat** (ē-grō'tăt). [L.] A certificate of illness; a degree granted a candidate prevented by illness from attending examinations.
- ae'quam ser-va're men'tem** (ē'kwăm sēr-vā'rē mēn'tēm). [L.] To preserve a calm mind.
- ae'quo a'ni-mo** (ē'kwō ăn'ī-mō). [L.] With even mind; calmly.
- ae're per-en'ni-us** (ē'rē pēr-ēn'ī-ŭs). [L.] More lasting than brass (or bronze).
- ae-ta'tis su'ae** (ē-tā'tis sū'ē). [L.] Of his (or her) age; in the (given) year of one's age.
- af'faire' d'a'mour'** (ă'fâr' dă'mōōr'). [F.] A love affair.
- af'faire' de cœur** (dē kŭr'). [F.] An affair of the heart; a love affair.
- af'faire' d'hon'neur'** (dŏ'nŭr'). [F.] An affair of honor; a duel.
- à fond** (ă fŏn'). [F.] To the bottom; thoroughly; wholly.
- a for'ti-o'ri** (ă fŏr'shī-ŏ'rī). [L.] With the greater force; all the more; — said of a conclusion.
- à gauche** (ă gōsh'). [F.] To or on the left (hand).
- a'gent' pro'vo'ca'teur'** (ă'zhăn' prŏ'vŏ'kā-tŭr'). [F.] One employed to associate with members of a group and, by pretended sympathy with their aims, lead them to commit openly illegal or harmful acts.
- a'ge quod a'gis** (ă'jē kwŏd ă'jīs). [L.] Do what you are doing; i.e., to the business at hand.
- à grands frais** (ă grăn' frē'). [F.] At great expense.
- à haute voix** (ă ōt' vŭă'). [F.] Out loud; aloud.
- à huis clos** (ă wē' klŏ'). [F.] With closed doors.
- aide-toi, le ciel t'ai'de-ra'** (ēd'twă', lē syēl tē'dră'). [F.] Help yourself, (and) heaven will help you.
- ai'né', masc., ai'née'** (ă'nă'), *fem.* [F.] Elder; senior.
- à l'a'ban'don'** (ă lă'băn'dŏn'). [F.] Carelessly; in disorder.
- à la belle étoile'** (ă lă bēl' ă'twāl'). [F.] Lit., under the beautiful star; in the open air at night.
- à la bonne heure** (ă lă bŏn' ūr'). [F.] At a good time; well and good; all right.
- à l'a'bri'** (ă lă'brē'). [F.] In shelter; in safety.
- à la dé'ro'bée'** (ă lă dă'rô'bă'). [F.] By stealth; privately.
- à la fran'çaise'** (ă lă frăn'săz'). [F.] After the French style.
- à la mode** (ă lă mŏd'). [F.] According to the fashion; in fashion.
- à l'an'glaise'** (ă lăn'glâz'). [F.] After the English style.
- a'le-re flam'mam** (ă'lē-rē flām'ăm). [L.] To feed the flame.
- à l'im'pro'viste'** (ă lăn'prŏ'vēst'). [F.] On a sudden; unawares.
- a'li-quan'do bo'nus dor'mi-tat Ho-me-rus** (ă'lī-kwŏn'dŏ bŏ'nŭs dŏr'mī-tăt hŏ-mē'rŭs). [L.] Even good Homer sometimes nods.
- a'lis vo'lat pro'pri-is** (ă'līs vŏ'lăt prŏ'prī-is). [L.] She flies with her own wings; — motto of Oregon.
- al'ter e'go** (ăl'tēr ē'gŏ). [L.] A second I (i.e., self); a bosom friend.
- al'ter i'dem** (ăl'tēr ī'dēm). [L.] A self-same other one; a second self.
- a max'i-mis ad mi'nī-ma** (ă māk'sī-mīs ăd mīn'ī-mă). [L.] From the greatest to the least.
- âme dam'née'** (ăm' dă'nă'). [F.] A damned soul; a willing tool or slave of another.
- âme de boue** (ăm' dē bŏŏ'). [F.] A soul of mud; vile-minded person.
- a'mende' ho'no'ra'ble** (ă'mănd' ŏ'nŏ'ră-bl'). [F.] Honorable apology or reparation.
- a men'sa et t(h)o'ro** (ă mēn'să ęt thŏ'rŏ; tŏ'rŏ). [L.] From table and bed; from bed and board.
- a-mi'cus cu'ri-ae** (ă-mī'kŭs kŭ'rī-ē). [L.] A friend of the court.
- a-mi'cus hu-ma'ni ge'ne-ris** (hŭ-mā'nī jēn'ē-rīs). [L.] A friend of the human race.
- a-mi'cus us'que ad a'ras** (ŭs'kwē ăd ă'rās). [L.] A friend as far as to the altars, i.e., except in what is contrary to one's religion.
- a'mi' de cour** (ă'mē' dē kŏŏr'). [F.] A friend of or in the court; a hollow friend.
- a'mor pa'tri-ae** (ă'mŏr pā'trī-ē; păt'rī-ē). [L.] Love of one's country.
- a'mour'-pro'pre** (ă'mōŏr'prŏ'pr'). [F.] Self-love; self-esteem.
- an'cienne' no'blesse'** (ăn'syēn' nŏ'blēs'). [F.] Old-time nobility; the French nobility before the Revolution of 1789.
- an'cien' ré'gime'** (ăn'syăn' ră'zhēm'). [F.] The former system; — orig. applied to the French political and social system before the Revolution of 1789.
- an'guis in her'ba** (ăng'gwīs īn hŭr'bă). [L.] A snake in the grass.
- a'ni-mal bi'pes im-plu'me** (ăn'ī-măl bī-pēs īm-plŏŏ'mē). [L.] A two-legged animal without feathers (that is, man).
- a'ni-mis o'pi-bus'que pa-ra'ti** (ăn'ī-mīs ŏp'ī-bŭs'kwē pā-ră'tī). [L.] Prepared in minds and resources; — one of the mottoes of South Carolina.
- an'no ae-ta'tis su'ae** (ăn'ŏ ē-tā'tis sū'ē). [L.] In the year of his (or her) age.
- an'no Do'mi-ni** (dŏm'ī-nī). [L.] In the [specified] year of [our] Lord. Abbr. A.D. — used with dates.

- an'no mun'di** (mũn'di). [L.] In the year of the world; — used in reckoning dates from the supposed period of the creation, esp. as fixed by James Ussher (Irish theologian, d. 1656) at 4004 B.C. Abbr. A.M.
- an'no ur'bis con'di-tae** (ũr'bĩs kũn'dĩ-tẽ). [L.] In the year of the founded city (Rome, founded about 753 B.C.). Abbr. A.U.C.
- an'nu-it coep'tis** (ãn'ũ-it sẽp'tĩs). [L.] He (God) has smiled on our undertakings; — a motto on the reverse of the great seal of the United States.
- an'nus mi-ra'bi-lis** (ãn'ũs mĩ-rãb'ĩ-lĩs). [L.] Wonderful year.
- an'te bel'lum** (ãn'tẽ bẽl'ũm). [L.] Before the war; esp., in U. S., before the Civil War.
- an'te me-ri'di-em** (mẽ-rĩd'ĩ-ẽm). [L.] Before noon. Abbr. A.M. — used in expressing time of day.
- à ou'trance'** (ã õũ'trãns'). [F.] To the utmost.
- a'pa-ge Sa'ta-nas!** (ãp'ã-jẽ sãt'ã-nãs). [L.] Get thee hence, Satan!
- à pas de géant'** (ã pũ' dẽ zhã'ãn'). [F.] With a giant's stride.
- à peu près** (ã pũ' prẽ). [F.] Nearly; about.
- à pied** (ã pyã). [F.] On foot.
- a pos-te-ri-o-ri** (ã pũs-tẽr'ĩ-õ-rĩ). [L.] Lit., from the latter; — said of reasoning from observed facts. Opposed to *a priori*.
- ap'pa-ra'tus cri'ti-cus** (ãp'ã-rã'tũs krĩt'ĩ-kũs; -rãt'ũs). [L.] Reference books, texts, etc., for use in literary work; also, supplementary data, esp. variant readings, provided as a basis for critical study of a text.
- a'près' moi le dé'luge'** (ã'prẽ mwã' lẽ dã-lũzh'). [F.] After me the deluge; — attributed to Louis XV.
- a pri-o-ri** (ã' prĩ-õ-rĩ; prĩ-; ã' prĩ-õ-rẽ). [L.] Lit., from the former; — said of reasoning from assumed principles. Opposed to *a posteriori*.
- à propos' de bottes** (ã prũpũ' dẽ bũt'). [F.] Apropos of boots; — a phrase used to change the subject.
- à propos' de rien** (dẽ ryãn'). [F.] Apropos of nothing; irrelevant.
- aq'ua et ig'nĩ in'ter-dic'tus** (ãk'wã ẽt ĩg'nĩ in'tẽr-dĩk'tũs; ã'kwã). [L.] Forbidden (to be furnished with) water and fire; banished.
- a quo** (ã kwũ). [L.] From which; — opposed to *ad quem*.
- ar'bi-ter e'le-gan'ti-ae** (ãr'bĩ-tẽr ẽl'ẽ-gãn-shĩ-ẽ) or **e'le-gan'ti-a-rum** (-ã'rũm). [L.] Judge of elegance; authority in matters of taste.
- Ar'ca-des am'bo** (ãr'kã-dẽz ãm'bũ). [L.] Lit., both Arcadians; hence, two persons of like tastes or characteristics; ironically, two simpletons; two rascals.
- ar'gu-men'tum** (ãr'gũ-mẽn'tũm). [L.] Argument; — preceding many prepositional phrases, as *ad hominem* (see above).
- a ri've-der-ci** (ã rẽvã-dãr'chẽ). [It.] Till we meet again; — a form of farewell.
- ar-rec'tis au'ri-bus** (ã-rẽk'tĩs õr'ĩ-bũs). [L.] With ears pricked up.
- ar'rière'-pen'sée'** (ã'ryãr'pãn'sã'). [F.] An undisclosed intention or meaning; a mental reservation.
- ars est ce-la're ar'tem** (ãrz ẽst sẽ-lã'rẽ ãr-tẽm). [L.] It is (true) art to conceal art.
- ars lon'ga, vi'ta bre'vis** (lũng'gã vĩ'tã brẽ'vis). [L.] Art is long, life is short.
- ars po-e'ti-ca** (pũ-ẽt'ĩ-kã). [L.] Art of poetry.
- as-sai'** (ãs-sã'ẽ). [It.] Very; enough.
- à tort et à tra'vers'** (ã tũr'-tã ã trã'vãr'). [F.] At random; distractedly.
- au'bade'** (ũ'bãd'). [F.] Piece of music to be played or sung at dawn; hence, a morning serenade or concert.
- au'berge'** (ũ'bẽrz'h'). [F.] An inn.
- au'ber-giste'** (ũ'bẽr'zhẽst'). [F.] An inn-keeper.
- au bout de son la'tin'** (ũ' bũũ' dẽ sũn lã'tãn'). [F.] At the end of one's Latin; at one's wit's end.
- au con'traire'** (ũ' kũn'trãr'). [F.] On the contrary.
- au cou'rant'** (ũ' kũũ'rãn'). [F.] Lit., in or with the current; well informed; up to date.
- au-den'tes for-tu'na ju'vat** (ũ-dẽn'tẽz fũr-tũ'nã jũũ'vãt). [L.] Fortune favors the bold, or brave.
- au fait** (ũ' fẽ'). [F.] Expert; familiar with the facts (of).
- au fond** (ũ' fũn'). [F.] At bottom; fundamentally.
- auf Wie'der-se'hen** (ouf' vẽ'dẽr-zã'ẽn; -zãn). [G.] Till we meet again; — a form of farewell.
- au grand sé'rieux'** (ũ' grãn' sã'ryũ'). [F.] In all seriousness.
- au pied de la let'tre** (ũ' pyã' dẽ lã lẽt'r'). [F.] To the foot of the letter; literally.
- au're-a me'di-o-cri-tas** (ũ'rẽ-ã mẽ'dĩ-õk'rĩ-tãs; mẽd'ĩ-). [L.] The golden mean.
- au reste** (ũ' rẽst'). [F.] For the rest; besides.
- au re-voir'** (ũ' rẽ-vwãr'). [F.] Till we meet again; — a form of farewell.
- au-spi-ci-um me'li-o-ris æ'vi** (ũ-spĩsh'ũm mẽ'lĩ-õ'rĩs ẽ'vĩ). [L.] An omen of a better age.
- aus'si'tôt' dit, aus'si'tôt' fait** (ũ'sẽ'tũ' dẽ, õ'sẽ'tũ' fẽ'). [F.] No sooner said than done.
- aut Cae'sar aut ni'hil (nul'lus)** (õt sẽ'zẽr õt nĩ'hĩl, nũl'ũs). [L.] Either a Caesar or nothing (nobody).
- au'tres temps, au'tres mœurs** (ũ'trẽ tãn', õ'trẽ mũrs'). [F.] Other times, other customs.
- aut vin'ca-re aut mo'ri** (õt vĩn'sẽ-rẽ õt mũr'ĩ). [L.] Either to conquer or to die.
- aux armes!** (ũ-zãrm'). [F.] To arms!
- a vin'cu-lo ma'tri-mo-ni-i** (ã vĩng'kũ-lũ mãt'rĩ-mũn'ĩ-ĩ). [L.] From the bond of marriage.
- à vion'** (ã'vyũn'). [F.] Airplane.
- à vo'tre san'té'** (ã vũtrẽ sãn'tã'). [F.] To your health.

B

bai'gnoire' (bẽ'nywãr'). [F.] A theater box of the lowest tier.

- bal'lon' d'es'sai'** (bà'lôn' dĕ'sĕ'). [F.] A trial balloon.
- bas bleu** (bă' blô'). [F.] A "bluestocking," that is, a literary woman.
- ba'var'dage'** (bă'văr'dăzh'). [F.] Prattle; twaddle.
- beau monde** (bō' mōnd'). [F.] The world of fashion; high society.
- beaux yeux** (bō'-zyû'). [F.] Beautiful eyes; beauty of face.
- ben tro-va'to** (bĕn' trô-vă'tô). [It.] Well conceived or invented.
- bête noire** (bât' nwâr'; F. bâ't' nwâr'). [F.] Lit., black beast; a person or object that one fears or dislikes.
- bien en'ten'du'** (byân'-nân'tân'dü'). [F.] Well understood; of course.
- bien'sé'ance'** (byân'sā'āns'). [F.] That which is fitting or proper.
- bien've-nue'** (byānv'nü'). [F.] Welcome.
- bis dat qui ci'to dat** (bĭs dāt kwī sĭ'tō dāt). [L.] He gives twice who gives promptly.
- bo'na fi'des** (bō'nā fĭ'dĕz). [L.] Good faith; honesty; freedom from fraud or deception.
- bon gré, mal gré** (bôn' grā', māl' grā'). [F.] Whether with good or bad grace; willy-nilly.
- bo'nis a'vi-bus** (bō'nĭs āv'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] Under good auspices.
- bon jour** (bôn' zhōr'). [F.] Good day; good morning.
- bonne bouche** (bôn' bōosh'). [F.] A pleasant taste; a titbit.
- bonne foi** (bôn' fwā'). [F.] Good faith.
- bon soir** (bôn' swār'). [F.] Good evening.
- bon voyage'** (bôn' vwa'yāzh'). [F.] A good journey or trip.
- bor'de-reau'** (bôr'dĕ-rō'). [F.] A note or memorandum, esp. one containing an enumeration of documents.
- bouffant'** (bōō'fān'), **bouffante'** (-fānt'). [F.] Puffed out; full; bulging, as a skirt.
- boule-ver-se-ment'** (bōōl'vĕr'sĕ-mān'). [F.] Complete overthrow; convulsion; disorder.
- bouts'-ri'més'** (bōō'rĕ'mā'). [F.] Rhymed ends; rhyming words and syllables to which verses are to be written.
- bru'tum ful'men** (brōō'tŭm fŭl'mĕn). [L.] An insensible thunderbolt; a futile threat or display of force.
- Bun'des-rat(h)'** (bōōn'dĕs-rāt'). [G.] Formerly, the upper house of the legislature in Germany and Austria.

C

- ca'dit quae'sti-o** (kā'dĭt kwĕs'chĭ-ō). [L.] The question falls; the argument or case collapses.
- ca'put mor'tu-um** (kā'pŭt mōr'tŭ-ŭm). [L.] Death's-head; skull; worthless residue.
- car'pe di'em** (kār'pĕ dĭ'ĕm). [L.] Enjoy the day; take the present opportunity.
- ca'sus bel'li** (kā'sŭs bĕl'ĭ). [L.] A cause or occasion of war.
- ca'ta'logue' ral'son'né'** (kā'tā'lōg' rĕ'zō-nā'). [F.] A classified catalogue.
- cau'sa si'ne qua non** (kō'sā sĭ'nĕ kwā nōn).

- [L.] An indispensable cause or condition.
- cause cé'lè'bre** (kōz' sĕ'lĕ'br'). [F.] A legal case that excites great interest.
- ca've-at emp'tor** (kā'vē-āt ĕmp'tōr). [L.] Let the purchaser beware (a warning that the purchase is made at the purchaser's own risk).
- ca've ca'nem** (kā'vē kā'nĕm). [L.] Beware the dog.
- ce'dant ar'ma to'gae** (sĕ'dānt ār'mā tō'-jĕ). [L.] Let arms yield to the toga; i.e., military to civil power; — motto of Wyoming.
- c'est-à-dire** (sĕ'-tā-dĕr'). [F.] That is to say; namely.
- c'est au'tre chose** (sĕ'-tō'trĕ shōz'). [F.] That is different.
- c'est plus qu'un crime, c'est une faute** (sĕ' plŭ' kŭn krĕm', sĕ'-tŭn' fōt'). [F.] It is worse than a crime, it is a blunder.
- c'est se-lon'** (sĕ' slōn'). [F.] That depends.
- ce'te-ra de'sunt** (sĕ't'ĕ-rā dĕ'sŭnt). [L.] The remaining (parts) are lacking.
- ce'te-ris pa'ri-bus** (sĕ't'ĕ-rĭs pār'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] Other things being equal.
- cha'cun' à son goût** (shā'kŭn'-nā' sōn' gōt'). [F.] Everyone to his taste.
- châ'teau' en Es'pagne'** (shā'tō' ān-nĕs-pān'y'). [F.] A castle in Spain (that is, a visionary project or a daydream — Spain being the region of romance).
- chef de cui'sine'** (shĕf' dĕ kwĕ'zĕn'). [F.] Head cook; chef.
- cher'chez' la femme** (shĕr'shā' là fām'). [F.] Look for the woman.
- che'val' de ba'taille'** (shĕ-vāl' dĕ bā'tā'y'). [F.] A war horse; favorite argument, idea, way, etc.
- chose ju'gée'** (shōz' zhŭ'zhā'). [F.] A matter that has been settled.
- Chri'sto et ec-cle'si-ae** (krĭs'tō ĕt ĕ-klē-zĭ-ē). [L.] For Christ and the church.
- chro'nique' scan'da'leuse'** (krō'nĕk' skān-dā'lŭz'). [F.] A history, etc., that stresses scandalous details.
- cir'ca** (sŭr'kā). [L.] About.
- co'gi-to er'go sum** (kōj'ĭ-tō ūr'gō sŭm). [L.] I think, therefore I exist.
- comme il faut** (kō'-mĕl fō'). [F.] As it should be; proper; in good form.
- com'pa'gnon' de voy'age'** (kōn'pā'nyōn' dĕ vwa'yāzh'). [F.] Traveling companion.
- compte ren'du'** (kōnt' rān'dü'). [F.] A report, as of proceedings in an investigation.
- con a-mo're** (kōn ā-mō'rā). [It.] With love; with devotion or zest; (as a direction in music) tenderly.
- con bri'o** (brĕ'ō). [It.] With spirit.
- con do-lo're** (kōn dō-lō'rā). [It.] With grief.
- con'tra bo'nos mo'res** (kōn'trā bō'nōs mō'rĕz). [L.] Against good morals.
- co'ram po'pu-lo** (kō'rām pōp'ŭ-lō). [L.] Publicly; in public.
- cor'pus de-lic'ti** (kōr'pŭs dĕ-lĭk'tĭ). [L.] Lit., the body of the crime; that is, the substantial fact(s) necessary to the commission of a crime.
- cou'leur' de rose** (kōō'lŭr' dĕ rōz'). [F.] Color of rose; rose-colored; roseate.

coup de grâce (kōō' dē grās'). [F.] A merciful blow; the death blow with which an executioner ended the sufferings of a condemned person, or a knight killed a mortally wounded adversary; hence, a decisive, finishing stroke.

coup de main (mān'). [F.] A sudden, unexpected movement or attack.

coup de maître (mā'tr'). [F.] A master stroke.

coup de soleil (sō'lā'y'). [F.] Sunstroke.

coup d'es'sai (dē'sē'). [F.] An experiment; trial.

coup d'état (dā'tā'). [F.] Lit., a stroke of state; a sudden movement, usually involving force, whereby a government is overthrown.

coup de théâtre (dē tā'ā'tr'). [F.] A sudden and sensational turn in a play; any theatrical act.

coup d'œil (dū'y'). [F.] A brief survey, as at one glance.

coûte que coûte (kōōt' kē kōōt'). [F.] Cost what it may.

cre'scit e-un'do (krēs'it ē-ūn'dō). [L.] It grows as it goes; — motto of New Mexico.

crux cri'ti-co-rum (krüks krīt'ī-kō'rūm). [L.] The crux of critics.

cui bo'no (kī bō'nō; kwī). [L.] Who benefits by it?

cum gra'no sa'lis (kūm grā'nō sā'līs). [L.] With a grain of salt.

cum pri'vi-le'gi-o (prīv'ī-lē'jī-ō). [L.] With privilege; — denoting an authorized edition.

cu'ri-o'sa fe-li'ci-tas (kū'rī-ō'sā fē-līs'ī-tās). [L.] Painstaking felicity.

cur-ren'te ca'la-mo (kū-rēn'tē kāl'ā-mō). [L.] With a running pen; offhand.

cus'tos mo'rum (kūs'tōs mō'rūm). [L.] Guardian of manners or morals; censor.

D

d'ac'cord (dā'kōr'). [F.] In accord; in tune; agreed.

dame d'hon'neur (dām' dō'nūr'). [F.] Lady in waiting.

dam'nant quod non in-tel'li-gunt (dām'nānt kwōd nōn in-tēl'ī-gūnt). [L.] They condemn what they do not understand.

de bonne grâce (dē bōn' grās'). [F.] With good grace; willingly.

de-cep'ti-o vi'sus (dē-sēp'shī-ō vī'sūs). [L.] Optical illusion.

de di'e in di'em (dē dī'ē in dī'ēm). [L.] From day to day.

de fi'de (dē fī'dē). [L.] Of the faith; — designating, R.C.Ch., a revealed truth taught by the Church.

de gus'ti-bus non est dis'pu-tan'dum (dē gūs'tī-būs nōn ēst dīs'pū-tān'dūm). [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.

de in'te-gro (in'tē-grō). [L.] Anew; afresh.

de-len'da est Car-tha'go (dē-lēn'dā ēst kār-thā'gō). [L.] Carthage must be destroyed.

de-li-ne-a-vit (dē-līn'ē-ā-vīt). [L.] He, or she, drew (it).

de mal en pis (dē māl' ān' pē'). [F.] From bad to worse.

dé'mo'dé' (dā'mō'dā'). [F.] Out of date.

de mor'tu-is nil ni'si bo'nūm (dē mōr'tū-īs nīl nī'sī bō'nūm). [L.] Of the dead (say) nothing but good.

de no'vo (nō'vō). [L.] Anew; afresh.

De'o fa-ven'te (dē'ō fā-vēn'tē). [L.] With God's favor.

De'o gra'ti-as (grā'shī-ās) (acc.). [L.] Thanks to God.

De'o vo-len'te (vō-lēn'tē). [L.] God willing; by God's will.

de pro-fun'dis (dē prō-fūn'dīs). [L.] Out of the depths.

de pro'pri-o mo'tu (prō'prī-ō mō'tū). [L.] Of one's, or its, own motion; spontaneously.

de ri'gueur (dē rē'gūr'). [F.] According to strict etiquette; obligatory for good form.

der'nier cri (dēr'nyā' krē'). [F.] Lit., latest cry; the latest, or most authoritative, word or statement; also, the newest fashion.

der'nier res-sort (rē-sōr'). [F.] Last resort or expedient.

de-si-pe-re in lo'co (dē-sīp'ē-rē in lō'kō). [L.] To indulge in trifling at the proper time.

dé'tente (dā'tānt'). [F.] A relaxing, as of strained relations between nations.

dé'te-nu' (dāt'nū'), **dé'te-nue'** (-nū'). [F.] A detained person; prisoner.

de trop (dē trō'). [F.] Too much or too many; superfluous; — said esp. of a person who is in the way.

de'us ex mach'i-na (dē'ūs ēks māk'ī-nā). [L.] Lit., a god from a machine — in allusion to the practice in classical tragedies of bringing on a god by means of stage machinery, to solve difficulties; hence, any person or thing artificially introduced, as in a story, to solve abruptly a difficulty.

De'us Mi'se-re-a'tur (dē'ūs mīz'ē-rē-ā'tēr). [L.] (May) God be merciful; — used as title for 67th psalm.

De'us vult (vūlt). [L.] God wills (it); — rallying cry of the First Crusade.

dī'es fau'stus (dī'ēz fōs'tūs). [L.] A lucky day.

dī'es in-fau'stus (in-fōs'tūs). [L.] An unlucky day.

dī'es i'rae (ī'rē). [L.] Day of wrath; — first words and, hence [caps.], title of a famous Latin hymn on the Day of Judgment, dating probably from about 1250.

Dieu a'vec nous (dyū' ā'vēk' nōō'). [F.] God with us.

Dieu dé'fend' le droit (dā'fān' lē drwā'). [F.] God defends the right.

Dieu et mon droit (ā mōn' drwā'). [F.] God and my right; — motto in British royal arms.

Dieu vous garde (vōō' gārd'). [F.] God keep you; — formerly a salutation.

Dios y fe'de-ra-clón' (dyōs ē fā'thā-rā-syōn'). [Sp.] God and federation; — motto of Venezuela.

dī, or dī'ī, pe-na'tes (dī, or dī'ī, pē-nā'tēz). [L.] The penates, or household gods of the ancient Romans.

di'ri-go (dī'rī-gō). [L.] I direct; — motto of Maine.
dis a'li-ter vi'sum (dīs ālī-tēr vī'sūm). [L.] The gods decreed otherwise.
di'seur' (dē'zūr'), *fem.* **di'seuse'** (dē'zūz'). [F.] A professional reciter.
dis-jec'ta mem'bra (dīs-jēk'tā mēm'brā). [L.] Scattered parts; disjointed quotations.
di'tat De'us (dī'tāt dē'ūs). [L.] God enriches; — motto of Arizona.
di'vi-de et im'pe-ra (dīvī-dē ēt im'pē-rā). [L.] Divide and rule.
do-cen'do dis'ci-mus (dō-sēn'dō dīs'ci-mūs). [L.] We learn by teaching.
dol'ce far nien'te (dōl'chā fār nyēn'tā). [It.] (It is) sweet to do nothing; hence, delightful idleness.
do'mi-ne, di'ri-ge nos (dōmī-nē, dīrī-jē nōs). [L.] Lord, direct us; — motto of the City of London.
Do'mi-nus vo-bis'cum (dōmī-nūs vō-bīs'-kūm). [L.] The Lord (be) with you.
do'rer' la pi'lule' (dō'rā' lā pē'lūl'). [F.] To gild the pill.
douane (dwān). [F.] Customhouse.
droit des gens (drwā' dā zhān'). [F.] The law of nations; international law.
du fort au fai'ble (dū fōr'-tō' fē'bl'). [F.] From the strong to the weak; on an average.
du haut en bas (dū ō'-tān' bā'). [F.] From above downward; scornfully; condescendingly.
dul'ce et de-co'rum est pro pa'tri-a mo'ri (dūl'sē ēt dē-kō'rūm ēst prō pā'trī-ā mō'rī; pāt'rī-ā). [L.] It is sweet and seemly to die for one's country.
dum spi'ro, spe'ro (dūm spī'rō, spē'rō). [L.] While I breathe, I hope; — one of the mottoes of South Carolina.
dum vi'vi-mus, vi'va'mus (vīvī-mūs, vī-vā'mūs). [L.] While we live, let us live.
du-ran'te vi'ta (dū-rān'tē vī'tā). [L.] During life.

E

ec'ce ho'mo (ēk'sē hō'mō). [L.] Behold the man; — Latin version of words used by Pilate in presenting to the Jews Christ wearing a crown of thorns (*John xix. 5*), often used as title of paintings, etc.
ec'ce sig'num (ēk'sē sīg'nūm). [L.] Behold the sign; look at the proof.
e con-tra'ri-o (ē kōn-trā'rī-ō). [L.] On the contrary.
e-di'ti-o prin'ceps (ē-dīsh'ī-ō prīn'sēps). [L.] First edition.
é'ga-li-té' (ā'gā'lē'tā'). [F.] Equality.
Ein' fes'te Burg ist un'ser Gott (īn fēs'tē bōrk' īst ōn'zēr gōt'). [G.] A Mighty Fortress is our God; — hymn by Luther.
é'lan' (ā'lān'). [F.] Ardor; eagerness for action.
é'lan' vi'tal' (vē'tāl'). [F.] Vital force; life impulse.
em'bar'ras' de, or des, ri'chesses' (ān-bā'rā' dē (dā) rē'shēs'). [F.] An embarrassing surplus of riches.
em'bar'ras' du, or de, choix (dū (dē)

shwā'). [F.] Embarrassing variety of choice.
en a'mi' (ān-nā'mē'). [F.] As or like a friend.
en ar'rière' (ān-nā'ryār'). [F.] In or to the rear; in arrears.
en a'vant' (ān-nā'vān'). [F.] Forward; into the future.
en'ceinte' (ān'sānt'). [F.] Pregnant; with child.
en clair (ān klār'). [F.] In actual words, as opposed to code.
en des'ha'bil'lé' (dā'zā'bē'yā'). [F.] In dishabille.
en ef'fet' (ān-nē'fē'). [F.] In effect; really; in fact.
en fa'mille' (ān fā'mē'y'). [F.] In or with (one's) family; at home.
en'fant' gā'té' (ān'fān' gā'tā'). [F.] A spoiled child.
en'fants' per'dus' (ān'fān' pēr'dū'). [F.] Lit., lost children; soldiers sent to a dangerous post.
en'fant' trou'vé' (ān'fān' trōō'vā'). [F.] A foundling.
en fête (ān fāt'). [F.] In festal dress.
en'fin' (ān'fān'). [F.] In fine; briefly; in a word.
en gar'çon' (ān gār'sōn'). [F.] As or like a bachelor.
en masse (mās'). [F.] In mass; in a body.
en pan'tou'fles (pān'tōō'fl'). [F.] In slippers; hence, at ease; carelessly; informally.
en pas'sant' (pā'sān'). [F.] In passing; incidentally; said, specif., *Chess*, of the taking of an adverse pawn which has just made a first move of two squares, by a pawn already so advanced as to threaten the first of these squares. The pawn which takes en passant is advanced to the threatened square.
en plein air (plān'-nār'). [F.] In the open air.
en plein jour (plān' zhōōr'). [F.] In broad day.
en prise (prēz'). [F.] *Chess*. Exposed to capture.
en queue (kū'). [F.] In pursuit.
en rap'port' (rā'pōr'). [F.] In an intimate or harmonious relationship; having a close understanding or working together in mutual dependence.
en rè'gle (rā'gl'). [F.] According to rule; in order; in due form.
en re-tard' (ānr'tār'). [F.] Behind time; late.
en re-traite' (ān rē-trēt'). [F.] In retreat; in retirement.
en re-vanche' (ānr'vānsh'). [F.] In return or compensation.
en route (ān rōōt'; *F.* ān). [F.] On or along the way.
en'se pe'tit pla'ci-dam sub li'ber-ta'te qui'e'tem (ēn'sē pē'tīt plās'ī-dām sūb lib'ēr-tā'tē kwī-ē'tēm). [L.] With the sword she seeks calm repose under liberty; — motto of Massachusetts.
en suite (ān swēt'). [F.] In a succession, series, or set.
en'tente' cor'diale' (ān'tānt' kōr'dyāl'). [F.] Cordial understanding, esp. between

two governments.
en tout cas (än töö' kä'). [F.] Lit., in any case; — applied to a combination parasol and umbrella, or to a vanity case or bag.
en'tre nous (än'trē nōō'). [F.] Between us; in confidence.
e'o no'mi-ne (ē'ō nōm'ī-nē). [L.] By or under that name.
e plu'ri-bus u'num (ē plōōr'ī-būs ū'nūm). [L.] One out of many; — motto of the United States.
er-ra're hu-ma'num est (ē-rā'rē hū-mā-nūm ēst). [L.] To err is human.
es'clan'dre (ēs'klän'dr'). [F.] Scandalous conduct.
es'se quam vi-de'ri (ēs'sē kwām vī-dē'rī). [L.] To be rather than to seem; — motto of North Carolina.
est mo'dus in re'bus (ēst mō'dūs īn rē-būs). [L.] There is a proper measure, i.e., a golden mean, in (all) things.
es'to per-pe'tu-a (ēs'tō pēr-pē'tū-ā). [L.] May she endure forever; — motto of Idaho.
et hoc, or id, ge'nus om'ne (ēt hōk (īd) jē-nūs ōm'nē). [L.] And everything of the kind.
et sic de si-mi-li-bus (ēt sīk' dē sī-mī-lī-būs). [L.] And so of the like.
et tu, Bru'tel (ēt tū, brōō'tē). [L.] Thou also, Brutus! — exclamation attributed to Julius Caesar when he saw his friend Brutus among his assassins. Hence, an accusation of treachery from an intimate friend.
E'wig-Weib'li-che, das (dās ā'vīk-vīp'ī-kē). [G.] The eternal feminine.
ex ae'quo et bo'no (ēks ē'kwō ēt bō'nō). [L.] According to what is just and good.
ex a'ni-mo (än'ī-mō). [L.] From the heart; sincerely.
ex-cep'ti-o pro'bat re'gu-lam de re'bus non ex-cep'tis (ēk-sēp'shī-ō prō'bāt rēg'ū-lām dē rē-būs nōn ēk-sēp'tīs). [L.] An exception establishes the rule as to things not excepted.
ex-em'pli gra'ti-a (ēg-zēm'plī grā'shī-ā). [L.] For the sake of example.
ex'e-unt om'nes (ēk'sē-ūnt ōm'nēz). [L.] All go out or retire.
ex'i-tus ac'ta pro'bat (ēk'sī-tūs āk'tā prō-bāt). [L.] The event justifies the deed.
ex li'bris (ēks lī'brīs). [L.] From the books (of); — used as an inscription, with the owner's name, in a book or on a book-plate.
ex me'ro mo'tu (mē'rō mō'tū). [L.] Out of mere impulse; of his (its, etc.) own accord.
ex mo're (mō'rē). [L.] According to custom.
ex ne-ces'si-ta'te re'i (nē-sēs'sī-tā'tē rē'). [L.] From the necessity of the case.
ex ni'hilo ni'hil fit (nī'hī-lō nī'hīl fīt). [L.] From nothing, nothing comes.
ex pe'de Her'cu-lem (pē'dē hēr'kū-lēm). [L.] From the foot (we may judge of) Hercules; from a part we may judge of the whole.
ex-per'to cre'di-te (ēks-pūr'tō krēd'ī-tē). [L.] Believe one who knows by experience.
ex pro'pri-o mo'tu (ēks prō'prī-ō mō'tū). [L.] Of his own accord.

ex un'gue le-o'nem (üng'gwē lē-ō'nēm). [L.] From the claw (we may infer) the lion; the whole may be inferred from a part.
ex vi ter'mi-ni (vī tūr'mī-nī). [LL.] By force of the term.
ex vo'to (vō'tō). [L.] According to one's vow or prayer.

F

fa'ci-le prin'ceps (fās'ī-lē prīn'sēps). [L.] Easily chief or first.
fa'ci-lis de-scen'sus A-ver'no or A-ver'ni (fās'ī-līs dē-sēn'sūs ā-vūr'nō or ā-vūr'nī). [L.] Descent to Avernus is easy; the road to evil is easy.
faire sui'vre (fār' swē'vr'). [F.] Forward; please forward.
fait ac'com'pli' (fāt-tā'kōn'plē'). [F.] A thing accomplished and presumably irrevocable.
fa'ma sem'per vi'vat (fā'mā sēm'pēr vī-vāt). [L.] May (his) fame live forever.
fas est et ab hos'te do-ce'ri (fās ēst ēt āb hōs'tē dō-sē'rī). [L.] It is right to be taught even by an enemy.
Fa'ta vi'am in-ve'ni-ent (fāt'tā vī'ām īn-vē'nī-ēnt). [L.] The Fates will find a way.
fat'ti ma'schil, pa-ro'le fe'mi-ne (fāt'tē mās'kē, pā-rō'lā fā'mē-nā). [It.] Deeds masculine, words feminine; — motto of Maryland.
fe'cit (fē'sīt). [L.] He (she) made (it).
femme de cham'bre (fām' dē shān'br'). [F.] A lady's maid; a chambermaid.
fe'rae na-tu'rae (fē'rē nā-tū'rē). [L.] Of a wild nature.
fe-sti'na len'te (fēs-tī'nā lēn'tē). [L.] Make haste slowly.
fête cham'pê'tre (fāt' shān'pā'tr'). [F.] A rural festival; an open-air entertainment.
feu de joie (fū' dē zhwa'). [F.] A bonfire; a firing of guns in token of joy.
feux d'ar'ti'fice (fū' dār'tē'fēs'). [F.] Fireworks; display of wit.
fi'at jus-ti-ti-a, ru'at cae'lum (fī'āt jūs-tī'sh'ī-ā, rū'āt sē'lūm). [L.] Let justice be done, though the heavens fall.
fi'at lux (lūks). [L.] Let there be light.
Fi'de-l De-fen'sor (fī'dē-l dē-fēn'sōr). [L.] Defender of the Faith; — a title of the sovereigns of England.
fi'dus A-cha'tes (fī'dūs ā-kā'tēz). [L.] Faithful Achates (Achates being the faithful companion of Aeneas, in Vergil's *Aeneid*); hence, a trusty friend.
fil-le de cham'bre (fē'y' dē shān'br'). [F.] Lady's maid.
fil-le d'hon'neur (dō'nūr'). [F.] A maid of honor.
fi'nem re'spi-ce (fī'nēm rēs'pī-sē). [L.] Consider the end.
fi'nis co-ro'nat o'pus (fī'nīs kō-rō'nāt ō'pūs). [L.] The end crowns the work.
fla-gran'te de-lic'to (flā-grān'tē dē-līk'tō). [L.] Lit., while the crime is blazing; i.e., in the very act.
for'tes for-tu'na ju'vat (fōr'tēz fōr-tū'nā jōō'vāt). [L.] Fortune favors the brave.
for'ti-ter in re, sua'vi-ter in mo'do (fōr'tī-ter īn rē, sua'vī-ter īn mō'do).

tī-tēr In *rē'*, *swāv'ī-tēr* In *mō'dō*. [L.] Strongly in deed, gently in manner.
fron'ti nul'la fi'des (*frōn'tī nūl'ā fi'dēz*). [L.] No reliance can be placed on appearance.
fu'it ī'li-um (*fū'īt ī'li-ūm*). [L.] Troy has been (i.e., is no more).
func'tus of-fi-cio (*fūngk'tūs ō-fīsh'ī-ō*). [L.] Having performed his office; hence, out of office.
fu'ror lo-quen'di (*fū'rōr lō-kwēn'dī*). [L.] A rage for speaking.
fu'ror po-e'ti-cus (*pō-ēt'ī-kūs*). [L.] Poetic frenzy.
fu'ror scri-ben'di (*skrī-bēn'dī*). [L.] A rage for writing.

G

Gal'li-cē (*gāl'ī-sē*). [L.] Lit., in Gallic; in French; after the French manner.
gar'con' d'hon'neur (*gār'sōn' dō'nūr*). [F.] A bridegroom's attendant.
garde à che-val (*gār'-dash-vāl*). [F.] A mounted guard.
garde du corps (*gārd' dū kōr*). [F.] A bodyguard.
garde-feu (*gār'dē-fū*). [F.] A fire screen or fender.
gardez' la foi (*gār'dā' lā fwā*). [F.] Keep the faith.
gau'de-a'mus ig'ī-tur (*gō'dē-ā'mūs ī'ī-tēr; gō'dā-ā'mōs ī'ī-tōor*). [L.] Let us then be merry; — first words of a favorite Latin song of students.
ge'ni-us lo'ci (*gē'nī-ūs lō'sī*). [L.] The guardian spirit of a place.
gens d'é'glise (*zhān' dā'glēz*). [F.] Ecclesiastics; clergy.
gens de guerre (*zhānd' gār*). [F.] Military men; soldiery.
gens du monde (*zhān' dū mōnd*). [F.] People of the world; fashionable people.
Ge-sund'heit (*gē-zōont'hīt*). [G.] (To your) health; — a salutation when drinking.
gial'lo an-ti'co (*jāl'lō ān-tē'kō*). [It.] Lit., ancient yellow; valuable marble found among Italian ruins.
gno'thi se-au-ton' (*g'nō'thī sē-ou-tōn*). [Gr.] Know thyself.
grande pas'sion' (*grānd' pā'syōn*). [F.] Great passion; love.
Grand Mo'narque', le (*lē grān' mō'nārk*). [F.] Lit., the Great Monarch; — applied to Louis XIV of France (1638–1715).
grand monde (*grān' mōnd*). [F.] Great world; high society.
grand pas (*grān' pā*). [F.] Lit., great step; a stately or stylish gait.
guerre à ou'trance' (*gār' ā ōō'trāns*). [F.] War to the uttermost.

H

ha'pax le-go-me-non (*hā'pāks lē-gōm'ē-nōn*); *pl. HAPAX LEGOMENA* (-nā). [Gr.] Said or used but once; a rare word, form, etc.
haute é'cole' (*ōt' ā'kōl*). [F.] Lit., high school; practice of difficult horsemanship.

haut goût (*ō' gōō*). [F.] High flavor; a slight taint.
Herr (*hēr*). [G.] Mister.
hic et u-bi'que (*hīk' ēt ū-bī'kwē*). [L.] Here and everywhere.
hic ja'cet (*jā'sēt*). [L.] Here lies; — used in epitaphs; hence, an epitaph.
hinc il'lac la'cri-mae (*hīngk īl'ē lāk'rī-mē*). [L.] Hence these tears.
hoc a'ge (*hōk ā'jē*). [L.] Do this; apply yourself to what you are about.
hoc o'pus, hic la'bor est (*hōk ō'pūs, hīk lā'bōr ēst*). [L.] This is work, this is labor; this is the truly difficult thing.
homme d'affaires' (*ōm' dā'fār*). [F.] A man who transacts business for others.
homme d'es'prit' (*dēs'prē*). [F.] A wit.
ho'ni' soit qui mal y pense (*ō'nē swā' kē māl' ē pāns*). [F.] Shamed be he who thinks evil of it; — motto of the Order of the Garter.
hors de com'bat' (*ōr' dē kōn'bā*). [F.] Out of the combat; disabled from fighting.
ho'stis hu-ma'ni ge'ne-ris (*hōs'tīs hū-mā'nī jēn'ērīs*). [L.] An enemy of the human race.
hō'tel' de ville (*ō'tēl' dē vėl*). [F.] Town hall.
hō'tel' Dieu (*dyō*). [F.] A hospital.
hu-ma-num est er-ra're (*hū-mā'nūm ēst ē-rā'rē*). [L.] To err is human.

I

ich dien (*īk dēn*). [G.] I serve; — motto of the Prince of Wales.
i'ci' on parle fran'çais' (*ē'sē' ōn' pārlē frān'sē*). [F.] French is spoken here.
i'dée' fixe (*ē'dā' fēks*). [F.] A fixed idea; an idea which dominates the whole mental life.
id est (*īd ēst*). [L.] That is. Abbr. i.e.
ig'no-ran'ti-a ju'ris, or le'gis, ne'mi-nem ex-cu'sat (*īg'nō-rān'shī-ā jōō'rīs [lē'jīs] nēm'ī-nēm ēks-kū'sāt*). [L.] Ignorance of the law, or a law, excuses no one.
ig'no-ra'ti-o e-len'chi (*īg'nō-rā'shī-ō ē-lēng'kī*). [L.] Fallacy of supposing a point proved or disproved by an argument which proves or disproves something not at issue.
ig-no'tum per-ig-no'ti-us (*īg-nō'tūm pūr īg-nō'shī-ūs*). [L.] (Explaining) the unknown through the more unknown.
im-pe'ri-um in im-pe'ri-o (*īm-pēr'ī-ūm īn īm-pēr'ī-ō*). [L.] A sovereignty within a sovereignty.
in ae-ter'num (*īn ē-tūr'nūm*). [L.] Forever.
in ar-ti'cu-lo mor'tis (*ār-tīk'ū-lō mōr'tīs*). [L.] At the point of death.
in'ci-pit (*īn'sī-pīt*). [L.] (Here) begins; — used by medieval scribes at the beginning of a manuscript.
in du'bi-o (*īn dū'bī-ō*). [L.] In doubt; undetermined.
in for'ma pau'pe-ris (*fōr'mā pō'pē-rīs*). [L.] In the form of a pauper; as a poor man.
in fu-tu-ro (*fū-tūr-ō*). [L.] In, or for, the future.

in hoc sig'no vin'ces (hōk sig'nō vīn'sēz). [L.] In, or by, this sign [the Cross] thou shalt conquer; — motto said to have been adopted by Constantine the Great upon seeing in the sky a vision of a luminous cross bearing these words, just before his decisive battle with Maxentius, A.D. 312.

in li'mi-ne (līm'ī-nē). [L.] On the threshold; at the beginning.

in lo'co (lō'kō). [L.] In the [proper or natural] place.

in lo'co pa-ren'tis (pā-rēn'tīs). [L.] In the place of a parent.

in nu'bi-bus (nū'bī-būs). [L.] In the clouds.

in om'ni-a pa-ra'tus (ōm'nī-ā pā-rā'tūs). [L.] Ready for all things.

in'o-pem me co'pi-a fe'cit (īn'ō-pēm mē kō'pī-ā fē'sīt). [L.] Abundance made me poor.

in par'ti-bus in'fi-de'li-um (īn pārt'ī-būs īn'fī-dē'li-ūm). [L.] In the region of infidels; — in reference to a bishop with the title of, but without jurisdiction in, a defunct see, usually in countries under Moslem control.

in per-pe'tu-um (pēr-pēt'ū-ūm). [L.] Forever.

in per-so'nam (pēr-sō'nām). [L.] *Law.* a Against a particular person. b Against the person, as distinguished from things.

in prae-sen'ti (prē-zēn'tī). [L.] At the present (time).

in pro'pri-a per-so'na (prō'prī-ā pēr-sō'nā). [L.] In one's own person or character.

in rem (rēm). [L.] *Law.* Lit., in or against a (or the) thing.

in sae'cu-la sae'cu-lo-rum (sēk'ū-lā sēk'ū-lō-rūm). [L.] For ages of ages; forever and ever.

in sta'tu quo (stā'tū kwō). [L.] In the state in which (it is or was); in the former (or same) state.

in sta'tu quo an'te bel'lum (ān'tē bēl'ūm). [L.] In the same state as before the war.

in'ter a'li-a (ā'lī-ā). [L.] Among other things.

in'ter a'li-os (ā'lī-ōs). [L.] Among other persons.

in'ter nos (nōs). [L.] Between ourselves.

in ter-ro'rem (īn tē-rō'rēm). [L.] As a warning.

in'ter vi'vos (īn'tēr vī'vōs). [L.] Between living persons; — of a gift from one living person to another.

in to'ti-dem ver'bis (īn tōt'ī-dēm vūr'bīs). [L.] In so many words.

in'tra mu'ros (īn'trā mūrōs). [L.] Within the walls, esp. city walls or college precincts.

in u-trum'que pa-ra'tus (īn ū-trūm'kwē pā-rā'tūs). [L.] Prepared for either (event).

in-ve'nit (īn-vē'nīt). [L.] (He or she) devised it.

in vi'no ve'ri-tas (īn vī'nō vē'rī-tās). [L.] (There is) truth in wine.

in-vi'ta Mi-ner'va (īn-vī'tā mī-nūr'vā). [L.] Minerva being unwilling; — used in reference to lack of inspiration, Minerva being the Roman goddess of handicrafts.

ip-sis'si-ma ver'ba (īp-sīs'ī-mā vūr'bā). [L.] The very words.

ip'so ju're (īp'sō jūrē). [L.] By the law itself.

i'ra fu'ror bre'vis est (ī'rā fūrōr brē'vīs ēst). [L.] Anger is a brief madness.

J

j'a'doube' (zhā'dōōb'). [F.] Literally, I adjust; — used in chess when touching a piece without meaning to make a move.

ja'nu-is clau'sis (jān'ū-īs klō'sīs). [L.] With closed doors.

je main'tien'drai' (zhē mǎn'tyān'drā'). [F.] I will maintain; — motto of Netherlands.

je ne sais quol (zhēn sā'kwā'). [F.] I know not what; hence, an inexpressible something.

jeu de mots (zhūd'mō'). [F.] A play on words; a pun.

jeu d'es'prit' (zhū'dēs'prē'). [F.] A display of cleverness or wit.

jeune pre-mier' (zhūn'prē-myā'). [F.] First young (person); juvenile lead.

jeu'nesse' do'rée' (zhū'nēs'dō'rā'). [F.] Gilded youth; young people of wealth and fashion.

journal' in'time' (zhōōr'nāl' ān'tēm'). [F.] Private diary.

ju'bi-la'te De'o (jōō'bī-lā'tē dē'ō). [L.] Rejoice in the Lord; — opening words of Latin version of 100th psalm, used as a hymn.

jus ci-vile (jūs sī-vīlē). [L.] Civil law.

jus di-vinum (dī-vī'nūm). [L.] Divine law or right.

jus gen'ti-um (jēn'shī-ūm). [L.] The law of nations; international law.

juste'-mi'lieu' (zhūs'tē-mē'lyū'). [F.] The just or golden mean.

jus-ti-ti-a om'ni-bus (jūs-tīsh'ī-ā ōm'nī-būs). [L.] Justice to all; — motto of District of Columbia.

j'y suis, j'y reste (zhē swē', zhē rēst'). [F.] I am here; here I remain; — attributed to Marshal MacMahon in 1855 when advised to abandon the Malakoff (fortification of Sevastopol) in Crimean War.

L

la belle dame sans mer'ci' (lā bēl dām sǎn mēr'sē'). [F.] The beautiful lady without mercy.

la'bo-ra're est o-ra're (lā'bō-rā'rē ēst ō-rā'rē). [L.] To work is to pray.

la'bor om'ni-a vin'cit (lā'bōr ōm'nī-ā vīn'sīt). [L.] Labor conquers all things; — motto of Oklahoma.

la'cri-mae re'rum (lāk'rī-mē rē'rūm). See SUNT LACRIMAE RERUM.

lais'ser'-al'ler' (lē'sā'ā'lā'). [F.] A letting go; lack of restraint.

Land'tag' (lānt'tāk'). [G.] A legislative assembly.

lap'sus ca'la-mi (lāp'sūs kāl'ā-mī). [L.] A slip of the pen.

lap'sus lin'guae (līng'gwē). [L.] A slip of the tongue.

lau-da'tor tem'po-ris ac'ti (lô-dâ'tôr tēm'-pô-ris âk'tî). [L.] A praiser of time past.
laus De'o (lôs dê'ô). [L.] Praise (be) to God.
l'a've-nir' (lâv'nēr'). [F.] The future.
lé'gè're-té' (lâ'zhēr'tā'). [F.] Lightness; delicacy.
le roi est mort, vive le roi (lē rwā' ē mōr', vev' lē rwā'). [F.] The king is dead, (long) live the king!
le roi le veut (lē vū'). [F.] The king wills it.
le roi s'a'vi'se-ra' (sâ'vēz'râ'). [F.] The king will consider.
le style, c'est l'homme (lē stēl', sē lôm'). [F.] The style is the man.
l'é'tat', c'est moi (lâ'tâ', sē mwâ'). [F.] The state, it is I; — an assertion wrongly attributed to Louis XIV.
l'é'toile' du nord (lâ'twâl' dü nōr'). [F.] The star of the north; — motto of Minnesota.
le tout en'sem'ble (lē tōō'-tân'sân'bl'). [F.] The whole taken or considered together.
let'tre de ca'chet' (lēt'rē dē kâ'shē'). [F.] A sealed letter, esp. one from a sovereign.
lex lo'ci (lēks lô'sî). [L.] The law of the place.
lex non scrip'ta (nōn skrîp'tâ). [L.] Unwritten law; esp., the common law.
lex scrip'ta. [L.] Written law; the statute law.
lex ta'li-o'nis (tâl'î-ô'nîs). [L.] The law of retaliation.
li-cen'ti-a va'tum (lî-sên'shî-â vâ'tûm). [L.] License of poets; poetic license.
Lie'der-kranz' (lê'dēr-kran'ts'). [G.] Lit., wreath of songs; a group of songs; German singing society of men.
lit'te-rae hu-ma-ni-o-res (lît'x-rē hû-mân'-î-ô'rēz). [L.] Humane letters; the ancient classics and belles-lettres.
lit'te-ra scrip'ta ma'net (lît'x-râ skrîp'tâ mâ'nēt). [L.] The written letter remains.
lo'co ci-ta'to (lô'kô sî-tâ'tô). [L.] In the place cited. Abbr. *loc. cit.*
lo'cum te'nens (lô'kûm tē'nēnz). [L.] A substitute, esp. for a clergyman or a doctor.
lo'cus clas'si-cus (lô'kûs klâs'î-kûs). [L.] A classical passage; a standard passage important for the explanation of a word or subject.
lo'cus in quo (lîn kwô'). [L.] The place in which or where.
lo'cus poe-ni-ten'ti-ae (pēn'î-tēn'shî-ē). [L.] Opportunity of repentance.
lo'cus si-gil'li (sî-jîl'î). [L.] The place of the seal; — abbr. *L. S.*
lo'qui-tur (lôk'wî-tēr). [L.] He (she) speaks.
lu'cus a non lu-cen'do (lû'kûs ā nōn lô-sên'dô). [L.] Lit., a grove from not being light; — a playful derivation of *lucus*, grove, from *lucere*, to shine. Hence, an absurd etymology or anything inconsequent or illogical.
l'u'nion' fait la force (lû'nyôn' fê' là fôrs'). [F.] Union makes strength; — motto of Belgium.

lu'sus na-tu'rae (lû'sûs nâ-tû'rē). [L.] A freak of nature.

M

ma chère (mâ shâr'). [F.] My dear (fem.). Cf. *MON CHER*, below.
ma foi (mâ fwâ'). [F.] My faith; indeed.
mag'na est ve'ri-tas, et prae'va-le'bit (mâg'nâ est vēr'î-tâs, et prē'vâ-lē'bî't). [L.] Truth is mighty, and will prevail.
mag'ni no'mi-nis um'bra (mâg'nî nôm'-î-nîs um'brâ). [L.] The shadow of a great name.
mag'num o'pus (mâg'nûm ô'pûs). [L.] A great work; esp., an important work of literature or art; also, one's greatest work.
ma'ison' de san'té' (mâ'zôn' dē sâ'n'tâ'). [F.] Private hospital, asylum, or sanatorium.
ma'itre d'hô'tel' (mâ'trē dô'tēl'; mât' dô-tēl'). [F.] A chief officer or servant of a house, hotel, etc.
ma'la fi'de (mâ'lâ fî'dē). [L.] In or with bad faith.
mal de mer (mâl' dē mâr'). [F.] Seasickness.
mal du pays (mâl' dü pâ'ē'). [F.] Homesickness.
mal'en'ten'du' (mâl'ân'tân'dü'). [F.] Ill-conceived; ill-contrived; hence, a misunderstanding.
ma'lis a'vi-bus (mâ'lîs âv'î-bûs). [L.] With unpropitious birds; with bad auspices.
ma'ia'na (mâ-nyâ'nâ). [Sp.] Tomorrow; hence, before long.
man'qué(e)' (mân'kâ'). [F.] Defective; short of fulfillment of one's aspiration.
ma're clau'sum (mâ'rē klô'sûm). [L.] Closed sea; a sea within the separate jurisdiction of one state.
ma're li'be-rum (lîb'ē-rûm). [L.] Open sea.
ma'ri-age' de con've-nance' (mâ'ryâzh' dē kôn'v'nâns'). [F.] An advantageous and suitable marriage.
mau'vaise' honte (mô'vâz' ônt'). [F.] Lit., bad shame; bashfulness.
me'di-o tu-tis'si-mus i'bis (mē'dî-ô tû-tîs'î-mûs î'bîs). [L.] In a middle course you will go most safely.
me ju'di-ce (mē jôō'dî-sē). [L.] I being judge; in my judgment.
me-men'to mo'ri (mē-mēn'tô mō'rî). [L.] Lit., remember that you must die; hence, an object used as a reminder of death.
mens sa'na in cor'po-re sa'no (mēnz sâ'nâ lîn kôr'pô-rē sâ'nô). [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
me'um. [L.] Mine; — chiefly in *me'um et, or and, tu'um* (mē'ûm êt [ân] tû'ûm), mine and thine.
mi'di'nette' (mē'dē'nēt'). [F., from *midi*, noon.] A Parisian shopgirl; — because these girls come out of the shops in great numbers at noon.
mi'les glo'ri-o'sus (mî'lēz glô'rî-ô'sûs). [L.] Boastful soldier.
mi-ra'bi-le dic'tu (mî-râb'î-lē dîk'tû). [L.] Wonderful to relate.
mi-ra'bi-li-a (mîr'â-bîl'î-â). [L.] Wonders; miracles.

mise en scène (mē'-zān sān'). [F.] Scenery, etc., for a play; arrangement of scenery and players in a scene; setting.
mo'dus o'pe-ran'di (mō'dūs ōp'ē-rān'dī). [L.] Manner or method of operating or working.
mo'dus vi-ven'di (vī-vēn'dī). [L.] Way of living; hence, a temporary arrangement pending settlement of a dispute.
mo'le ru'it su'a (mō'lē rū'it sū'ā). [L.] It falls down of its own bigness.
mon cher (mōn' shār'). [F.] My dear (masc.). Cf. **MA CHÈRE**, above.
monde (mōnd). [F.] World of fashion; society; one's world or circle.
mon-ta'ni sem'per li'be-ri (mōn-tā'nī sēm'pēr lī'bē-rī). [L.] Mountaineers (are) always free men; — motto of West Virginia.
mor'bi-dez'za (mōr'bē-dāt'sā). [It.] In the fine arts, delicacy or softness in the representation of flesh.
mor'ceau (mōr'sō'). [F.] Bit; morsel; short literary or musical piece.
mo'ri-tu'ri te sa'lu-ta'mus (mōr'y-tū'rī tē sāl'ū-tā'mūs). [L.] We (who are) about to die salute thee; — cry of Roman gladiators to emperor.
mot juste (mō' zhüst'). [F.] The exactly right word.
mo'tu pro'pri-o (mō'tū prō'prī-ō). [L.] By one's own motion; of one's own impulse.
moy'en' âge (mwā'yē'-nāzh'). [F.] Middle Ages.
mul'tum in par'vo (mūl'tūm īn pār'vō). [L.] Much in little.
mu-ta'tis mu-tan'dis (mū-tā'tīs mū-tān'dīs). [L.] Necessary changes having been made.
mu-ta'to no'mi-ne (mū-tā'tō nōm'ī-nē). [L.] The name being changed.

N

na-tu'ra non fa'cit sal'tum (nā-tū'rā nōn fā'sīt sāl'tūm). [L.] Nature makes no leap.
ne ce'de ma'lis (nē sē'dē mā'līs). [L.] Yield not to misfortunes.
ne'mi-ne con'tra-di-cen'te or dis-sen'ti-en'te (nēm'ī-nē kōn'trā-dī-sēn'tē or dī-sēn'shī-ēn'tē). [L.] Without a dissenting vote; unanimously.
ne'mo me im-pu'ne la-ces'sit (nēmō mē īm-pū'nē lā-sēs'sīt). [L.] No one attacks me with impunity; — motto of Scotland.
ne quid ni'mis (nē kwīd nī'mīs). [L.] Not anything too much; no excess.
ne'ro an'ti'co (nā'rō ān-tē'kō). [It.] Lit., ancient black; a black marble found in Roman ruins.
n'est-ce pas? (nēs-pā'). [F.] Isn't it so?
nil ad'mi-ra'ri (nīl ād'mī-rā'rī). [L.] To be excited by nothing; to wonder at nothing.
nil de'spe-ran'dum (dēs'pē-rān'dūm). [L.] Never despair.
nil ni'si bo'num. Short for **DE MORTUIS NIL NISI BONUM**.
nil si'ne nu'mi-ne (nīl sī'nē nū'mī-nē).

[L.] Nothing without the divine will; — motto of Colorado.
n'im'porte' (nān'pōrt'). [F.] It's no matter.
no'blesse' o'blige' (nō'blēs' ō'blēzh'). [F.] Nobility obliges; — used to denote the obligation of honorable and generous behavior associated with high rank or birth.
no'lens vo'lens (nō'lēnz vō'lēnz). [L.] Unwilling (or) willing; willy-nilly.
no'li me tan'ge-re (nō'lī mē tān'jē-rē). [L.] Touch me not; — a warning against interference.
no'le pro'se-qui (nō'lē prōs'ē-kwī). [L.] To be unwilling to prosecute; — used in law to indicate that the prosecutor or plaintiff will not proceed further in a matter.
no'lo con'ten'de-re (nō'lō kōn-tēn'dē-rē). [L.] I do not wish to contend; — used in law of a plea by a defendant which does not admit his guilt but makes him liable to conviction.
nom de guerre (nōn' dē gār'). [F.] Lit., war name; hence, pseudonym.
nom de plume (nōm' dē p'ōm'; F. nōn' dē plūm'). [F.] Pen name; pseudonym.
non com'pos men'tis (nōn kōm'pōs mēn'tīs). [L.] Not of sound mind.
non ob-stan'te (nōn ōb-stān'tē). [L.] Notwithstanding.
non om'nis mo'ri-ar (ōm'nīs mō'rī-ār). [L.] I shall not wholly die.
non pla'cet (plā'sēt). [L.] It does not please; — used in giving a negative vote.
non pos'su-mus (pōs'sū-mūs). [L.] We cannot.
non sans droict (nōn' sānz' droī't). [OF.] Not without right; — motto on Shakespeare's coat of arms.
no'sce te ip'sum (nō'sē tē īp'sūm). [L.] Know thyself.
no'ta be'ne (nō'tā bē'nē). [L.] Note well; take notice. Abbr. **N.B.**
nous a'vons' chan'gé' tout ce-la' (nōō-zā'vōn' shān'zhā' tōōs'lā'). [F.] We have changed all that.
nous ver'rons' ce que nous ver'rons' (nōō' vē'rōns' kē nōō' vē'rōn'). [F.] We shall see what we shall see.
no'vus ho'mo (nō'vūs hō'mō). [L.] A new man; a man newly ennobled; an upstart.
nu'dum pac'tum (nū'dūm pāk'tūm). [L.] Nude pact; loosely, a contract without consideration.
nu'gae (nū'jē). [L.] Trifles.

O

ob'i-it (ōb'ī-īt; ō'bī-īt). [L.] He (or she) died.
ob'i-ter dic'tum (ōb'ī-tēr dīk'tūm). [L.] An incidental remark.
ob-scu'rum per ob-scu'ri-us (ōb-skū'rūm pūr ōb-skū'rī-ūs). [L.] (Explaining) an obscure thing by one more obscure.
om'ni-a mu-tan'tur, nos et mu-ta'mur in il'lis (ōm'nī-ā mū-tān'tēr, nōs ēt mū-tā'mēr īn īl'īs). [L.] All things are changing, and we are changing with them.
om'ni-a vin'cit a'mor (ōm'nī-ā vīn'sīt

ē'môr. [L.] Love conquers all things.
on dit (ôn' dī'). [F.] They say; it is said.
 Hence, **on-dit**, a report; piece of gossip.
o'nus pro-ban'di (ō'nūs prō-bān'dī). [L.]
 The burden of proof.
o'pe-re ci-ta'to (ōp'ē-rē sī-tā'tō). [L.]
 In the work cited. Abbr. *op. cit.*
o'ra pro no'bis (ō'rā prō nō'bīs). [L.]
 Pray for us.
or'bis sci-en'ti-a-rum (ōr'bīs sī-ēn'shī-ā-rūm). [L.] The circle of the sciences.
o're ro-tun'do (ō'rē rō-tūn'dō). [L.]
 With round mouth; with properly expressed speech.
o'ro y pla'ta (ō'rō ē plā'tā). [Sp.] Gold and silver; — motto of Montana.
O tem'po-ra! O mo'res! (ō tēm'pō-rā ō mō-rēz). [L.] O the times! O the manners!
o'ti-um cum dig'ni-ta'te (ō'shī-ūm kūm dīg'nī-tā'tē). [L.] Leisure with dignity; dignified leisure.

P

pa'ce (pā'sē). [L.] By the leave (of); — to express polite disagreement.
pal'li-da Mors (pāl'i-dā mōrz). [L.] Pale Death.
par a'vance' (pār ā'vāns'). [F.] In advance; by anticipation.
par a'vi-on' (pār ā'vyōn'). [F.] By airplane; by airmail.
par ex'cel-lence (pār ēk'sē-lāns; F. pār ēk'sē'lāns'). [F.] Pre-eminently.
par ex'em'ple (pār ēg'zān'pl'). [F.] For example.
pa'ri pas'su (pār'i pās'ū; pār'i pās'ōō). [L.] With or at an equal pace; in or to an equal proportion, degree, etc.
par'ti-ceps cri'mi-nis (pār'tī-sēps krīm'i-nīs). [L.] An accomplice.
par'ti' pris (pār'tē' prē'). [F.] Preconceived opinion.
pa'ter pa'tri-ae (pā'tēr pā'trī-ē). [L.] Father of his country.
Pa'tres con-scrip'ti (pā'trēz kōn-skrīp'tī). [L.] Conscript fathers; Roman senators.
pau'cis ver'bis (pō'sīs vūr'bīs). [L.] In or with few words.
pax vo-bis'cum (pāks vō-bīs'kūm). [L.] Peace (be) with you.
pay'sage' (pā'ē-zāzh'). [F.] Landscape; landscape picture.
pec-ca'vi (pē-kā'vī). [L.] I have sinned; hence, a confession of sin.
peine forte et dure (pēn' fōr'tē dūr'). [F.] Strong and hard punishment, — formerly inflicted upon a prisoner who refused to plead.
pen-den'te li'te (pēn-dēn'tē lī'tē). [L.] Pending the suit.
per an-gus'ta ad au-gus'ta (pūr āng-gūs'tā ād ō-gūs'tā). [L.] Through difficulties to things worthy of honor.
per an'num (pēr ān'ūm). [L.] By the year; each year.
per cap'i-ta (pēr kāp'i-tā). [L.] By heads; that is, for each person.
per con'tra (pēr kōn'trā). [L.] On the contrary; as an offset.
père (pār). [F.] Father; — used after

French proper names to distinguish a father.
per'e-unt et im'pu-tan'tur (pēr'ē-ūnt ēt im'pū-tān'tēr). [L.] They (the hours) pass away and are reckoned against (us).
per'fide' Al'bi-on' (pēr'fēd' āl'byōn'). [F.] Perfidious Albion (England).
per men'sem (pēr mēn'sēm). [L.] By the month; monthly.
per se (pūr sē). [L.] By or of itself; essentially.
per-so'na (non) gra'ta (pēr-sō'nā [nōn] grā'tā). [L.] A person who is (not) acceptable.
pe-tite'-ma'f'tresse' (pē-tēt'mā'trēs'). [F.] A female dandy.
pe-tit'-ma'f'tre (pē-tē'mā'tr'). [F.] Lit., little master; dandy; fop; lady's man.
peu à peu (pū' ā pū'). [F.] Little by little.
peu de chose (pūd'shōz'). [F.] A trifle.
pièce de ré'sis'tance' (pyēs' dē rā'zēs-tāns'). [F.] Lit., piece of resistance; main dish of a meal; main item in a series or collection.
pièce d'oc'ca'sion' (pyēs' dō'kū'zyōn'). [F.] A piece for a special occasion.
pléd-à-terre (pyā'tā-tār'). [F.] A temporary lodging.
Ple-tā' (pyā-tā'). [It.] A representation of the Virgin Mary mourning over the dead body of Christ.
plinx'it (plīngk'sīt). [L.] He (she) painted (it).
plū (pyōō). [It.] More.
place aux dames (plā'sō dām'). [F.] Room for, or make way for, the ladies.
ple'no ju're (plē'nō jōō'rē). [L.] With full right.
po'cas pa-la'bras (pō'kās pā-lā'brās). [Sp.] Few words.
po'co a po'co (pō'kō ā pō'kō). [It.] Little by little.
po-e'ta na'sci-tur, non fit (pō-ē'tā nās'i-tūr, nōn fīt). [L.] The poet is born, not made.
point d'ap'pul' (pwān' dā'pwē'). [F.] Point of support; basis of military operations.
pol'li-ce ver'so (pōl'i-sē vūr'sō). [L.] With thumb turned (downward), — the sign by which spectators condemned a vanquished gladiator to death.
po-sa'da (pō-sā'thā). [Sp.] Hotel; inn.
post hoc, er'go prop'ter hoc (pōst hōk, ūr'gō prōp'tēr hōk). [L.] After this, therefore on account of it, — a fallacy of arguing.
post me-ri'di-em (mē-rīd'i-ēm). [L.] After noon. Abbr. *P.M.* — used in expressing time of day.
post ob'i-tum (ōb'i-tūm). [L.] After death.
pour ac'quit' (pōōr' ā'kē'). [F.] Received payment.
pour le mé'rite' (pōōr' lē mā'rēt'). [F.] For merit.
pre'ti-um la-bo-rum non vi'le (prē'shī-ūm lā-bō'rūm nōn vī'lē). [L.] The value of labor is not trifling; — motto of the Order of the Golden Fleece.
preux che-val'lier' (prū' shē-vā'lyā'). [F.] A brave knight.

prí'ma (prí'mus) **in'ter** pa'res (prí'má [-mús] in'tēr pá'rēz). [L.] First among her (his) peers.
pro a'ris et fo'cis (prō ā'rīs ēt fō'sīs). [L.] For altars and firesides.
pro bo'no pu'bli-co (bō'nō pūb'li-kō). [L.] For the public good.
pro'cès-ver'bal' (prō'sě'vēr'bāl'). [F.] An authenticated statement of an official act, or of facts within the cognizance of an official.
pro for'ma (prō fôr'má). [L.] For the sake of form; as a matter of form.
pro hac vi'ce (prō hāk vī'sē). [L.] For this turn or occasion.
pro me-mo'ri-a (prō mē-mō'rī-á). [L.] For a memorial.
pro'pri-o mo'tu (prō'prī-ō mō'tū). [L.] = MOTU PROPRIO.
pro re'ge, le'ge, et gre'ge (prō rē'jē, lē'jē, ēt grē'jē). [L.] For the king, the law, and the people.
pro re na'ta (prō rē nā'tá). [L.] For the occasion that has arisen.
pro'sit (prō'sīt; G. -zīt). [L.] Lit., may it do (you) good; — a salutation when drinking.
pro tem'po-re (prō tēm'pō-rē). [L.] For the time being; temporarily. Abbr. *pro tem.*
punc-ta'tim (pūngk-tā'tīm). [NL.] Point for point.
pur sang (pūr' sǎn'). [F.] Pure-blooded.

Q

quand même (kǎn' mǎm'). [F.] Even though; whatever may happen.
quan'tum mu-ta'tus ab il'lo (kwǎn'tūm mū-tā'tūs āb il'lo). [L.] How changed from what he once was!
quan'tum suf'fi-cit (sūf'fī-sīt). [L.] As much as suffices.
quid pro quo (kwīd prō kwō). [L.] Something for, or in the place of, something else.
¿quién sa'be? (kyén sǎ'bā). [Sp.] Who knows?
qui fa'cit per a'li-um fa'cit per se (kwī fā'sīt pūr ā'li-ūm fā'sīt pūr sē). [L.] He who does (a thing) through another does (it) through himself.
quis cus-to-di-et ip'sos cus-to'des? (kwīs kūs-tō'dī-ēt ip'sōs kūs-tō'dēz). [L.] Who shall keep the keepers themselves?
qui s'ex'cuse' s'ac'cuse' (kē sēks'küz' sǎ'küz'). [F.] Who excuses himself accuses himself.
quis se'pa-ra-bit? (kwīs sēp'ā-rā'bīt). [L.] Who shall separate (us)? — motto of the Order of St. Patrick.
qui trans'tu-lit sus'ti-net (kwī trǎns'tū-līt sūs'tī-nēt). [L.] He who transplanted sustains; — motto of Connecticut.
qui va là? (kē vā là'). [F.] Who goes there?
quo'ad hoc (kwō'ād hōk). [L.] To this extent; as far as this.
quo a'ni-mo (kwō ān'ī-mō). [L.] With what mind, or intention.
quod e'rat de'mon-stran'dum (kwōd ēr'āt

dēm'ōn-strǎn'dūm). [L.] Which was to be demonstrated. Abbr. *Q.E.D.*
quod e'rat fa'ci-en'dum (ēr'āt fā'shī-ēn'dūm). [L.] Which was to be done.
quod vi'de (kwōd vī'dē). [L.] Which see. Abbr. *q.v.*

R

rai'son' d'é'tat' (rā'zōn' dǎ'tǎ'). [F.] Reason of state.
rai'son' d'ēt're (rā'zōn' dǎ'tr'). [F.] Reason, or justification, for existence.
ranz des vaches (rǎn(s)' dǎ vǎsh'). [Swiss dialect.] Melody sung by Swiss herdsmen or played on the alpenhorn.
ra'ra a'vis (rā'rā ā'vīs). [L.] Lit., rare bird; an extraordinary person or thing.
re-cu'ler' pour mieux sau'ter' (rē-kū'lǎ' pūr myū' sǎ'tǎ'). [F.] To go back in order to take a better leap.
re-duc'ti-o ad ab-sur'dum (rē-dūk'shī-ō ād āb-sūr'dūm). [L.] Reduction to absurdity; hence, disproof of a proposition by showing the absurdity to which it leads.
re-gi'na (rē-jī'nǎ). [L.] Queen.
reg'nat po'pu-lus (rēg'nāt pōp'ū-lūs). [L.] The people rule; — motto of Arkansas.
re in-fec'ta (rē in-fēk'tǎ). [L.] The business being unfinished.
re-li'gi-o la'ic'i (rē-līj'ī-ō lǎ'ī-sī). [LL.] A layman's religion.
re-li'gi-o lo'ci (lō'sī). [L.] The religious sanctity of a place.
re'mis ve-lis'que (rē'mīs vē-līs'kwē). [L.] With oars and sails; with all one's might.
ré'pon'dez' s'il vous plaît (rā'pōn'dǎ' sēl vōō plē'). [F.] Answer, if you please. Abbr. *R. S. V. P.*
re'qui-es-cat in pa'ce (rēk'wī-ēs'kāt in pǎ'sē). [L.] May he (or she) rest in peace. Abbr. *R. I. P.* (as on a tombstone).
res ges'tæ (rēz jēs'tē). [L.] Things done; deeds; exploits.
re'spī-ce fi'nem (rēs'pī-sē fī'nēm). [L.] Look to, or regard, the end.
res-pu'bli-ca (rēz-pūb'li-kǎ). [L.] Commonwealth; state; republic.
re-sur'gam (rē-sūr'gām). [L.] I shall rise again.
re-te-nue' (rēt-nū'). [F.] Self-restraint; reserve.
rex (rēks). [L.] King.
robe-de-cham'bre (rōb'dē-shün'br'). [F.] Lit., a chamber gown; a dressing gown, esp. one for a woman.
ru'at cae'lum (rōō'āt sē'lūm). [L.] See FIAT JUSTITIA, RUAT CAELUM.
ruse de guerre (rüz' dē gār'). [F.] A war stratagem.
rus in ur'be (rūs in ūr'bē). [L.] The country in the city.

S

sal At'ti-cus or At'ti-cum (sǎl āt'ī-kūs, -kūm). [L.] Attic salt; wit.
salle à man'ger' (sāl' ā mǎn'zhǎ'). [F.] Dining room.
sa'lus po'pu-li su-pre'ma lex es'to (sǎ'lūs pōp'ū-lī sū-prē'mǎ lēks ēs'tō). [L.]

- Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law; — motto of Missouri.
- sans doute** (săn dōt'). [F.] Without doubt; certainly.
- sans gêne** (zhân'). [F.] Without constraint or embarrassment.
- sans peur et sans reproche** (pûr' ā sãn rē-prôsh'). [F.] Without fear and without reproach.
- sans souci** (sōō'sē'). [F.] Without worry.
- sar'tor re-sar'tus** (săr'tēr [-tôr] rē-săr'tūs). [LL.] The tailor retailed.
- saue qui peut** (sōv' kē pû'). [F.] Save himself who can; hence, written **saue-qui-peut**, a complete rout.
- sa'voir-faire** (să'vwăr'fâr'). [F.] Lit., knowing how to do; hence, tact; readiness in knowing how to act.
- sa'voir-vivre** (să'vwăr'vê'vr'). [F.] Lit., knowing how to live; hence, good breeding; refined manners.
- sculp'sit** (skûlp'sīt). [L.] (He, she) carved or engraved (it).
- scu'to bo'næ vo'lun-ta'tis tu'æ co'rona'sti nos** (skû'tō bō'nē vōl'ūn-tā'tis tū'ē kōr'ō-nās'ti nōs). [L.] Thou hast crowned us as with a shield of thy good will; — motto of Maryland.
- se-cun'dum** (sē-kūn'dūm). [L.] According to; as in: **secundum ar'tem** (ār'tēm), according to art, rule, or science; **secundum le'gem** (lē'jēm), according to law; **secundum na-tu'ram** (nā-tū'rām), according to nature; naturally; **secundum u'sum** (ū'sūm), according to custom, practice, or ritual.
- se de'fen-den'do** (sē dēf'ēn-dēn'dō). [L.] Defending himself.
- sem'per e'a-dem** (sēm'pēr ē'ā-dēm). [L.] Always the same; — motto of Queen Elizabeth.
- sem'per fi-de'lis** (fī-dē'līs). [L.] Always faithful.
- sem'per i'dem** (ī'dēm). [L.] Always the same.
- sem'per pa-ra'tus** (pā-rā'tūs). [L.] Always ready.
- sem'pli-ce** (sām'plē-chā). [It.] Simple; plain.
- sem'pre** (sēm'prā). [It.] Throughout.
- sic pas'sim** (sīk pās'īm). [L.] So everywhere.
- sic sem'per ty-ran'nīs** (sīk sēm'pēr tī-rān'nīs; tī-). [L.] Ever thus to tyrants; — motto of Virginia.
- sic trans'it glo'ri-a mun'di** (sīk trān'sīt glō'rī-ā mūn'dī). [L.] So passes away the glory of the world.
- sic ut pa'tri-bus, sit De'us no'bīs** (sīk'ūt pāt'rī-būs, sīt dē'ūs nō'bīs). [L.] As with our fathers, may God be with us; — motto of Boston.
- si jeu'nesse sa'vait, si vieil'lesse pou'vait** (sē zhū'nēs'sē sā'vā, sē vyē'yēs' pōō'vā). [F.] If youth knew, if age were able!
- si'lent le'ges in'ter ar'ma** (sī'lēnt lē'jēz īn'tēr ār'mā). [L.] The laws are silent in time of war.
- s'il vous plait** (sēl' vōō plē'). [F.] If you please.
- si-mi-li-a si-mi-li-bus cu-ran'tur** (sī-mīlī-ā sī-mīlī'būs kû-rān'tēr). [L.] Likes are cured by likes; like cures like.
- si'mi-lis si'mi-li gau'det** (sīm'ī-līs sīm'ī-lī gō'dēt). [L.] Like takes pleasure in like.
- si mo'nu-men'tum re-qu'i'ris, cir-cum-spi-ce** (sī mōn'ū-mēn'tūm rē-kwī'rīs, sēr-kūm'spī-sē). [L.] If you seek [his] monument, look around; — epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's, London.
- si'ne di'e** (sī'nē dī'e). [L.] Without day; that is, without setting a date for re-assembling.
- si quae'ris pen-in'su-lam a-moe'nām, cir-cum-spi-ce** (sī kwē'rīs pēn-īn'sū-lām ā-mē'nām, sēr-kūm'spī-sē). [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, look around; — motto of Michigan.
- sis'te vi-a'tor** (sīs'tē vī-ā'tōr). [L.] Stop, traveler.
- splen'di-de men'dax** (splēn'dī-dē mēn'dāks). [L.] Honorably or nobly mendacious.
- spo'li-a o-pl'i-ma** (spō'lī-ā ō-pī'mā). [L.] The richest spoils; the arms taken by the victorious from the vanquished general.
- sta'tus in quo** (stā'tūs īn kwō) or **status quo**. [L.] The state in which (anything is); the state existing.
- sta'tus quo an'te bel'lum** (stā'tūs kwō ān'tē bēl'lūm). [L.] The state existing before the war.
- Sturm und Drang** (shtōrm' dōnt dräng'). [G.] Storm and stress; — used esp. of the late-18th-century period of German literature.
- sua'vi-ter in mo'do, for'ti-ter in re** (swāvī-tēr īn mō'dō, fōr'tī-tēr īn rē). [L.] Gently in manner, strongly in deed.
- sub ju'di-ce** (sūb jōō'dī-sē). [L.] Before the judge, or court; not yet decided.
- sub spe'cie ae-ter-ni-ta'tis** (sūb spē'shī-ē ē-tēr-nī-tā'tīs). [L.] Under the aspect of eternity; in its essential or universal form or nature.
- sub ver'bo or vo'ce** (sūb vūr'bō [vō'sē]). [L.] Under the word. Abbr. *s. v.*
- suc'cès' d'es'time'** (sūk'sē' dēs'tēm'). [F.] The reception accorded a play which wins critical respect, but is not a popular success.
- su'i ge'ne-ris** (sū'ī jēn'ē-rīs). [L.] Of his, her, or its own kind; unique; peculiar.
- sunt la'cri-mae re'rum** (sūnt lāk'rī-mē rē'rūm). [L.] There are tears for things; tears attend trials.
- su'o ju're** (sū'ō jōō'rē). [L.] In one's own right.
- su'o lo'co** (lō'kō). [L.] In its proper place.
- su'o Mar'te** (mār'tē). [L.] By one's own exertions.
- sus-pen'sus per col'lum** (sūs-pēn'sūs pūr kōl'lūm). [L.] Hanged by the neck. Abbr. *sus. per coll.*
- su'am cui'que** (sū'ūm kī'kwē; kwī'kwē). [L.] To each his own.

T

- ta'bu-la ra'sa** (tăb'û-lă rā'să). [L.] A smoothed tablet; hence, the mind before receiving impressions from without.
- tae'di-um vi'tae** (tē'dī-ūm vī'tē). [L.] Weariness, or loathing, of life.
- tant mieux** (tăn' myû'). [F.] So much the better.
- tant pis** (pē'). [F.] So much the worse.
- tem'po-ra mu-tan'tur, nos et mu-ta'mur in il'lis** (tēm'pō-ră mû-tăn'tēr, nōs ēt mû-tā'mēr in il'lis). [L.] The times are changed, and we are changing with (in) them.
- tem'pus e'dax re'rum** (tēm'pūs ē'dāks rē'rūm). [L.] Time devouring (all) things.
- tem'pus fu'git** (fū'git). [L.] Time flies.
- ter'rae fi'li-us** (tēr'ē fil'i-ūs). [L.] A son of the earth; a person of lowly birth.
- ti'me-o Da'na-os et do'na fe-ren'tes** (tīm'ē-ō dăn'ā-ōs ēt dō'nă fē-rēn'tēz). [L.] I fear the Greeks even bringing gifts.
- toi'son'd'or** (twā'zōn'dōr'). [F.] Golden fleece.
- to'ti-dem ver'bis** (tōt'i-dēm vûr'bīs). [L.] In so many words.
- to'tis vi'r'i-bus** (tō'tīs vîr'i-būs). [L.] With all one's might.
- to'to cae'lo** (tō'tō sē'lō). [L.] By the whole extent of the heavens; diametrically.
- tou'jours per'drix'** (tōō'zhōōr' pēr'drē'). [F.] Lit., always partridge; too much of a good thing.
- tour de force** (tōōr' dē fōrs'). [F.] A feat of strength or skill; also, a merely adroit or ingenious accomplishment or production.
- tous frais faits** (tōō' frē' fē'). [F.] All expense defrayed.
- tout à fait** (tōō'-tā fē'). [F.] Entirely; quite.
- tout au con'traire'** (tōō'-tō kōn'trâr'). [F.] Quite to the contrary.
- tout à vous** (tōō'-tā vōō'). [F.] Wholly yours; at your service.
- tout bien ou rien** (tōō' byăn' ōō ryăn'). [F.] Everything well (done) or nothing (attempted).
- tout com'pren'dre c'est tout par'don'ner'** (tōō' kōn'prăn'drē sē tōō' pâr'dō'nā'). [F.] To understand all is to pardon all.
- tout court** (tōō' kōōr'). [F.] Very short or very briefly; simply; sometimes, brusquely.
- tout de même** (tōōd' mām'). [F.] In spite of that; nevertheless.
- tout de suite** (tōōt' swēt'). [F.] Immediately; also, successively.
- tout en'sem'ble** (tōō'-tăn'săn'bl'). [F.] All together; hence, the general effect, as of a work or a costume, without regard to details.
- tout est per'du' fors (or hors) l'hon'neur'** (tōō'-tē pēr'dū' fōr [ōr] lô'nûr'). [F.] All is lost save honor.
- tout le monde** (tōōl' mōnd'). [F.] Lit., all the world; everybody.
- tri'a junc'ta in u'no** (trī'ă jūngk'tă in ū'nō). [L.] Three joined in one; — motto of the Order of the Bath.
- trou'aille'** (trōō'vā'y'). [F.] Lucky find.

- tru'di-tur di'es di'e** (trōō'dī-tēr dī'ēz dī'ē). [L.] Day is pushed forth by day; one day hurries on another.
- tu quo'que** (tū kwō'kwē). [L.] Thou also.
- tu'um** (tū'ūm). [L.] See MEUM.

U

- u'a ma'u ke e'a o ka a'i-na i ka po'no** (ōō'ă mā'ōō kă ā'ă ō kă ā'ē-nă ē kă pō'nō). [Hawaiian.] The life of the land is established in righteousness; — motto of Hawaii.
- u-ber'ri-ma fi'des** (ū-bēr'ri-mă fī'dēz). [L.] The most perfect good faith.
- u'bi su'pra** (ū'bī sū'pră). [L.] Where above (mentioned).
- ul'ti-ma ra'ti-o re'gum** (ŭl'tī-mă rā'shī-ō rē'gūm). [L.] The final argument of kings; that is, war.
- und so wei'ter** (ōōnt zō vī'tēr). [G.] And so forth; et cetera.
- u'no a'ni-mo** (ū'nō ān'i-mō). [L.] With one mind; unanimously.
- ur'bi et or'bi** (ŭr'bī ēt ōr'bī). [L.] To the city (Rome) and the world; — in papal bulls.
- us'que ad a'ras** (ŭs'kwē ād ā'rās). [L.] Even to the altars, i.e., in everything except what is contrary to one's religion.
- u'ti-le dul'ci** (ū'tī-lē dŭl'sī). [L.] The useful with the agreeable.
- ut in'fra** (ŭt in'fră). [L.] As below.
- ut su'pra** (sū'pră). [L.] As above.

V

- vae vic'tis** (vē vîk'tīs). [L.] Woe to the vanquished.
- va'le** (vā'lē). [L.] Farewell.
- valse** (vāls). [F.] Waltz.
- va'ri-ae lec'ti-o'nes** (vā'rī-ē lēk'shī-ō'nēz). [L.] Various or variant readings.
- va'ri-um et mu-ta'bi-le sem'per fe'mi-na** (vā'rī-ūm ēt mû-tăb'i-lē sēm'pēr fēm'i-nă). [L.] Woman is ever a fickle and changeable thing.
- ve'ni, vi'di, vi'ci** (vē'nī, vī'dī, vī'sī; wā'nē, wē'dē, wē'kē). [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
- ven'tre à terre** (văn'tră târ'). [F.] Belly to the ground; at very great speed.
- ver-ba'tim ac lit'te-ra'tim** (vûr-bă'tīm āk lit'tēr-ă'tīm). [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.
- ver-bo'ten** (fēr-bō'tēn; Anglicized vēr-bō't'n). [G.] Forbidden; esp., prohibited by authority.
- ver'bum sat sa'pi-en'ti (est)** (vûr'būm sāt sâ'pī-ēn'tī [ēst]). [L.] A word to the wise (is) sufficient. Abbr. *verb. sap.* or *verbum sap.* or *verbum sat.*
- vi'a me'di-a** (vī'ă mē'dī-ă). [L.] A middle way.
- vi'ce ver'sa** (vī'sē vûr'să). [L.] The order being changed; conversely.
- vi et ar'mis** (vī' ēt ār'mīs). [L.] With force and arms.
- vin'cit om'ni-a ve'ri-tas** (vīn'sīt ōm'nī-ă vēr'i-tās). [L.] Truth conquers all things.

vin'cu-lum ma'tri-mo'ni-i (vīng'kū-lūm māt'rī-mō'nī-ī). [L.] The bond of marriage.

vir-gi'ni-bus pu'e-ris'que (vēr-jīn'ī-būs pū'ēr-īs'kwē). [L.] For boys and girls.

vir-tu'te et ar'mis (vūr-tū'tē ēt ār'mīs). [L.] By valor and arms; — motto of Mississippi.

vive la ba'ga'telle' (vēv' lā bā'gā'tēl'). [F.] Long live trifles or frivolity.

vive le roi (lē rwā'). [F.] Long live the king.

vogue la ga'lère' (vôg' lā gā'lār'). [F.] Lit., row the galley; let us keep on, whatever may happen.

voi-là' tout (vwā'lā' tōō'). [F.] That's all.

vox, et prae-te're-a ni'hil (vöks', ēt prē-tēr'ē-ā nī'hīl). [L.] A voice and nothing more; sound without sense.

vox po'pu-li, vox De'i (vöks pōp'ū-lī, dē'ī). [L.] The voice of the people (is) the voice

of God. Often shortened to *vox populi*; abbr. *vox pop.*

W

Wan'der-jahr' (vān'dēr-yār'). [G.] Year of wandering.

Welt'schmerz' (vēlt'shmērts'). [G.] Sorrow or sadness resulting from a pessimistic view of the world.

wie geht's? (vē gāts). [G.] Short for *wie geht es Ihnen* (or *dir*), how do you do?

Z

Zeit'geist' (tsīt'gēst'). [G.] The spirit of the time; the general intellectual and moral state or the trend of culture and taste characteristic of an era.

zo'e mou, sas a'ga-po' (zō'ē mōō', sās' ā'gā-pō'). [Modern Gr.] My life, I love thee.

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